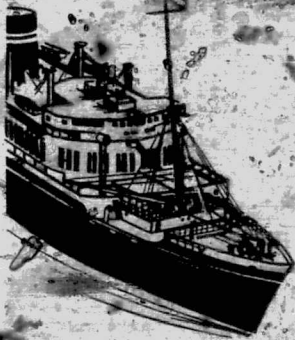


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

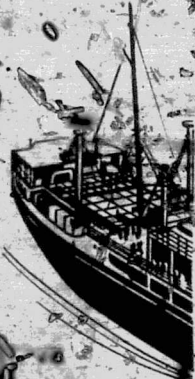
Thursday, June 4, 1953

Vol. 29 New Series 1495

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



66 days round voyage
by the B.I. sisters
s.s. Kenya & Uganda
from London.



East Africa in the cool season July-September,
will be found particularly delightful.



BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 17 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3, S.W.1.

Specially Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES
ALDOYS
Successor Ltd.
**BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.**
ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT ERECTION.
Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 1.
Telegrams: SLIPWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA.

HIRE YOUR CAR IN EUROPE

FROM

GODFREY DAVIS

with SERVICE

all the way



drive and chauffeur-driven
British and French cars.
Luggage — Luggage Racks —
Maps and Routes Provided —
Driving Licences, Insurance and
all Travel Documents arranged.

LONDON:
GODFREY DAVIS LTD.
1, ECCLESTON ST. S.W.1

TELEPHONE: 5141 and 9022
Cables: Quickmijez, London

PARIS:
S.E.L. GODFREY DAVIS

28 Avenue de Friedland, Paris 8e

Tel: Wagram 73-49
Cables: Quickmijez, Paris

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II



"The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya. The Rail was created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown."
Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the railway from Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria to Mombasa in 1895-1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd., sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland. Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking

the Old Harbour, performance continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903. At the outset, the Bank was appointed Banker to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since. The Bank is proud too that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who "created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ZAMBIA, the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland
 (with connexions to Soria Angora Tete)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipata Harbour connect with the "Pala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports (Mwanza, Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe.
 London Office: City Wall House,
 129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.



For information

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
 LONDON, S.W.1.
 "NORHODCOM LESOMBE LONDON"
 Telephone: WY 5111 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME For One Year and up Countermandable AIR EDITION (20s per annum) OR ORDINARY EDITION (30s per annum) (Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank (Block capitals, please)

Full Postal Address (Block Capitals, please)

Signature

LESLIE & ANDERSON, LIMITED.

LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1883

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS : EXPORTERS : SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS : CLEARING : FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

BOVILL, MATHISON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office :
QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
(P.O. Box 1057) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches :

KENYA

UGANDA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO
MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Listing Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Companies :

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO TANGA

London Correspondents :

TRETT, BOVILL & CO. LTD.

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel. : MANfion House 7474

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirements supplied from
stock or on order.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage
arranged by Sea or

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business

BRANCHES

NAIROBI - P.O. Box 96
Nairobi - P.O. Box 12

TANGANYIKA
Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 372

UGANDA
Kampala - P.O. Box 911

HEAD OFFICE :

65-68, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams : Dalgety, Fen, London Telephone : ROYAL 2550 (4 lines)

also Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



Designed and built for all
stationary power generating
purpose.

KM. 575-1735 B.H.

KI. 300-920

W. 110-140

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, NAIROBI & MOMBASA

London Associates :

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. LIMITED
TRINITY SQUARE, E.C.3



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents

in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 229, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., 3, BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEEVER STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA

	Leading South Africa	Leading East Africa
S.S. Leslie Lykes	depart late May	early June
S.S. Frank Lykes	depart late May	mid June
S.S. Charles Lykes	late May	mid June
S.S. Louise Lykes	mid/late June	
S.S. Mayo Lykes	late June	early/mid July
S.S. Ruth Lykes	mid/late July	early Aug
S.S. Charlotte Lykes	mid July	
S.S. Eugene Lykes	mid Aug	
S.S. Leslie Lykes	late Aug	ear. Sept

*If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DUBUQUE LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD. MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.

THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA. SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT & CO., 22, Chilter Buildings, London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa: THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Highest Quality Products

CABLES V.I.R. Taped and Braided; Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES Silk and Cotton Braided Tough Rubber Sheathed

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: BRITANNIA 2273

Telegrams: Wandleside London

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of
 Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.G.2.
 NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch
 through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES

To South and East Africa



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON and DURBAN

From Southampton

"Stirling Castle"	July 11
"Protosia Castle"	June 18
"Arandel Castle"	June 25
"Athlone Castle"	July 2
"Carnarvon Castle"	July 9
"Edinburgh Castle"	July 16
"Winchester Castle"	July 23
"Capetown Castle"	July 30

INTERMEDIATE
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON

"Durban Castle"	June 5
"Winwick Castle"	June 17
"Kenya Castle"	July 3
"Rhodesia Castle"	July 10
"Gibbii Castle"	July 17
"Bloemfontein Castle"	July 23

Our East Coast ships West Coast
 Our West Coast ships East Coast
 and home West Coast.

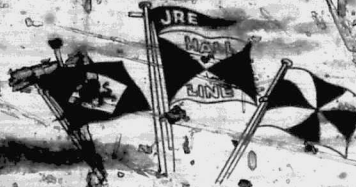
UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel: MAY 1254
 Passenger Agency: 125, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
 West End Passenger Agency: 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. W.M.F. 111
 Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, DEN, *MASSAWA, *JIBUTI, *BERBERA & *MOGADISHU
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

*Direct or by transshipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY, TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON

What about

servicing?



Don't worry — if G. & R. supply your plant and equipment they'll keep it running. They have the spares, and they have the technicians and engineers to help with overhauls and maintenance. So, when the talk's about machinery, can it be wondered at people always say: "It's good business — no business with G. & R."

GAILY & ROBERTS, LTD.



Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, and Branches throughout East Africa.

**Where we lead —
prosperity follows**

The history of East Africa began with the building of the railways. Where the lines cleared the way, prosperity followed. Today the Railways and Harbours are playing their part in one of the most dramatic economic expansions in Commonwealth history and undertaking many important developments.



WORK ON THE NEW KAMPALA EXTENSION

The pioneer work of the Railways goes on. From Kampala westwards to Kasere in the Ruwenzori Mountains a 210-mile extension is opening up new territory.

Between Mombasa and Tororo, along the busy Kisumu branch, throughout the Tanganyika system, and wherever traffic is particularly heavy, hundreds of miles of existing line are being strengthened to carry more powerful locomotives and heavier trains.

£25 million worth of equipment still to be delivered includes 146 main line and 37 shunting engines and 5368 units of rolling stock.

All this to one end — the continued development of the Railways and Harbours in the service of East African progress.

East African Railways & Harbours



No Miracles
promised!

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO RASH CLAIMS ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICULISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED. NONE THE LESS, THE R.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION

UNITY IS
K.F.A.
Another K.F.A. Service
Clearing & Forwarding

The Kenya Farmers' Association
Export Ltd.
NAKURU

Branches at: Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Homa Bay, Lugari, Moshi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

SAFARI SERVICE DOUBLED!

(COLONIAL & EACH CLASS SERVICE)

NOW TWICE A WEEK EACH WAY

THE LOWEST FARE
ON THE ROUTE

EAST AFRICA TO THE

Book through our travel agent, or apply direct to:

ALSWICK & CO. LTD. P.O. BOX 2474, CHESTER HOUSE, SADLER STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA. Tel: 22657.

MURKIN AIR TRANSPORT LTD. P.O. BOX 5515, CHESTER HOUSE, SADLER STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA. Tel: 20418

To meet consistent and growing demand for Safari seats TWO SERVICES EACH WAY EACH WEEK are now provided. In addition (by arrangement with "East African Airways Corporation") "through fares" may now be booked at E.A.A.C. agents from Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Kisumu, Lindi, Tanga, Zanzibar and Tabora. You are still well advised to book ahead to be sure of a reservation on this increasingly popular private enterprise air line.

— EUR —

THE

CORONATION

OF

HER MAJESTY

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

JUNE 2 ★ 1953

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

—

The Queen

In this World, our Queen is crowned!
 An age-old rite enshrines the hallowed rite
 With reverent splendour and a joyful sound
 Without, vast crowds—a wide-eyed company
 Lured by the spell of British pageantry
 (Full flowering of an Empire's loyal love)
 Line the thronged streets: within, in crimson dight,
 The Queen, ensconced but not anointed yet,
 Receives the sacred Chrism, and her life

As mighty acclamations rise and fall,
 The solemn service of the day unfolds
 Comes the anointing, without which no Queen
 Can claim for God to be in truth a Queen.
 The ghostly office of the rite fulfilled,
 The Queen is vested with insignia
 Each one a facet of the Power Royal
 Till wonder asks how can so light a frame
 Bear such a burden of fullority?

At slow, long last the Primate takes the Crown,
 Saint Edward's Crown, from out the Altar's care
 And does his sacred task: Our Queen is crowned!
 Now, crowned, enthroned and sanctified, the Queen
 Shines as the Pole Star of our whirling world
 Remote, serene; but in her human phase
 Seeking nor pomp nor power, seeing clear
 Her duty—Service, love, self-sacrifice
 Glad dedication to her people's weal.

We speak for Africa, from nascent Nile
 Far southward to Limpopo, loyal lands
 Whose races all enthrone within their hearts
 The gracious image of their Sovereign.
 Herself no stranger, she can ne'er forget
 She has a home in Kenya Colony,
 A wedding gift of homage and respect,
 Whence she was sudden summoned to the Throne,
 Grateful for deep-felt sorrow at her grief:
 More when Princess, and still in tutelage,
 Taught by her Sire, wise counsellor and guide,
 Whose very presence was a benison,
 She saw, and learned to love, Rhodesia.

Our Queen is crowned! Let us rejoice,
 And thrice again, rejoice—

GOD SAVE OUR QUEEN

A.L.



Photo: Dorothy Harding

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

The Ceremony of Coronation

IN THE GREAT CENTRAL SPACE of Westminster Abbey—the theatre—were set three seats, the Chair of State, the Chair of Edward I, and further back, the Throne.

Supported on either side by the Bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells, The Queen entered in procession, and was escorted to her Chair of State.

The Recognition. The four sides of the theatre the Archbishop of Canterbury cried: "Sir, I here present unto you Queen ELIZABETH, your undoubted Queen: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

After the fourfold shout of "God Save Queen Elizabeth," the trumpets sounded, and The Queen returned to her Chair of State to take the Coronation Oath. In dialogue with the Archbishop, she made solemn promises to govern each of her peoples according to its own laws, to execute justice with mercy, and to maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant reformed religion. Before the Altar, her hand on the Bible, Her Majesty solemnly swore to hold those promises sacred.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland then presented a Bible, "to keep Your Majesty ever mindful of the Law and the Gospel of God as the rule for the whole life and government of Christian princes," adding: "Here is wisdom: This is the royal law. These are the lively oracles of God."

The Archbishop then began the Communion Service, proceeding as far as the Creed. The first of the actual Coronation rites, the mystery of the Anointing, followed. Dressed of her majestic crimson robe by the Lord Great Chamberlain, The Queen took her seat in King Edward's Chair.

Four Knights of the Garter, in their velvet mantles of azure lined with white, held over her a canopy of cloth of gold, so that she was fully seen by none but the Archbishop as, dipping his thumb in the gilt spoon held by the Dean and filled with consecrated oil from the ampulla, he touched The Queen upon her hands, breast, and the crown of her head, pronouncing words of solemn benediction.

In stately succession The Queen was arrayed in the white *Cognium Stodolis* and the golden *Supertunica* and girdle; and her hands were touched with the golden spurs of chivalry. The Sword of State she took to the Altar, offering it there in the scabbard, and returning to King Edward's Chair.

More vestments were now put upon The Queen, including the armills, bracelets of sincerity and wisdom, and the great Robe Royal and the Stole Royal. Thus clad, she took the Orb, symbolizing the dominion of the Cross over the world, and received upon the fourth finger of her right hand the Ring

representing that which John the Evangelist is said to have sent to St. Edward the Confessor.

Into her right hand was placed the Royal Sceptre with the Cross, ensign of power and justice, and into her left hand the Rod with the Dove, symbol of equity and mercy.

Finally, came the bestowal of the Crown of St. Edward, the ritual crown of England.

At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

At that moment the princes and princesses and peers and peeresses put on their coronets and caps and the kings of arms their crowns, the trumpets sounded, and the guns at the Tower were fired. Such was the ritual illumination.

The Archbishop spoke a blessing, the choir sang briefly, the Archbishop pronounced the benediction, and then followed the enthronization. The Queen being lifted to her throne by the Archbishops and Bishops and other peers.

The exhortation ended, fealty and homage were solemnly paid by princes and peers, with the words: "I will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lady, Queen of this Realm, and Defender of the Faith, and unto your heirs and successors according to law. So help me God."

After the Archbishop had kissed The Queen's right hand, the Duke of Edinburgh ascended the steps of the throne, removed his coronet, knelt, and, placing his hands between those of Her Majesty, said: "I, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God." Then he touched the crown upon The Queen's head and kissed her left cheek.

The Dukes of Gloucester and Kent did homage in similar manner, and then the senior peer of each degree spoke for his colleagues, who knelt in their places and repeated the obligation.

Five anthems having been sung, The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh took Communion at the Altar.

Prayer, the General Confession, the Absolution, further exhortations and prayers followed. *To Deum*

...Diamus was sung, and then, in the words of the order of service:

"The Queen, supported as before, the four Swords being carried before her, shall descend from her throne, crowned and carrying the Sceptre and the Rod in her hands, and shall go into the area eastward of the theatre, and the Archbishop going before her, she shall pass on through the door on the south side of the Altar into St. Edward's Chapel, and after her shall follow the Groom of the Robes, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the lords that carried the Regalia in the procession (the Dean of Westminster delivering the Cross, the Sceptre, and St. Edward's Staff to the bearers of them as they pass the Altar); and lastly shall go in the Dean. And the TE DEUM ended, the people may be seated until The Queen comes again from the Chapel."

...The Queen, being come into the Chapel, shall deliver to the Archbishop, being in the Altar, the Sceptre and the Rod to be laid upon the Altar, and the Archbishop shall receive the Queen's Crown and lay it upon the Altar also. Then, the Groom of the Robes, of the Robes, and attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Groom of the Robes, the Queen shall be disrobed of the Robe Royal and arrayed in her Robe of purple velvet.

"Meanwhile the Dean of Westminster shall lay upon the Altar the Orb, the Spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, having received them from the bearers of them, who shall be preceded by the bearers of the four Swords, and shall pass from the Chapel by the same door on the south side and take the places assigned to them in the procession."

"The Queen being ready, and wearing her Imperial Crown, shall receive the Sceptre with the Cross into her right hand and into her left hand the Orb from the Archbishop, who, having delivered them, shall withdraw from the Chapel and take his place in the procession; and the Lord Great Chamberlain shall do likewise."

"Then Her Majesty supported and arrayed as before, shall leave the Chapel by the west door on the south side and shall proceed in state through the choir and the nave to the west door of the Chapel wearing her Crown and bearing in her right hand the Sceptre and in her left hand the Orb."

"And as The Queen proceeds from the Chapel, there shall be sung by all assembled

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM."

THE STATE PROCESSION FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Colonial Contingents

Officer Commanding, Lieut. Col. G. ... The Gordon Highlanders, attached Royal West African Frontier Force.

ARMED POLICE

AIR FORCE

ARMY

Including Detachments from the Somaliland Scouts, Kenya Regiment, East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, East African Ordnance Corps, East African Medical Corps, East African Army Service Corps, East African Signals, 156 H.A.A. Battery, East Africa, East African Armoured Car Squadron, King's African Rifles, and Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

NAVY

Including Detachments from the Royal East African Navy and the Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force.

The Commonwealth Contingents

SOUTHERN RHODESIA:

Officer Commanding, Lieut. Col. J. C. Tones, O.B.E., E.D., Royal Rhodesia Regiment. Detachments from: Southern Rhodesia Transport Corps, The Rhodesian African Rifles, S.R. Auxiliary Air Force, S.R. Corps of Military Police, S.R. Medical Corps, 2nd Battalion Royal Rhodesia Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal Rhodesia Regiment, S.R. Signals, S.R. Engineers, S.R. Artillery, S.R. Armoured Car Regiment, S.R. Women's Military and Air Service, S.R. Air Force, Permanent Staff Corps, and British South Africa Police.

CEYLON

PAKISTAN

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

CANADA

Royal Air Force

Army

Royal Navy

The Carriage Procession of Colonial Rulers (4 Driving Landaus)

Including the Sultan of Zanzibar in the 3rd Carriage.

The Carriage Procession of Prime Ministers (9 Royal Clarences)

1st Carriage: The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and Lady Huggins, and the Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The Carriage Procession of Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal (3 Carriages)

The Carriage Procession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, with Princess Margaret

Queen's Honorary Physicians, Surgeons, and Dental Surgeons, R.A.F. Chaplains and Honorary Chaplains, R.A.F. Aide-de-Camp, R.A.F. Queen's Honorary Physicians, Surgeons, and Dental Surgeons of the Regular and Territorial Army, Chaplains and Honorary Chaplains: Army.

(continued overleaf)

Aides-de-Camp, Army, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp, W.R.A.C.
 Queen's Honorary Physicians, Surgeons, and Dental Surgeons, Royal Navy and Royal Marines
 Chaplains and Hon. Chaplains, Royal Navy and Royal Marines
 Aides-de-Camp, Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and Hon. Aide-de-Camp, W.R.N.S.
 Air Ministry Staff, War Office Staff, Admiralty Staff,
 Senior Officers of the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth.
 Deputy Supreme Commander (Arm), G.O.C.s-in-Chief and Inspector-General.
 G.O.C.s-in-Chief, Home Command, and G.O.C.s-in-Chief, Northern Island District.
 Flag Officers C-in-C, Home Commands.
 Air Aide-de-Camp, and Aides-de-Camp General.
 Marshals of the R.A.F.
 Field Marshals
 Admirals of the Fleet.
 Air Council, Air Members.
 Army Council, Military Members.
 Board of Admiralty, Sea Lords.
 Chiefs of Staff, U.K.

The Queen's Escort of Officers from the Colonial Contingents.
 The Queen's Escort of Officers from the Commonwealth Contingents.
 Women of the Guard.
 The Queen's Bagmaster and Twelve Watermen.
 Mounted Band of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues).
 First Division Sovereign's Escort.
 Three two-horsed State Carriages conveying the Suite.
 Second Division Sovereign's Escort.
 A.D.C. to Deputy Commander to Field Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops.
 Deputy Commander to the Field Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops.
 A.D.C. to Field Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops.
 Commissioner Metropolitan Police.
 Personal Aide-de-Camp to The Queen.
 Principal Services Aide-de-Camp.
 Equeries to The Queen.
 Brigade Major Household Brigade.
 Chief of Staff to Field Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops.
 Adjutant in Brigade Waiting.
 Cover Stick Adjutant.
 Three Royal Grooms.
 Third Division Sovereign's Escort.
 Fourth Division Sovereign's Escort.

The State Coach

drawn by
Eight Grey Horses

The Field Officer of the Escort.

conveying

The Field Officer Commanding the Escort.

The Master of the Horse.

Her Majesty The Queen

The Lord High Constable and Field Marshal Commanding Coronation Troops.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

and

The Gold Stick-in-Waiting.

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Edinburgh

The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

The Silver Stick-in-Waiting.

The Standard

The Queen's Broadcast

"WHEN I SPOKE TO YOU LAST, at Christmas, I asked you all, whatever your religion, to pray for me on the day of my Coronation—to pray that God would give me wisdom and strength to carry out the promises that I should then be making.

"Throughout this memorable day I have been uplifted and sustained by the knowledge that your thoughts and prayers were with me. I have been aware all the time that my peoples, spread far and wide throughout every continent and ocean of the world, were united to me in the task to which I have now been dedicated with such solemnity.

"Many thousands of you came to London from all parts of the Commonwealth to witness me in the ceremony; but I have been conscious, too, of the millions of others who have shared in it by means of radio and television in their homes. All of you, near or far, have been united in one purpose.

"It is hard for me to find words in which to tell you of the strength which this knowledge has given me.

"The ceremonies you have seen to-day are ancient, and some of their origins are veiled in the mists of the past. But their spirit and their meaning cling through the ages, never, perhaps, more brightly than now.

"I have in sincerity pledged myself to your service, as so many of you are pledged to mine. Throughout all my life and with all my heart I shall strive to be worthy of your trust.

"In this resolve I have my husband to support me. He shares all my ideals and all my affection for you. Then, although my experience is so short and my task so new, I have in my parents and grandparents an example which I can follow with certainty and with confidence.

"There is also this. I have behind me not only the splendid traditions and the annals of more than a

thousand years but the living strength and majesty of the Commonwealth and Empire, of societies old and new, of lands and races different in history and origins, but all, by God's will, united in one and in aim.

"Therefore I am sure that this, my Coronation, is not the symbol of a power and a splendour that are gone but a declaration of our hopes for the future, and for the years I may, by God's grace and mercy, be given to reign and serve you as your Queen.

"I have been speaking of the vast regions and varied peoples to whom I owe my duty, but there has also sprung from our island home a theme of social and political thought which constitutes our message to the world and through the changing generations has found acceptance both within and far beyond my realms.

"Parliamentary institutions, with their free speech and respect for the rights of minorities and the inspiration of a broad tolerance in thought and its expression—all this we conceive to be a precious part of our way of life and outlook.

"During recent centuries this message has been sustained and invigorated by the immense contribution, in language, literature, and action, of the nations of our Commonwealth overseas.

"It gives expression to the ways will, to living principles sacred to the Crown and Monarchy as to its many Parliaments and peoples. I ask you now to cherish them—and practise them too; then we can go forward together in peace, seeking justice and freedom for all men.

"As this day draws to its close, I know that my abiding memory of it will be not only the solemnity and beauty of the ceremony but the inspiration of your loyalty and affection.

"I thank you all from a full heart. God bless you all."

Messages from Commonwealth Leaders

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA were represented in the B.B.C. "Long Live The Queen" programme on Coronation evening.

The Paramount Chief of Barotseland, Mwanawina II, recalled that his father, Lewanika, had visited England for the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1902, and that his brother, Yeta, had come in 1937 for the Coronation of King George VI. Now he was privileged to be here to pay the homage of himself and his people to Queen Elizabeth II.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking next, said that Southern Rhodesians looked back with gratitude on the great benefits conferred upon their country by the Crown. Queen Victoria had granted the Charter which enabled Rhodes to settle the country, and 30 years after King George V had granted the Colony responsible government. The chiefs were absolute despots when the first white men arrived. Now people of many races and different colours lived side by side, united in loyalty to the Crown.

Coronation year would see another step forward in the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, under which the peoples would enjoy the benefits of Western Christian civilization. The people of those territories were second to none in their affection to Her Majesty. Sir Godfrey, like the Paramount Chief, concluded with the words: "God Save The Queen."

Chief Mwaanga, from Nyasaland, spoke briefly in his own language.

Chief Mwaanga II, of the Emanga tribe, expressed his greetings on behalf of the 7½ million Africans in Tanganyika. He spoke of the kindness of the British to strangers in their midst, and suggested that the Commonwealth had never been so united.

Mr. Michael Mandell said that Kenya had a very special interest in Her Majesty, because it was in the depth of the Kenya forest that she had become Queen. Kenya was trying to weave together diverse patterns and threads as her ancestors had done in this country centuries ago, and the devotion of the Colony was with the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S GUESTS

East and Central African List

THE OFFICIAL LIST of the Queen's guests at the Coronation included the following:

ETHIOPIA. H.H. the Crown Prince of Ethiopia.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. The Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, and Lady Huggins; Mr. J. B. Fletcher, Minister of Native Affairs and Health, and Mrs. Fletcher.

SUDAN. Sir Robert Howe, the Governor-General, and Lady Howe.

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES: *Bechuanaland, Kari*

Rulers of Colonial Territories

ZANZIBAR. The Sultan of Zanzibar and H.H. the Sultana.

BAROTSELAND. The Paramount Chief of Barotseland, Mwanawina III.

BUGANDA. H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda and H.H. the Nabagereka.

Representatives of Colonial Territories

KENYA. Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentick, Member for Agriculture, and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentick; Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members, and Mrs. Blundell; Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, M.C., and Mrs. Nathoo; Mr. M. Gikonyo.

MAURITIUS. Mr. A. G. Sauzier, and Mr. R. Seejeevasan, members of Executive Council.

NORTHERN RHODESIA. Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the European elected members, and Mrs. Welensky; Mrs. G. Beckett, Member for Agriculture, and Mrs. Beckett; Mr. J. S. Moffat, European member representing Native interests, and Mrs. Moffat.

NYASALAND. Mr. F. Footman, Chief Secretary, and Mrs. Footman; Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, Chief, Nyasa.

CEYLONELLES. Mr. Marcel Lemaire, member of Executive Council.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE. Mr. Haji Ismail Ali.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Canon and Mrs. R. M. Gibbon; Mr. Abdulla M. A. Karimjee, M.L.C.; Chief Thomas M'gale, Chief of the Chagga; Mr. E. C. Phillip, M.L.C., and Mrs. Phillip.

UGANDA. Mr. G. Handley Bird, M.L.C., and Mrs. Handley Bird; Mr. H. K. Jaffer, member of Executive Council, and Mrs. Jaffer, the Mukama of Bunyoro and the Omukama of Ankama of Toro.

ZANZIBAR. Mr. E. N. Mawji, M.L.C.; Sheikh Rashid bin Hamadi Mshirazi; Sir Sayed bin Ali el Mugheri.

Other Delegates from The East and Central African Territories

KENYA

Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Finance, and Mrs. Vasey; Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawy; Mr. Jeremiah Pekoli; Sheriff Abdulla Sahni, M.L.C.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Mr. S. R. Denny, Administrative Secretary, and Mrs. Denny; Major H. McKee, Commissioner in London, and Mrs. McKee.

Mr. H. St. L. Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Stubbs.

Sir John and Lady Waddington.

Mr. A. T. Williams, Chief Secretary, and Mrs. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Harago Williams.

Mr. Mumbela Wafubita.

Indumackema, administrative secretary to Mwanawina III.

NYASALAND

Miss Elizabeth Colby.

Mr. K. W. Simmonds, Financial Secretary, and Mrs. Simmonds.

SUDAN

Sir el Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi.

Mr. James and Lady Robertson.

Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed.

Mr. M. S. Akrai.

Mr. Abdel Rahman Atabani.

Mr. D. H. Evans.

Mr. E. M. Foister.

Sheikh Abdel Rahman Bah el Din.

Mr. B. W. Lee.

Sayid Ahmad.

Sheikh Hassan Muddathu.

Sheikh Babu Nimr.

Mr. Izzel Din M'hammed.

Lewa Ahmed Pasha, Mohamed.

Sheikh Mohamed Hamad Abu Sin.

Mr. Hussain Abdel Bahman.

Sayid Saleh Shingaiti.

Mohamed Mahmet Shaigi.

Mr. D. Vidler.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Sir Gordon Munro, High Commissioner in London, and Lady Munro.

Mr. T. E. Wilson, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Colonel G. E. Wells, Clerk of the House, and Mrs. Wells; Mr. Donald MacIntyre, M.P., and Mrs. MacIntyre.

Brigadier S. Garlake, Commander of the Military Forces and Ad. Com. The Queen.

Mr. J. B. Ross, Deputy High Commissioner in Gold Staff (Officer in Westminster Abbey), and Mrs. Ross.

Mr. J. A. Kinsey, First Secretary in London (a Gold Staff Officer in Westminster Abbey).

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and Lady Griffin.

Mrs. P. M. Neale.

Mrs. A. M. Wraith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Goddinton.

COMMONWEALTH & EMPIRE LUNCHEON

ALL THE LEGISLATURES of the Commonwealth and Empire combined to entertain The Queen for lunch on last week in Westminster Hall.

As that building is a Royal palace Her Majesty herself presided, with Mr. Harold Holt, chairman of the general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and Australian Minister for Immigration, on her right.

Six Prime Ministers were present: Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. St. Laurent (Canada), Mr. Menzies (Australia), Mr. Holland (New Zealand), Sir Godfrey Huggins (Southern Rhodesia) and Mr. Mohammed Ali (Pakistan).

About 150 sat down together, among them representatives of 52 legislative bodies. A volume containing photographs of all the legislative buildings was presented to The Queen.

The Queen's Welcome

HER MAJESTY, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, said in reply to the toast of her health, proposed by Mr. Holt:

"I was delighted to accept the invitation of the association to be their guest to-day, for it gives me this opportunity of welcoming my Prime Ministers and Ministers and the many other Parliamentary representatives from our great Commonwealth of Nations."

"On the eve of his own coronation 10 years ago my dear father also met in Westminster Hall those who represent the legislatures of the Commonwealth. I am indeed glad to follow his example. It is a stirring thought that all these legislatures are descended from the assembly which first met under this roof nearly seven centuries ago."

"We stand here in the Palace of Westminster, which is the home of the Mother of Parliaments. Of the many ties linking this family of nations not the least is that system of Parliamentary government which is common to us all."

"I have vivid memories of my visits during my father's lifetime to Commonwealth Parliaments overseas, and I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing others during my forthcoming tour. To this great association I offer my best wishes for the success of their coming deliberations. I hope that all of you whose homes are overseas will have a very happy and enjoyable stay in this country."

Sir Winston Churchill Replies

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL said when proposing a vote of thanks to the Queen for her presence:

"In this hall of fame and antiquity a long story has been unfolded of the conflicts of the Crown versus Parliament. By these days are done. The vehement, passionate, moral and intellectual forces that clashed in tragic violence together 300 years ago are now united. It is no longer a case of Crown versus Parliament, but of Crown and Parliament."

"In our island, by trial and error and by perseverance across the centuries we have found out a very good plan. Here it is. The Queen can do no wrong. Bad advisers can be changed as often as the people like to see their rights for that purpose. A great battle is fought. Parliament turns out the Government. A great battle is won, crowds cheer The Queen."

"We have found this a very commanding and durable doctrine. What goes wrong passes away with the politician responsible. What goes right is laid

on the altar of our united Commonwealth and Empire. To-day in this hall we salute 50 or 60 Parliaments and one Queen."

"It is natural for a Parliament to talk and for the Crown to shine. The oldest here will confirm me that, as you are likely to run short of members and of ministers who can talk and the youngest here are sure that they will never see the Crown sparkle more gloriously than on these joyous days."

Our Constitutional System

"It is always dangerous to make comparisons about the form of government. We accept the principle that every one should have what they like, and there can be no harm in my saying that we like very much the system we have got in this country. I will not say that we do not prefer alternative solutions. We must be very careful nowadays—I perhaps all the more, because of my American forebears—in what we say about the American Constitution. I therefore content myself with the observation that no Constitution was written in better English."

"We have much more than that in common with the great republic. The key thought alike of the British constitutional monarchy and the Republic of the United States of America is the hatred of dictatorship. Here and across the ocean, over the generations and the centuries, the idea of the division of powers has lain deep at the root of our development. We do not want to live in a system dominated either by one man or one thing. Life moves we follow in the paths of variety and change, and our faith that in the mercy of God things will get better and better if we all try our best."

"I suppose it is because I have served Your Majesty's great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, and now yourself that I have been accorded the honour of expressing our thanks this afternoon to you for your Royal presence and for the gracious speech which you have made."

"Well, I know that the burdens imposed by sacred duty upon the Sovereign and her family. All round we are aware of the unifying sentiments which make the Crown the central link in all our modern changing life, the one which above all others claims our allegiance to the death."

"We feel that Her gracious Majesty has consecrated her life to all her peoples in all her realms, and we are resolved to prove on the pages of history that these sacrifices shall not be in vain."

MR. ST. LAURENT, Prime Minister of Canada, said:—

"To outsiders it is frequently a great source of wonderment how an association like the Commonwealth, whose members are so widely scattered over the globe, who have such diverse interests, who comprise so many ethnic elements, can possibly survive as a harmonious international entity. If they who are thus perplexed should talk with us this afternoon they would be better able to understand why this achievement of the Commonwealth has been possible."

Common Loyalty to the Crown

"Of the forces which bind us together, none is stronger than our common loyalty to the Crown and our devotion to our Sovereign, even in those lands where the most fervent expression of that devotion has to be found in the recognition of Her Majesty as the head of a Commonwealth broad enough to include a State whose people prefer it to be called a republic."

"That the Crown has to-day such high prestige and such unifying power is due to the selflessness and the conscientious devotion to essential human values of our sovereigns of the last 100 years and more."

"Fifty-six years ago peoples from all parts of the British Empire assembled here to pay homage to a great queen who had reigned for 60 glorious and fruitful years. More than 90% of the peoples who formed part of the British world in 1871 had now assumed full responsibility for the management of all their internal and external affairs. But the allegiance to, and the recognition by all, of our one Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth still proclaimed that there had continued to be a sharing of common ideas and common institutions, a sharing at times of common perils, and on occasions such as this of common national pride and rejoicing, and I do not think it would be presumptuous to add a sharing of the common desire to benefit not only our own peoples but free mankind throughout the whole world."

Mr. HOLT proposed The Queen's health. Never before, he said, had all the Parliaments of the Commonwealth done honour as joint hosts to their Sovereign.

The Crown drew the hearts of Commonwealth peoples far more compellingly than any material symbol of an indefinite blending of the persons of the Constitution which made its binding strength immeasurably great. To many millions The Queen had become a radiant embodiment of hope, and they felt an exaltation of the spirit with her crowning. As Her Majesty stood on the threshold of a reign so rich in promise, she embodied the hopes of mankind for another great era of peaceful development.

Sixty-nine Members of Commonwealth Legislatures and their wives were present at the luncheon which celebrated last week's Coronation luncheon in Westminster Hall in honour of Her Majesty.

During their stay the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison, M.C., Q.C., M.P., is holding the inference of speakers of a fully self-governing Commonwealth. The Clerks of Parliament will also meet at the

invitation of Sir Frederick Metcalfe, K.C.S., Clerk of the House of Commons.

The visitors are being entertained by the London County Council at County Hall, by the Grocers' Company, the Clothing Exchange, and the Port of London Authority. They will also be attending the Trooping of the Colours, the Royal Tournament, the Royal Naval Review at Spithead, and will make an extensive tour of the British Isles.

The following delegates from East and Central Africa are included:

Southern Rhodesia.—Mr. T. F. Wilson, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Donald MacIntyre, C.B.E., M.P., and Mrs. MacIntyre; Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Wells, C.B.E., Clerk of the House, and Mrs. Wells.

Northern Rhodesia.—Mr. Roy Welensky, C.M.G., L.P., M.L.C., leader of the European elected members, and Mrs. Welensky.

Kenya.—Mr. J. M. W. Njiru, M.L.C., Member for Finance.

CORONATION MONTH

JUNE is heavy with engagements, many of which will be attended by distinguished guests from overseas. Arrangements already notified include the following:

JUNE 2.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, drives through north-east London, receives mayors at Islington Town Hall, and holds State banquet in Buckingham Palace.

June 3.—For Coronation delegates from East Africa, Dorchester Hotel, London, given by United Africa Company.

JUNE 4.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, drives through north-west London, receives mayors at Hampstead Town Hall, and holds State banquet in Buckingham Palace. Coronation garden party, Hurlingham Club, 3 p.m.

Coastal Party. to Coronation delegates from East and Central Africa by Joint East and Central African Board, House of Commons, 6 p.m.

JUNE 6.—State visit of royal and official guests ends. Epsom Summer Meeting, The Derby.

JUNE 7.—Commonwealth Youth Service, in Westminster Abbey, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating.

JUNE 8.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, drives through south-east London, receives mayors at Bermondsey Town Hall, and attends gala performance Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

British Empire Society for the Blind reception at Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by Colonial representatives attending Coronation, 3.30 p.m.

JUNE 9.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, attends service at St. Paul's Cathedral, drives through south-west London, and receives mayors at Wandsworth Town Hall.

The Duchess of Kent, at Colonial Coronation ball in aid of British Empire Society for the Blind, Grosvenor House.

The Prime Minister, at dinner for Commonwealth Ministers.

Government evening reception.

Coronation Conference for Commonwealth Youth Council.

JUNE 10.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at opening of Royal Tournament, Epsom, Surrey. The Duke of Edinburgh birthday.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester at Empire Societies joint Coronation banquet, Grosvenor House, 8 p.m.

JUNE 11.—Empire Societies Coronation Dinner, Grosvenor House.

JUNE 12.—The Queen's official birthday. Trooping the Colour, Horse Guards Parade. Fly-past by the Royal Air Force.

JUNE 13.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, lunch at Guildhall and holds evening reception, Buckingham Palace.

JUNE 14.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, visits Windsor and Eton.

JUNE 15.—The Queen reviews the Fleet, Spithead.

JUNE 16.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, at Royal Ascot Meeting, and in evening sees fireworks display at Eton College.

Reception at Sudan House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1, by the Governor-General of the Sudan to meet members of the Sudanese delegation to the Coronation.

JUNE 17.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, at Royal Ascot Meeting (Royal Cup and up).

JUNE 18.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, at Royal Ascot Meeting (Gold Cup).

Corona Club Dinner, Connaught Rooms, London.

JUNE 19.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, at Royal Ascot (Wokingham Stakes).

JUNE 20.—Royal African Society's Africa Day Conference in London for London County Council teachers.

JUNE 22.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, leaves London by night train for Edinburgh.

JUNE 23.—The Queen receives Keys of City of Edinburgh at Princes Street station, drives in state to Palace of Holyrood House, takes luncheon with the Duke of Edinburgh, and gives presentation party in Palace.

JUNE 24.—The Queen drives in state to St. Giles' Cathedral for a national service, and gives garden party at Palace of Holyrood House.

Annual meeting of Royal Empire Society, 5 p.m.

JUNE 25.—Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, at Warren's Corona Club Colonial garden party, Lambeth Palace.

Sir James Robertson to address Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on the Sudan, 1.15 p.m.

JUNE 29.—Rhodes Centenary Celebrations Rhodes Scholars Jubilee Reunion opens at Oxford.

JUNE 30.—The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret leave by air for 16 days' visit to Southern Rhodesia. East Africa Dinner, Connaught Rooms, London.

The Coronation Medal

THE CORONATION SILVER MEDAL, approved by The Queen for issue as a personal souvenir to people in the Crown Services and others in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, has been classified as an official medal. Designed by Mr. Cecil Thomas, its obverse bears the effigy of The Queen, crowned and robed; on the reverse the Royal Cypher "E.R.II." surmounted by the crown. The medal, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, is worn suspended from a 1 1/2-inch ribbon, dark red with narrow white stripes at the edges and with two narrow dark blue vertical stripes near the centre.

THE CROWN AND AFRICA

MR. S. AMERY'S SURVEY

"East Africa Should Federate as Soon as Possible"

OUR YOUNG QUEEN will on Tuesday solemnly before God dedicate herself to the service of all peoples and pledge herself to govern them according to their laws and customs.

Representatives from every nation and country in the Commonwealth and Empire, and not least from Africa, will be there as witnesses to that dedication. But not only as witnesses, for under the constitution a pledge that was once purely personal is now symbolic, and its fulfilment depends on others, on whose behalf she pledges herself and who, as witnesses, are also themselves pledged to the task of establishing justice and righteousness, fair-dealing between man and man and between race and race, within the limits of their own authority and influence. For the Coronation is a religious service and, as such, a reminder that all true government must be based on the moral law, and not merely on a conflict of interests.

But it is also the enthronement of a Monarch, the embodiment of a conception which still lies at the root of our constitutional system, namely that there must be an authority inspired by that law in order to maintain and enforce it.

Consent and Support of the Governed

It is no less true, and the Coronation Service affirms it, that this authority is exercised with the consent and support of those who are subject to it. William the Conqueror's first act after his victory at Hastings was to hasten to London to be crowned with the assent of the citizens of London. From those slender beginnings has grown our whole system of representative and responsible government—that is, government by ministers responsible to the Crown for carrying out the first duties of government, but also responsible to their supporters in Parliament for the manner in which those duties are fulfilled.

Our system of government has never been government by Parliament, but government by the Crown and its ministers in and with Parliament; government with the approval of the people, not government by the people.

We hear much in these days of the blessings of self-government. "Self-government is better than good government," so runs a very popular phrase. But it is true only if the stress is still on the word "government," and not only on the word "self." Any government, even bad government, is better than anarchy, for anarchy is the denial of all human rights and of all civilized society.

Twenty-six years ago, when I visited Basutoland as Dominion Secretary, I was welcomed by a concourse of many thousand Basutos wearing their many-coloured blankets and mounted on their sturdy ponies. At their head to receive me was 93-year-old Chief Jonathan. After more formal greetings, I asked him how he was. "My body is well, but my heart is sore," I asked the cause of his trouble. "My heart has been sore ever since my dear Queen Victoria died," he replied.

Why did Queen Victoria and the Crown which she embodied mean so much to this old man? When Jonathan was a child his tribe were being slaughtered mercilessly by the Zulu and Matabele tribes, and escaped extermination only by retreating into the mountain fastness which became their new home. He was still only a boy when the Boer Voortrekkers, who had driven away the Matabele, threatened the Basutos with subjugation and the loss of such fertile lands as were still left to them. The British Crown intervened to protect them;

through Jonathan was a man of 50 before in 1884 the borders of Basutoland were finally defined and its government directly assumed by the Crown. For the remaining 47 years of his life the Crown and the Queen who personified it had meant peace even when the rest of South Africa was at war, security and freedom from fear. He knew what he owed to them and was grateful.

Removal of Fear

In Nyasaland, when the early missionaries had found reduced to a shambles by tribal war and slave-raiding before Lugard and Rhodes saved it, in East Africa, where the Kikuyu hid in their forests in terror of the murderous slave-warriors intent on the wasteful collection of human cattle, and of Masai warriors concerned only with killing for killing's sake, in Uganda, with its record of savage religious wars and of the ferocious rule of King Mwanga, in Benin and Ashanti, with their human sacrifices and rite of bloodshed and witchcraft, throughout Africa, East and West, only a generation ago the rule of the Crown meant the end of age-long anarchy and tribal war, the lifting of the dark cloud of fear—fear of the neighbouring tribe or the slave-hunter, fear of one's own chief or one's own witch-doctor, which had hung over Africa since the dawn of time.

Once sporadic resistance was overcome by the superiority of modern weapons, the rule of the Crown was accepted readily, not because it was irresistible, but because it spell the end of anarchy and fear, and with it the beginning of a new prosperity and a healthier and happier life. Before long, too, there came to Africa the spread of education and of new ideas, often blended with deep-seated older traditions and customs. In time, too, a natural force had brought about this new environment in which they lived and a no less natural desire for self-assertion.

Here we come up against a problem inherent in government from outside by a democracy. That democracy inevitably tends to judge instant problems in the light of its own experience, and to try to fit them into its own formulas, regardless of their relevance to local conditions. What is more, it creates an atmosphere of political thought which naturally absorbs those whose education, whether in their own country or here, makes them even more eagerly disposed to treat those formulas as of universal validity, especially if their application seems to offer early prizes to personal ambition.

All good government should rest on consent and support, but it must be the consent and support of those who have both power and a sense of responsibility to exercise in shaping the general life of the community. With us it was originally the barons and clergy, later the great landowners, then the industrial and professional middle classes, and only in our own day has it come to include the whole mass of men and women in a society in which the tradition of responsible political judgment has grown up over the centuries.

Africa and Universal Suffrage

No reasonable person would suggest that party government based on universal suffrage would have been a good thing in the largely illiterate England of even a century ago. Yet there are only too many here and in Africa who think of it as a panacea for all African problems. The real task is to decide in each case, and every part of Africa differs from the rest—which are the elements of the community whose consent is most essential to government and most capable of giving its support with a sense of responsibility, and to which elements and in what measure the powers of the Crown are eventually to be transferred.

In West Africa the problem has in one sense been simplified by the climate, which has precluded permanent European settlement, as well as by the relatively higher degree of indigenous civilization and by the previous existence of local systems of government, tribal or autocratic, which, however primitive, still rested on a measure of consent and could command a certain traditional loyalty.

It was upon these elements of authority that the great administrator, Lord Lugard, based his system of indirect rule. But the system, admirably as it served its purpose at the time, made insufficient allowance for the growth of a new ambitious and influential educated class outside the old

structure of monarchical or tribal authority, and the breakdown of the older structure has been accelerated by the introduction of democratic franchises, direct or indirect, and the organization of parties led by popular leaders for immediate power.

Haste in West Africa

This is not the occasion for a detailed criticism of the new Gold Coast or Nigerian constitutions, but it is legitimate to express doubts as to whether the machinery of democratic government has not been set up more hastily than is warranted by the sense of political responsibility in the community as a whole or of the leaders who appeal to it. Nigeria is already showing the danger, of which it has never had a good example, of the hasty tendencies inherent in democratic party leadership in any State where there are deep religious and social divisions.

One warning should be given while there is yet time, before we set up an elaborate code for every people in the British States of complete independence which includes control of every aspect of its national life, and even in the last resort the right of secession. No sane person would suggest that any of our African Colonies, however ripe they may, or may be, for complete local self-government, will be ready for it in the near future. Yet the way in which we have been moving the Colony to a unitary constitution and reserving only certain imperial powers in the hands of the representatives of the Crown is bound to lead in a very short time to demands which it may be difficult in logic to resist but which it would be disastrous to concede.

The right answer, to my mind, is a clear separation of powers, on diarchical or federal lines, by which defence and external relations, including the fulfilment of international obligations, are definitely entrusted to a single West African Government still directly under the Crown in its imperial aspect, leaving the other functions of the Crown to be progressively transferred to the local Governments in so far as they prove capable of exercising their responsibilities.

A much more complex and difficult situation arises where there is a settled European community established among a Native population. Such a community is, by its very nature, not only more effective as an instrument both for economic development and for military control, but accustomed to the exercise of political power and contented of its right to enjoy that power. The problem then confronting the Crown at the centre is how far it can concede that right consistently with its moral obligations to the weaker elements in the Community. In doing so it may be swayed by theoretical or sentimental considerations which cannot always be reconciled with the cruder facts of the local situation.

Only in the light of that aspect of the question can we understand the past and present racial problem in South Africa. Cape Colony in the early decades of the last century was an area of white settlement among a mixed population of Hottentots and liberated slaves. Upon this there descended a steadily encroaching swarm of warlike Bantu tribes from the north-east. The one concern of the British officials on the spot was to check and confine this aggression.

Legacy of Cape Misunderstanding

But the Government at home was in the hands of deeply religious, high-minded, well-meaning, but ignorant men who were firmly persuaded that in every issue between white and black, white must be in the wrong. It had already inflicted grievous hardship on the colonists by the miserably inadequate compensation paid for the liberation of their slaves. In 1838, after 20 years of systematic misrepresentation by the partisans of the Natives, the colonists found that, far from securing redress for a devastating Kaffir invasion, they were condemned as the aggressors and the Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, dismissed for upholding their case. That was the last straw.

The Great Trek was a passionate reaction against the sentimentalists in London and against the theories for which they stood. It is only in the light of that history that it is possible to understand how deeply rooted in the Kaffir soul is the determination to make no concession to English theories of political racial legalism.

A more realistic spirit presently led the British Government to seek the solution of the problem on two separate lines. One was seeking out and preserving certain large Native areas free from territorial occupation and economic exploitation by the dominant white element. Three of these, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, are still under direct Whitehall control so far as their internal policy is concerned. Two others, the Transkei and Zululand, were entrusted under similar systems of protective administration to Cape Colony and Natal, and are now under the Union, together with Orangealand, regarded as the result of the first world war. Apartheid was thus in one sense a British invention. At

the same time, when self-government was conceded in 1870 to Cape Colony it was on the basis of a property or income franchise sufficiently limited, in the conditions of the time, to ensure the undisputed control of policy by the carriers of European civilization, while not denying to the Native an increasing voice in public affairs commensurate with his rise on the economic scale.

The last feature of the British system has been eliminated, so far as the Bantu though not yet as regards the Coloured element of the Union population is concerned, by the outlook of the Voortrekkers, but at the same time looking to fulfil its duty to its Native subjects by a positive application of the principle of *apartheid* to the existing Native areas. The question is whether the policy is practicable to-day, when the Native population has become so largely industrialized, urbanized, and politically conscious, and when there is room for only so small a fraction of it in the Protectorate and reserves. Only the events of the war show how the white population of the Union, which contains without bursting the terming new name of the new Africa.

Central African Federation

Meanwhile the old Cape Colony tradition of a limited but free-for-all franchise was maintained in Southern Rhodesia, side by side with Colonial Office constitutions, affording a wider, but still limited, scope to Native political aspirations, in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Though differently governed, these three territories form a natural unit for economic development, a development of equal interest to the Native inhabitants of each, whatever their political status for domestic purposes.

The problem is now to be solved by the setting up of a federation to which the Crown, as represented by Whitehall, transfers its powers in economic affairs and defence, including Commonwealth and, no doubt, eventually foreign relations, but retains its protection over the everyday life of the Native in the two Protectorates, as well as over the special status of Basutoland.

The solution takes regard of the realities of the existing situation and closes no doors to future development. It represents the wisest and most successful approach to a difficult problem that our long and painful experience has taught us. The credit of it should go in equal measure to the British Government and the generous and far-seeing statesmanship of Sir Godfrey Huggins in Southern and Mr. Welensky in Northern Rhodesia. The influences that have opposed it have been essentially the same influences whose bias against our white fellow subjects once fed to the Great Trek, and would, if successful, have had similar consequences.

There remains for the Crown the problem of the ultimate transfer of some or all of its powers in East Africa. There the settled white population, though intrinsically important out of all relation to its numbers in relation to the progress of the country, has to compete, not only with the vastly larger Native population, but with a substantial and by no means economically unimportant population of Indian origin. At the same time Uganda, which is separated from Kenya and Tanganyika, is essentially the West Africa, a purely Native territory unsuitable for white settlement.

Here the natural solution is clearly that of a federation for the broad purposes of economic development and defence, leaving the widest possible latitude for social and political development suited to local conditions in each territory. That was, indeed, what I hoped I had secured in 1929 when the mischance of a general election brought in a Government which, unfortunately, scrapped the scheme for which my able deputy, the late Sir Samuel Wilson, had already secured local agreement. I can only hope, now that Central Africa is leading the way, that East Africa will not be long in following the good example.

Unity of Ideals and Purposes

One final thought I would wish to leave with you. That Crown, of whose various aspects I have dealt as they concerned each part of Africa, is still in essence one and the same Crown symbolized in the person of a young Queen who on Tuesday will dedicate herself equally to all her subjects, and, indeed, to all members of that Commonwealth of which she is the acknowledged Head.

If the freedom of association, on which in the last resort the Commonwealth is based, includes the freedom to sever the association, then we should all the more dedicate ourselves to the task of seeing to it that none of its members should wish or have just cause for severance.

(This address was delivered last week at a combined meeting of the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies in London.)



KE

UGANDA

<p>MONDAY ★ JUNE 1</p>	<p>ALL-NIGHT VIGIL OF LOYAL PRAYER, ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI. CORONATION FOLK DANCE, KITALE CLUB.</p>	<p>MAYORAL GARDEN PARTY, JUBILEE PARK. TROPICAL EXTRAVAGANZA "THIS IS UGANDA" KAMPALA AMATEUR THEATRICAL SOCIETY.</p>
<p>TUESDAY ★ JUNE 2</p>	<p>State Service in Cathedral of Highlands. Coronation Ball, Society of St. George.</p>	<p>Uganda Police Ceremonial Parade, Kampala Sports Club. Regatta off Entebbe, Official Dinner and Ball, Government House.</p>
<p>WEDNESDAY ★ JUNE 3</p>	<p>GARDEN PARTY, GOVERNMENT HOUSE. AFRICAN SPORTS MEETING, LIMURU.</p>	<p>GOVERNOR ASSISTANCES CORONATION AT HIGH COURT CEREMONY. ROAD CYCLE RACE. TATTOO AT NAKIVUBO STADIUM.</p>
<p>THURSDAY ★ JUNE 4</p>	<p>ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION, GOVERNMENT ASIAN HIGH SCHOOL, NAIROBI. COCKTAIL PARTY BY G.O.C., EAST AFRICA COMMAND, BULLER CAMP.</p>	<p>PARADE OF 2000 BOYS' BOOTS, GIRLS' BOYS' SCHOOL CHILDREN AT KAMPALA SPORTS CLUB. GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.</p>
<p>FRIDAY ★ JUNE 5</p>	<p>MAYOR OF NAIROBI'S GARDEN PARTY. COCKTAIL PARTY AT NAIROBI TOWN HALL FOR THE GOVERNOR AND C.-I.-C., EAST INDIES STATION.</p>	<p>OFFICIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICES AT NAMBOMBE AND RUBAGA CATHEDRALS. AGRICULTURAL SHOW. TATTOO AT NAKIVUBO STADIUM.</p>
<p>SATURDAY ★ JUNE 6</p>	<p>CORONATION FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL, NAIROBI. GRAND CORONATION DANCE, ROYAL NAIROBI GOLF CLUB.</p>	<p>FLYING DISPLAY BY ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE, NAKIVUBO STADIUM. CORONATION FOOTBALL MATCH. TROPICAL EXTRAVAGANZA "THIS IS UGANDA."</p>



NYASALAND

TANGANYIKA

<p>MONDAY ★ JUNE 1</p>	<p>CORONATION VARIETY SHOW COUNTRY CLUB, LIMBE.</p>	<p>ACTING GOVERNOR TOURS DAR ES SALAAM. PRESENT SOUVENIR MEDALS TO CHILDREN.</p>
<p>TUESDAY ★ JUNE 2</p>	<p>Official Parade and Review by the Governor, Country Club, Limbe. Unveiling of commemorative clock tower, Blantyre.</p>	<p>Military parade with Colours at Hala Stadium, Dar es Salaam. Government House Reception. Official opening of Coronation Clinic, Songea.</p>
<p>WEDNESDAY ★ JUNE 3</p>	<p>INTER-RACIAL CAMP FIRE FOR SCOUTS AND GUIDES, CHICHIRI. PRESENTATIONS OF CORONATION GIFTS IN HOSPITALS.</p>	<p>PROMULGATION & CEREMONY GOVERNMENT HOUSE MUNICIPAL GARDEN PARTY.</p>
<p>THURSDAY ★ JUNE 4</p>	<p>AFRICAN VARIETY CONCERT BLANTYRE. CORONATION CONCERT, BLANTYRE SPORTS CLUB.</p>	<p>CORONATION AT HALA STADIUM. PLANTING OF COMMEMORATIVE TREES AT BOTANICAL GARDEN, DAR ES SALAAM.</p>
<p>FRIDAY ★ JUNE 5</p>	<p>SPORTS AT EURO-AFRICAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, CHICHIRI, AND OTHER SCHOOLS. EURO-AFRICAN BALL, UNITED TOBACCO COMPANY, BLANTYRE.</p>	<p>CORONATION TATTOO, HALA STADIUM, ATTENDED BY ACTING GOVERNOR.</p>
<p>SATURDAY ★ JUNE 6</p>	<p>JOINT CIVIC RECEPTION OF MEMBERS OF LIMBE AND BLANTYRE. CORONATION DANCE FOR AFRICANS, BLANTYRE. CORONATION DANCE, LIMBE COUNTRY CLUB.</p>	<p>CARNIVAL PROCESSION, DANCES SALAAM. PRIZE-GIVING, ARNAUTOGLU COMMUNITY CENTRE.</p>



S. RHODESIA

N. RHODESIA

<p>MONDAY ★ JUNE 1</p>	<p>EUROPEANS' CORONATION BALL, UMTALI. COMBINED CORONATION AND FESTIVAL MOTOR - CYCLE RACE, BULAWAYO.</p>	<p>SUNDOWNER, DINNER AND DANCE, NKANA. COMPETITION FOR BEST HOMES AND GARDENS, CHIBULUMA AFRICAN TOWNSHIP.</p>
<p>TUESDAY ★ JUNE 2</p>	<p>Military Parade in Drill Hall grounds, Salisbury; salute taken by Governor. Historical Pageant by Salis- bury schoolchildren.</p>	<p>Military Parade and Trooping the Colour, Lusaka. Carnival Fair, Lusaka.</p>
<p>WEDNESDAY ★ JUNE 3</p>	<p>INDABA AT LOMBOSHAWA, ATTENDED BY GOVERNOR. COMBINED CORONATION AND RHODES CENTENARY FESTI- VAL EVENTS THROUGHOUT WEEK.</p>	<p>DISTRIBUTION OF FREE ELE- PHANT MEAT AND BEER TO AFRICANS IN MANY AREAS. CORONATION FEAST, BALOVALE.</p>
<p>THURSDAY ★ JUNE 4</p>	<p>PERFORMANCES OF "MERRIE ENGLAND" (THROUGHOUT WEEK) BY GATOOMA MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY.</p>	<p>OFFICIAL OPENING BY GOVER- NOR OF AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL, LUSAKA.</p>
<p>FRIDAY ★ JUNE 5</p>	<p>INDABA AT THE MATOPOS, ATTENDED BY THE GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>TWENTY-MINUTE COLOUR FILMS OF THE CORONATION SHOWN IN CINEMAS.</p>
<p>SATURDAY ★ JUNE 6</p>	<p>COMBINED CORONATION-FESTI- VAL MOTOR-CYCLE RACING, BULAWAYO.</p>	<p>MALILLA OR LION DANCES AT LUWINGU. AFRICAN FEASTS AND TRIBAL DANCES THROUGHOUT TERRI- TORY DURING WEEK.</p>

EX-SERVICEMEN

TWO EUROPEAN AND TWO AFRICAN EX-SERVICEMEN from Northern Rhodesia are Coronation visitors. The choice was made after the Northern Rhodesia Regimental Association and the British Empire Service League had suggested such a delegation. Major H. St. L. Grenfell, vice-president of the B.E.S.L. in the territory, and now in England on leave, made the necessary accommodation and welfare arrangements.

The Northern Rhodesian Government undertook to pay all expenses, including a daily allowance to the men. European B.E.S.L. branches made gifts to the four Africans of clothing and equipment, surcoats, and cash.

Local headquarters of the B.E.S.L. arranged a programme of entertainments for the delegation, including visits to an ice show at Wembley arena, the Trooping of the Colour, the Fort of London, Madame Tussaud's, the Royal Tournament, and the Royal Naval review at Spithead.

The party (which will visit Northern Rhodesia on June 13) consists of: **LEUTENANT COLONEL**, now location superintendent in Ndola, and divisional commandant of the western division of the N. Rhodesia Police Reserve; **CAPTAIN JOHN DONALD, M.C.**, who commanded the N.R.R. contingent at the 1946 Victory Parade in London; **R.S.M. ZIVAYE, M.B.E.**, who served with the N.R. Military Police for 21 years, and later with the Regiment in Madagascar, and now runs a village tea-room in the Fort Jameson district; **R.S.M. HEZEKIAH MANZULA, M.M.**, a farmer; **C.S.M. MWAMBA MUKONGE NSEKLA**, who won the D.C.M. for rescuing wounded during the liberation of British Somaliland, and during 16 years' with the colours also served in Ethiopia and Ceylon; and **CORPORAL ANDRE KAMPAMBA**, who was awarded the M.M. for bravery while leading a patrol in Burma.

The historical pageant presented on Tuesday on the Old Harrogate ground by Salisbury schoolchildren depicted scenes from British history between the reigns of the two Elizabeths.

CORONATION MUSIC

MUSIC OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY has won renown through five centuries. For Tuesday's great ceremony 60 of Britain's finest orchestral players, led by Mr. Paul Beard, leader of the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, formed the Coronation Orchestra in the Abbey.

The eighteen violinists were leaders of the following celebrated orchestras and chamber music combinations: B.B.C. Symphony, Scottish, Northern, and Welsh Orchestras; Halle Orchestra (soon to play in the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition at Bulawayo); London Philharmonic Orchestra; London Symphony Orchestra; Royal Naval Orchestra; Liverpool Philharmonic; City of Birmingham Orchestra; Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Orchestra; Philharmonia Orchestra; Scottish National Orchestra; Westminster Abbey Special Orchestra; Yorkshire Symphony Orchestra; the Griller Quartet; the Martin King Quartet; and the Robert Masters Piano Quartet.

All the remaining players were either principals or past principals of famous orchestras or ensembles. Ten of its members also played at the Coronation of King George VI. It played throughout the Service under the Director of Music, Dr. William McKie, Organist of Westminster Abbey, and for a short time afterwards under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult.

All the music relayed throughout the world, was British, including three new orchestral works heard for the first time: a Processional, accompanying the entry of The Queen Mother; "Orb and Sceptre," Sir William Walton's new march, heralding the entry of The Queen; and Sir Arnold Bax's "Coronation March," which followed the National Anthem at the end of the Service.

Distributors for THE STANDARD MOTOR CO. LTD.



MACGREGOR-OATES MOTORS LTD

NAIROBI

Phone 20761
P.O. Box 406

MOMBASA

Phone 487
P.O. Box 179

District Agents throughout Kenya

Distributors for THE STANDARD MOTOR CO. LTD.

CORONATION BRIEFS

Bonfires ringed Lusaka on Coronation night. Dar es Salaam had a mile-long carnival procession. Dodoma's festivities include a procession of decorated vehicles.

Every British territory in Africa was represented in the Abbey.

Every child in Busoga, Uganda, received a souvenir tin of sweets.

Spear-throwing contests are taking place this week at Bagamoyo, Tanganyika.

In Songea, Tanganyika, a Coronation Clinic was officially opened on Tuesday.

The Queen's Coronation Procession from the Abbey was 10,000 strong, stretching nearly two miles.

"Merrie England"

Performances of "Merrie England" are being given by Gatooma's musical and dramatic society.

Every schoolchild in Dar es Salaam (over 10,000) received a Coronation souvenir medal on Monday.

At Mankoya, Barotseland, ancient Makishi dances were performed by masked and bedecked Africans.

Seven hundred chiefs and notables from all provinces were Coronation guests of the Uganda Government.

Berbera, in the Somaliland Protectorate, has created a new public "Coronation Garden" on an area formerly barren.

More than 400 Uganda Boy Scouts and 160 Girl Guides are enjoying a Coronation camp as Government guests.

Distribution of free elephant meat and beer was made in many African villages and townships of Northern Rhodesia.

East African Railways sent a vessel to the Sesse Islands to bring islanders to the mainland for the festivities.

Over 80,000 special plants were grown in nurseries in London's Royal parks to decorate the route of the procession.

An ox was roasted on Coronation night by the European community of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia's Copperbelt.

Car owners in Kampala were asked to volunteer to take African hospital patients on tours of the town's decorations.

A prize was offered at Nzega, Tanganyika, for a Kinyamwezi song on the Coronation, together with a dance to it.

Vampire jet fighters of the Royal New Zealand Air Force are throughout this week giving aerial displays at several places.

Miners' Bonfires

The mining community of Gwanda, Southern Rhodesia, had a gymkhana, and on Coronation night lit bonfires on two prominent hills.

Many Africans gathered at Livingstone, north of the Bangweulu swamps in Northern Rhodesia, to watch lion dances, which are performed but rarely.

Progress in Uganda since the reign of Queen Victoria forms the theme of an exhibition held in the hall of the Indian Women's Association, Kampala.

In Umtali's native township of Sakubva, which is claimed to be the finest in Southern Africa, a children's playground, called Coronation Park, was opened.

The lake steamer *Seser* took part in the Entebbe celebrations and regatta on Tuesday. Among those aboard her were the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, and the Katikiro of Buganda.

A Coronation Memorial Stadium was opened in Tabora, Tanganyika, where there was a carnival procession of "Tabora Through the Ages".

The foundation stone for an adult female homecraft school is being laid this week in Luwingu, Northern Rhodesia, and an Asian school opened in Livingstone.

The people of Mbulu, Tanganyika, so arranged their celebrations that they were singing the National Anthem at the actual moment of the crowning in Westminster Abbey.

On the Zambezi River the Mulena Mukwe, chief woman administrator of Barotseland, and a close relative of the Paramount Chief, headed a bare procession.

Fishermen's Race

Kigoma had a Coronation race of fishing boats carrying lines to their prow—the traditional way in which fish are hauled to their nets.

Uganda entertained an officer and 15 ratings of H.M.S. NEWFOUNDLAND for the Coronation, and one chief petty officer and 15 African ratings from the Royal East African Navy.

Fort Jameson enjoyed an air display given by units of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, together with a parade of police, D.F.S.L., Eskandar Scout, Guide, and Brownie contingents.

One of Northern Rhodesia's last talking drums was used to transmit a message of loyalty in the B.B.C. programme "Coronation Day Across the World." The drum is that of the Kaonde tribe, of the Solwezi district.

A personal message—a 5s. piece in a presentation box, with a special certificate—is to be given by the Mayor of Dar es Salaam, Councillor Karmjee, to every child born within the municipal boundaries on Coronation Day.

Over 12,000 copies of the poster of The Queen have been distributed throughout Uganda. Vernacular newspapers have published special Coronation editions, and the Information Department's new radio station relayed running commentaries.

B.B.C. technicians flew to Uganda to film the Coronation regatta off Entebbe on Tuesday afternoon. Entries were received from an Buganda lakeside districts, from Ukerewe Island and Bukoba in Tanganyika Territory, and from the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

African Religious Service

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, attended a combined African religious service in Harari township, Salisbury, on Coronation morning. This was followed by a sports meeting, a large children's party, tribal dancing for the elders, and cinema shows and concerts in the evening.

The annual visit to Kenya of the Governor-in-Chief, East Indies Station, Vice Admiral Sir William Slayter, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., flying his flag in H.M.S. NEWFOUNDLAND, coincided with Coronation celebrations. Next Friday the cruiser will leave Mombasa to visit Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. She is open to Mombasa visitors to-morrow.

British Army and R.A.F. bands played a major part in Khartoum's celebrations, by special parade service at the Anglican Cathedral on Sunday. The service was attended by Servicemen and their families. The salute was taken by the Kaid, Major-General R.Y. Scoones. The British community in Khartoum attended a Coronation swimming gala and fun-fair in the garrison barracks on Monday.

A service for Commonwealth youth is to be held in Westminster Abbey next Sunday. A Commonwealth Youth Conference will take place at the Borough of Holborn Club, London, W.C.1, on July 9-10. Young people from Commonwealth countries now in London for the Coronation are invited to attend; they should communicate with the secretary of the British National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth, 10, Stratford Road, London, W.8.

People of Umtali danced in the streets on Coronation evening.

A fireworks display will be held on the west bank near Rion Falls, Uganda, on Monday night.

Press messages from Dar es-Salaam say that the decorations have made it "a fairy town."

Prizes for a Coronation band contest in Moshi, Tanganyika, are two silver plaques, a silver cup, two drum majors' staves, and over £40.

Hundreds of African and Asian children surrounded the Public Relations Department in Dar es-Salaam last week and demanded pictures.

Seychelles celebrations include a special review of police and local organizations by the Governor, a pageant, Native dances, free open air film shows, sports, and a fàtta.

Welcome by Helicopter

The Duke of Edinburgh flew in a helicopter from the grounds of Buckingham Palace last week to Woolwich, where he met the Colonial Coronation Contingent.

A coloured portrait of The Queen, flanked by the arms of the Commonwealth and many Colonial Dependencies, has been sent to their friends by Messrs. W. A. Sparrow & Co., Ltd.

Men disabled in two World Wars had special places in the stands in the Queen Victoria Memorial Gardens, outside Buckingham Palace, and in Parliament Square facing Westminster Abbey.

About one-third of the 8,000 people present at an afternoon party given by The Queen in the garden of Buckingham Palace last week were Coronation visitors from overseas. Among them were 400 from East and Central Africa.

Over 43,000 officers and men had to be found temporary accommodation in London for the Coronation: some 8,500 were housed at Earl's Court, 5,500 at Olympia, 3,000 in Clapham deep shelter, and 16,000 in Kensington Gardens.

All ranks of all overseas regiments in London for the Coronation which are allied to British regiments of which the Duke or Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief were invited to an afternoon party in the garden of Marlborough House last Saturday.

Coronation Beacons

Coronation night beacons flamed from over 1,400 points between the Shetlands and the Channel Islands. London's largest beacon, near "Speakers' Corner," Hyde Park, was lit at 10 p.m. by the Chief Scout, Lord Rowallan. There were over 150 beacons in the rest of London and the Home Counties. The highest of Britain's beacons was on Snowdon (3,650 feet).

To-morrow's cocktail party at the House of Commons for Coronation delegates from East and Central Africa, including the Sudan, to be given by the Joint East and Central African Board, will bring together many well-known personalities. Among those who are expected to attend are the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sir Godfrey and Lady Huggins, the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, the Governor of Tanganyika, the Kabaka of Buganda, and the Paramount Chief of Barotseland.

Troops on parade in the capital of Southern Rhodesia on Coronation Day were the S.R. Armoured Car Regiment, 1st Field Regiment, S.R. Artillery, B.S.A. Police, S.R. Staff Corps, S.R. Women's Military and Air Service, S.R. Corps of Engineers, S.R. Signal Corps, the 1st Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, S.R. Transport Corps (Coloured), the 3rd (Cadet) Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, the Sea Cadets, and the Kenya National Service Company. Four bands paraded—the B.S.A. Police, the Rhodesian African Rifles, the pipe bands of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, and the massed bands of the Cadet Battalion.

THE QUEEN'S STYLE AND TITLES

PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING on May 28 Her Majesty The Queen signed a proclamation approving the use of her Style and Titles in the United Kingdom as follows:

"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith."

Separate forms of the Royal Style and Titles, but containing a substantial common element, for use in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries were approved by the Prime Ministers and other Ministers of the Commonwealth countries assembled in London for the Commonwealth Economic Conference last December.

Since then constitutional approval has been accorded in the United Kingdom and each of the other Commonwealth countries concerned, and the Governments of those countries have obtained The Queen's approval to the issue of proclamations to put those changes into effect. The respective proclamations were simultaneously published on May 29 in the Commonwealth capitals. In the United Kingdom the Royal Style and Titles Bill was passed through both Houses of Parliament in February-March of this year.

The different forms adopted by the Commonwealth countries are as follows:

Canada—Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada, and Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Australia—Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

New Zealand—Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

South Africa—Elizabeth the Second, Queen of South Africa and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

Pakistan—Elizabeth the Second, Queen of the United Kingdom and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

Ceylon—Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Ceylon and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth.

CORONATION SONG

"CORONATION DAY" is the title given by Mrs. Mary Lavender to a song she has dedicated to "Officers and men of the King's African Rifles, Police, and Kenya Regiment, and to all our loyal and brave Africans." Mrs. Lavender has also written the music. The words read:

Oh, Sing! Sing! Sing! On Coronation Day!
 You'll be a real, oh, real, hero to play!
 Drummers raise your voices,
 With their hearts and voices,
 In love and homage to our Queen,
 Salute her! Salute her! Salute her!
 And march along the royal route,
 Her plumes in the air,
 Her loyal wings on high,
 Salute! Salute your Sovereign Queen,
 Hark! Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! The sound of many feet,
 Oh, wave and cheer, them marching down the street,
 With flags and standards high,
 The bands are passing by,
 Here come the soldiers of the Queen!
 Oh, haste with joy you people and be glad,
 Come out and greet your Queen upon her way,
 Let trumpeters proclaim
 "Elizabeth" by name
 On this her Coronation Day,
 Yes, Sing! Sing! Sing! On Coronation Day
 Leave all your cares and troubles far away,
 In every deed and tongue,
 Sing old and strong, and young,
 "God bless and save our gracious Queen."

Coronation Honours for East and Central Africans

Mr. Roland Welensky, Knight Bachelor

BARONETS

SPEARS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD LOUIS, for public services.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BARROW, MALCOLM PAUL, for public services in Nyasaland.

DONNER, PATRICK WILLIAM, since 1935 Conservative M.P. for Basingstoke, and for West Islington, 1931-35.

LOUD, ARTHUR JOHN, actor.

GROBB, KENNETH GEORGE, president, Church Missionary Society.

MATHIAS, CHARLES, G.M.G., G.C., Chief Justice, Malaya, formerly Governor and Order in Tanganyika.

STACHAN, ANDREW HENRY, C.B.E., Secretary to the Treasury, Southern Rhodesia.

WELENSKY, ROLAND, C.M.G., I.P., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE G.C.M.G.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN NOBLE KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., since 1946 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia.

K.C.M.G.

CRAWFORD, FREDERICK, C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Seychelles, just appointed Deputy Governor in Kenya.

HALL, ROBERT DE ZOUCHE, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sierra Leone; later of Colonial Service in Tanganyika.

ROBERTSON, SIR JAMES WILSON, since 1945 Civil Secretary, Sudan Government.

C.M.G.

BEDDINGTON-BEHRENS, MAJOR EDWARD, for services to the Economic League for European Co-operation.

DAVENPORT, GEORGE ARTHUR, Minister for Mines and Transport and Minister of Education, Southern Rhodesia.

DAVIES, MR. CARLTON GRIFFITH, Sudan Agent in London.

GERMAN, RONALD ERNEST, Postmaster-General, East Africa.

JOHNSTON, CARRUTHERS MELVILL, Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.

KEPPEL-COMPTON, ROBERT HERBERT, Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland.

LAMBERT, CHARLES ERNEST, assistant secretary, Colonial Office.

MACDONALD, GEORGE, Professor of Tropical Hygiene, University of London, and Director of Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene.

MATHIAS, LIONEL ARMINE, Labour Commissioner, Uganda.

NYE, GEOFFREY WALTER, O.B.E., Deputy Agricultural Adviser, Colonial Office.

RUMBLE, HORACE ALGERNON FRASER, an assistant secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, and recently Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. in Union of South Africa.

Particulars of those honoured are necessarily abbreviated this year owing to exceptional pressure on space.

VICARS-HARRIS, NOEL HEDLEY, Member for Land and Mines, Tanganyika.

WHEARE, KENNETH CLINTON, Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administration, University of Oxford.

WINDLEY, EDWARD HENRY, Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

K.C.V.O.

BROMLEY, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR

DE LA BERE, SIR RUPERT, M.P.

LIESCHING, SIR PERCIVALE

C.V.O.

BALFOUR, LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS CECIL CAMPBELL

MALADAM, IVISON STEPHENSON

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

G.B.E.

BLOOD, SIR HILARY RUDOLPH ROBERT, K.O.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Mauritius.

K.B.E.

ROBBICK, SIR FREDERICK ERNEST, chairman and managing director of Harland & Wolff, Ltd.

Civil Division

ATKINSON, JOHN, O.B.E., Director of Education, Tanganyika.

CARTER, THE REV. HERBERT, general superintendent of Methodist Church of Southern Rhodesia.

DARBY, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE, head of Commonwealth treaties branch, Colonial Office.

DE LOUIS SAMUEL, O.B.E., a member and former chairman of the European Advisory Council, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

HARSDEN, MAJOR ERNEST SUDFIELD, O.B.E., hon. secretary, British Empire Science League.

HENDERSON, AIR VICE-MARSHAL MALCOLM, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., director-general of Overseas League.

HOWELL, DAVID, Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika.

MAIND AMAR MATH, O.B.E., for public services in Uganda.

NICHOLSON, RALPH ARTHUR, Economic Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

OWEN, THOMAS RICHARD HORNBY, Governor, Bahr el Ghazal Province, Sudan.

ROONEY, THOMAS JOHN, chairman, Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia.

SIMPSON, STANHOPE ROWEN, Registrar General and Commissioner of Lands, Sudan Government.

STAPLEDON, ROBERT DE STAPLEDON, O.B.E., Economic Secretary, East Africa High Commission.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BELDEN, JOHN, provincial auditor, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

BLONFIELD, FRANK STANLEY, deputy chief clerk and deputy establishment officer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

BÖRÖN, EDWARD JUSTIN, assistant general manager, Nyasaland Railways.

BOSMAN, FREDERICK HUGO, Director of Agriculture, Bechuanaland.

CAMBERS, RT. REV. GEORGE ALEXANDER, chaplain, H.M. Embassy in Paris, and formerly Bishop of Central Tanganyika.

CLARK, WILLIAM THOMAS, Commissioner, Fife Sudan.

CUMMING, MRS. MARY, for services to Victoria League in connexion with hospitality to visitors from overseas.

GARRATT, WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, Secretary for Mines and Transport, Southern Rhodesia.

GHERSIE, MAURICE WILLIAM, Director of Produce Disposal, East Africa Production and Supply Council.

HILL, RICHARD WHALLEY, District Officer, Uganda.

GILLESPIE, IAN ARCHIBALD, Senior Veterinary Inspector, Sudan-Government.
 HUTCHINSON, PATRICK HAMILTON, Custodian of Enemy Property, Tanganyika.
 KENDRICK, JOHN WILSON, District Commissioner, Sudan.
 KNELLER, ARTHUR HARRY, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kenya.
 RICHARDS, HENRY, Assistant Director (Public Health), Sudan Government.
 KEMSLEY, VIRGINIUS, chairman, Mauritius Bureau.
 LAWRENSON, SPENCER VERNON, Administrative Officer, staff grade, Bechuanaland.
 LIVINGSTONE, HENRY GERKLD, secretary of Joint Trusts in Southern Rhodesia.
 MCPETRIE, JAMES CARNEGIE, Assistant Legal adviser, Colonial Office.
 NELSON, ALFRED EDWARD, engineer, S.S. Kenya British India Line.
 PATERSON, ERIC DREW, chairman, Food Production Committee, Rhodesia.
 SODDIE MAJOR CECIL JOHN SOMERSET, hon. secretary and president, Society of the 1893 Column, Southern Rhodesia. For social welfare services, particularly to pioneers and their families.
 ROBINSON, VERNON, District Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia.
 ROSS, GEORGE ROBERTSON, a member of the Public Services Board, Southern Rhodesia.
 SNELL, CHARLES EDWARD, for public services to Nyasaland.
 TANNER, JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH, chief aviation officer, Tanganyika.
 THOMSON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, for services to local government in Northern Rhodesia.
 VAUGHAN-JONES, THOMAS GEORGE CLAYTON, Director of Game and Tsetse Control, Northern Rhodesia.
 WATSON, JAMES KEITH, Director of Public Works, Uganda.
 WILSON, DR. DONALD BUSTIE, M.D., Director, East African Malaria Unit.
 WOLLEN, RUSSELL STOREY, for services to the dairy, coffee and pig industries in Kenya.

Honorary O.B.E.
 KAVIR, S. S. NED, Kampala, Uganda.
 MAWJI, FAZL NASSER, for public services in Tanganyika.

SCHELL, CHIEF KWEK of the Bakwena tribe, Southern Rhodesia.
 XAVIER DE GOA, FRANCIS, assistant chief accountant, Treasury, Zanzibar.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER COMPANIONS

SHELLS, GEORGE HORACE WILLIAM, Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Kenya.
 COWIE, ARTHUR EDWARD, marketing officer and chairman of the grain marketing board, Department of Agriculture and Lands, Southern Rhodesia.
 PECK, EDWARD FINCH, Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services, Somaliland Protectorate.

New G.O. for N.R.R.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. GOODE, of the Queen's Royal Regiment, son of the late Sir Richard Goode, former Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, whose death in Cape Town was recently reported will, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to announce, assume command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in October or November. He was adjutant of the regiment from 1937-39, and later staff officer in the 4th Battalion before commanding the 2nd Battalion during the last war. Subsequently he went to Bugma with the Rhodesian African Rifles. After the conclusion of hostilities he was in Germany with the Queen's Royal Regiment, which he left to join the staff in Fontainebleau of Field Marshal Montgomery. For the past 18 months he has been at the War Office.

At last week's auction in London 7,046 packages of African loss were sold for an average of 3s. 6.62d. per ton. The 7,046 packages included 1,000 tons of iron ore, 1,000 tons of tin ore, 1,000 tons of copper ore, 1,000 tons of zinc ore, 1,000 tons of lead ore, 1,000 tons of manganese ore, 1,000 tons of nickel ore, 1,000 tons of cobalt ore, 1,000 tons of vanadium ore, 1,000 tons of niobium ore, 1,000 tons of tantalum ore, 1,000 tons of molybdenum ore, 1,000 tons of tungsten ore, 1,000 tons of uranium ore, 1,000 tons of thorium ore, 1,000 tons of radium ore, 1,000 tons of polonium ore, 1,000 tons of plutonium ore, 1,000 tons of americium ore, 1,000 tons of curium ore, 1,000 tons of berkelium ore, 1,000 tons of californium ore, 1,000 tons of einsteinium ore, 1,000 tons of fermium ore, 1,000 tons of mendelevium ore, 1,000 tons of nobelium ore, 1,000 tons of lawrencium ore, 1,000 tons of rutherfordium ore, 1,000 tons of dubnium ore, 1,000 tons of seaborgium ore, 1,000 tons of bohrium ore, 1,000 tons of hassium ore, 1,000 tons of meitnerium ore, 1,000 tons of darmstadtium ore, 1,000 tons of roentgenium ore, 1,000 tons of copernicium ore, 1,000 tons of nihonium ore, 1,000 tons of flerovium ore, 1,000 tons of tennessine ore, 1,000 tons of oganesson ore.

PRESENTING THE Big NEW VAUXHALLS



Entirely New Velox and Wyvern

- Longer, wider, sleeker.
- full 5-seater roominess
- superb riding comfort
- the Vauxhall economy

Here, we believe, is the best balanced combination of desirable qualities ever brought together in modern car design. Here is high performance with low revs, real economy with Vauxhall quality, spreading comfort for five and room for a sixth, space for a full load of holiday luggage, unusually good road holding and steadiness on corners... and all-round technical excellence.

● 6 CYL. VELOX
 27 litres, 75 m.p.h.
 For really high performance with surprising economy—125 m.p.g. with normal driving.

● 4 CYL. WYVERN
 Same size, same modern styling as Velox; 11 litre. Outstanding economy—(Well over 30 m.p.g. with normal driving.)

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

BRUCE LIMITED
 P.O. Box 951 NAIROBI

**Imperial Institute's Diamond Jubilee
Special Coronation Plans**

SEVEN SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS in the "Queen and Commonwealth" are being sponsored by the Imperial Institute, the diamond jubilee which almost coincides with the Coronation, for it was on June 16, 1893, that Queen Victoria opened this Institute. A small section of the present display shows interesting relics of that occasion.

The seven sections are as follows:

FOCUS ON COLONIAL PROGRESS is being presented for the Festival of Britain and sent to many provincial towns; but not yet seen by overseas visitors.

PARLIAMENT PAST AND PRESENT also entered the Festival of Britain and in 1952 exhibited at the Van Riebeeck Anniversary Celebrations in Cape Town.

THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED, a new exhibition sponsored by the National Maritime Museum, honours the early British navigators. It includes a coast-to-coast model of one of their puny ships, made of wood and canvas.

QUEEN AND TEACHERS is a new display, sponsored by the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the Portuguese Mission Aid Societies. Designed to show the spread of Christianity in British Africa during the past 100 years, and the vitality of missionary work, it includes personal relics of David Livingstone not shown before to the general public, including his last letter from Africa, his peaked cap, and shackles which he personally struck off the limbs of released slaves.

Commonwealth Artists

YOUNG ARTISTS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, adopted by the Queen, is a new selection of work by Commonwealth artists shown in this country. Early in July it will be replaced by another, **THE CYCENE ART EXHIBITION**, showing the remarkable work of young Africans studying at the Cycene School in Southern Rhodesia.

AFRICA AND THE COLOMBO PLAN, a small but informative exhibition, is an example of Commonwealth co-operation and mutual help in an endeavour to raise living standards in South and South-East Asia.

DIAMOND JUBILEE, recalling the opening of the Imperial Institute by Queen Victoria, displays for the first time the Royal Charter establishing it and the Royal Warrant bearing Queen Victoria's signature.

A mantle book is open at the page recording a meeting in 1881, called by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). The Ruby rule and mallet used by The Queen when she laid the foundation stone on July 4, 1887, are also exhibited. When Princess May of Teck attended the opening, her engagement to the future King George V had just been announced, and this was their first public appearance together as a betrothed couple.

Supplementary to the "Queen and Commonwealth" exhibition, the Imperial Institute is giving a series of entertainments by Commonwealth artists in the cinema, where films about overseas countries will also be shown. Fifteen popular lectures until June 29 include talks on Kenya, by Dr. Boris Gussman, Mr. B. E. Bellingham, and Mr. Grayne Roberts, on Northern Rhodesia by Mr. G. B. Buckmaster, and on Uganda by Mr. E. C. Ndlovu.

British Council Programmes

TO EXPLAIN THE HISTORY and traditions of the British monarchy and the Coronation background, the British Council has arranged for the showing of documentary films and the display of other material in most of the 60 countries in which it is represented. A set of 200 photographs on "The Two Elizabethan Ages" has been sent to East Africa. At home the Council has arranged programmes for a number of official visitors, mostly from Commonwealth countries, who are remaining after the Coronation to study various aspects of British life and institutions. They include the Omugabe, Paramount Chief of Ankole, Uganda, who is particularly interested in animal husbandry, and eight Native administrators from Kenya, who will study agricultural methods, local government, education, and the working of the smaller courts of justice.

**The Royal Empire Society
Sir Lancelot Graham's Message**

SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM, chairman of the council of the Royal Empire Society, issued on its behalf on Friday May a message which said:

"Our thoughts are directed towards the Coronation of our beloved Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth II and the prospect of a second Elizabethan Age is firing our imagination. To some this prospect may appear overlit with a flush of sentiment derived from the coincidence that now a second Elizabeth ascends her ancestral throne; but may we not in all sincerity and earnest source of inspiration to heightened service in what to some of less ardent faith might seem not more than an accidental repetition of history?"

Neither queen of this name was born in the direct succession to the Crown; each came to the throne when her country and her people lay under the shadow of an external menace to our British way of life, which all were determined to preserve. The reign of the first Elizabeth, great and glorious, saw the sowing of the first seeds of Empire in lands across wide oceans, as the spirit of adventure inborn in our people, but so long fretted away in domestic strife, was set free for more noble activities. That reign gave to our country a degree of pre-eminence which made it possible in later centuries for the British way of life to be carried to the furthestmost parts of the globe, into lands of ancient civilizations and into lands newly discovered. It provided the iltih for that burgeoning of freedom and unity which have been our treasured inheritance throughout the years.

Now, on the eve of the reign of the second Elizabeth, there is a new indeed from which we may draw hope and encouragement. A young Queen has ascended a throne more securely enshrined in the hearts of her people than ever before, at a time when the spirit and fibre of her peoples have been tested and triumphantly proved twice within a generation. In herself, in her husband, and in her young children we see realized the ideal of that family life which is the foundation of our national well-being, wherever our homes may be.

In viewing this bright prospect should we not join in expressing our profound sense of gratitude to His late Majesty King George VI of noble memory and to our greatly loved Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, for the manner of her upbringing of Princess Elizabeth? Among all the overwhelming cares of State, in peace and war alike, they never forgot their duty as parents to their children, and they had ever in their thoughts the supreme duty of preparing the heir to the throne for her future responsibilities. Thus it came about that, although called at an unexpectedly early age to enter on her Royal mission, Queen Elizabeth II has taken her place on the vacant throne as one truly to the manner born. The miracle of her passing through happy childhood to the full comprehension of her high responsibilities as a ruling Sovereign has been enacted before our eyes, but the miracle could not have been produced without unwearied care and ceaseless preparation behind the scenes.

"Now, therefore, let us dedicate ourselves, as Her Majesty has already dedicated herself, to the service of our faith and our cause; and so may it come to pass that in this Coronation Year, here may be drawn together yet more intimately those ties of mutual understanding and affection which bind up all her peoples, together under theegis of the Crown."

"God Save The Queen!"

B.A.T.

THE NEXT BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR will be held in London and Birmingham from May 3 to 14, 1954. Overseas visitors to this year's fair included two from Eritrea, three from Ethiopia, 146 from Kenya, two from Portuguese East Africa, 39 from Northern Rhodesia, 28 from Southern Rhodesia, one from the Seychelles, 58 from the Sudan, 35 from Tanganyika, 54 from Uganda, and seven from Zanzibar. Overseas buyers at 12,627 were 648 fewer than in the previous year; they travelled an average of 6,000 miles to the fair and back.

The Rev. Michael Scott Reported Action Against Chief Gomani

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT was declared a prohibited immigrant by the Government of Nyasaland on Thursday last, and departed by air to Great Britain. He reached London on Saturday.

The Government in Nyasaland announced that Mr. Scott, Chief Gomani, and his son Willard had been taken into custody by the authorities in Portuguese East Africa and handed over to the district commissioner in Dedza, Nyasaland. Mr. Scott's permission to remain in Nyasaland would have expired last Saturday.

He had come to this country a few weeks ago to advise Congress leaders in their campaign of non-co-operation in protest against the decision of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to proceed with Central African Federation. He had also visited Northern Rhodesia for the same purpose.

Colonial Office Statement

A spokesman for the Colonial Office said last Thursday night:

"On May 12 Chief Gomani, a Native authority of the Neheu district of Nyasaland, issued a written notice inbidding his people to civil disobedience in relation to agricultural laws and the non-payment of taxes. Gomani was invited to withdraw the written notice, which was illegal. He refused to do so, and the Governor of Nyasaland suspended him as a Native authority from May 19.

"When the suspension took place Gomani was out of his district and his son (Willard Gomani) attempted to arrange a public meeting in the district at which the Rev. Michael Scott and leaders of the African Congress were to be present. Permission to hold the meeting was refused on the grounds that it would cause public disaffection.

"When Gomani returned to Neheu on May 23 he was required to leave the district in the interests of public security, and in consequence of his refusal a deportation order was signed by the Governor. [In this context deportation means removal from one district to another in the same territory.]

"Meanwhile Gomani moved to another part of the district accompanied by the Rev. Michael Scott, and early on May 26 the police attempted to serve the deportation order on Gomani at Liluzulu. The police were obstructed by a crowd which had assembled, and tear smoke had to be used before Gomani could be removed to a waiting car. After the car had driven off Gomani made an attack on the driver, which brought the car to a halt, and the chief was removed from the car by some bystanders and subsequently fled with his sons Willard and Samson, together with the Rev. Michael Scott, into Portuguese territory.

"The Portuguese authorities have stated that they will hand over Gomani and his sons in due course. The Rev. Michael Scott was handed over by the Portuguese to the Nyasaland authorities in Dedza on the evening of May 27.

Lawful Order Evaded

"During the last few days definite evidence had come to hand that Mr. Scott had associated himself with Gomani who had issued unlawful instructions, and that he had assisted him to evade the lawful order of deportation. In spite of a personal appeal from the deputy commissioner to Mr. Scott, he had refused to assist the police in executing the order, he was also an accessory to Gomani's escape from lawful custody and accompanied him across the frontier.

"The Governor was accordingly fully satisfied that the continued presence of Mr. Scott in the area would be a threat to security, and declared him a prohibited immigrant. An order of deportation was signed, and Mr. Scott left Nyasaland for London via Nairobi and Harar de Salaam.

"The Africa Bureau announced in London at the same time that it had received a telegram from Mr. Scott reading: "Chief Gomani has been suspended and banished at 24 hours' notice after initiating civil disobedience. Mr. Scott has been asked to appear to Britain and also to urge the appointment of a land commission for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia."

Boycott in Patches in Nyasaland African Supreme Council's Failure

AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS WEEK it seemed certain that the attempt of the Nyasaland African Supreme Council (known until lately as the African Native Congress) to organize a complete boycott of the coronation celebrations, and general non-co-operation with the authorities, would fail.

Four chiefs in the Port Herald area—Chiefs Mwanji, Mdamefa, Mlolo, and Chimombo—wrote a message to the Governor declaring anew their loyalty to The Queen and deploring the decision of the Nyasaland African Supreme Council to boycott the coronation celebrations. They added that the chiefs of Port Herald wish to state that from the beginning of the federation, but also wished to state that we opposed boycotting of the Coronation of The Queen and do not disloyally that it implies.

About a fortnight earlier there appeared in the markets throughout Nyasaland and in other public places a "directive" in Chinyanja which, appearing over the signature of the clerk to the above-mentioned body, was numbered C1/5/53, and dated Blantyre, May 6. It stated, in the English version:

"Directive" to Africans

"From May 6, 1955, chiefs and all the people of Nyasaland, you are informed that because of the Government which is forcing the federation to enter into this country when the people are refusing it, you all must not attend the following committees:

1. (a) District council, (b) district councils, and Protectorate Council; (c) Legislative Council; (d) urban area advisory committees; (e) Town and Country Planning Committee; (f) Labour Advisory (Committee) Board; (g) Immigration Board; (h) African Tobacco Board; (i) Coronation Celebration Committee; (j) Cotton Board.

2. From now, not a single chief will give permission to the people to join W.N.L.A., R.N.L.S.C. and Ulere.


"All you Africans must know that we are at a sad event crying for our country, and there must be no one to create dances (or happiness) which does not help us to fight against federation that it may cease.

"Also there must be no chief or anybody to attend the Coronation celebrations, until this history of federation is dropped.

"You all must know that we are not writing people who always honour The Queen (or King), so this does not mean that we are trying dishonour or to give rudeness to The Queen; but this shows that we are still showing honour to The Queen, that when she will hear this, then she will know that the writer is one of its Government who has said that he does not want to be in connexion with us any more, for refusing to listen to the wishes on federation.

"By forcing us to accept federation, and by not accepting our chiefs to see The Queen when they went to England, we are refusing all these things."

SIGNAL & SUGAR CANE STEEL
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

BLETCHLEY HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, REEDS, ENGLAND
London: 11, Victoria Street, S.W.1. TEL: 7127-8
Tanganyika: Lemaria's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Galloway & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 237, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndola

PERSONALIA

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, went down with influenza last week.

SIR STEWART SYMES has moved to 42, Port Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel.: Knightsbridge 1503).

MR. CHARLES HYDE VILLIERS has joined the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. A. DALTON, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, is suffering from measles.

SIR ANGUS GILLAN has been appointed vice-chairman of the Over-Seas League for the remainder of this year.

PROFESSOR P. A. BUXTON, F.R.S., was awarded the Linnæan gold medal at the anniversary meeting last week.

LORD PORTSMOUTH, in England for the Coronation, will remain until the middle of the month.

MAJOR KENNEDY has returned to London last week to take up his duties as executive officer of the Voice of Kenya.

MR. DONALD F. ANDERSON, a deputy chairman of the P. & O. and British India lines, has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Shipping Federation.

SIR JAMES W. ROBERTSON, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and a Commoner of Balliol College from 1919 to 1922, has been elected to an honorary fellowship.

LORD REITH, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, and LADY REITH are outward bound for the Cape in the WINCHESTER CASTLE. They are to visit Bechuana land.

SIR GORDON MUNRO, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and LADY MUNRO, gave a cocktail party in London last Friday evening in honour of SIR GODFREY and LADY HUGGINS.

MRS. KINGSLEY FAIRBRIDGE has arrived in Southern Rhodesia to attend the unveiling of the Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial on the top of Christmas Pass near Umbal by THE QUEEN MOTHER on July 8.

LORD ABERCONWAY has been elected chairman of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., a company with a Southern Rhodesian subsidiary, in the place of his father, whose death was reported last week.

SIR ARTHUR GIBBEN, chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Board, and LADY GRIN, arrived in England on Friday in the STIRLING CASTLE, in which MR. and MRS. JOHN MARSHALL were passengers from Nyasaland.

Most of the members of the Royal Commission have returned to this country from their first visit to East Africa. Those now back in England are SIR HUGH DOW (the chairman), PROFESSOR JACK PROLESSOR FRANKEL, CHIEF KIDAHK, and MR. FRANK STILES.

The Somaliland Protectorate's representative, HAJI ISMAH ALI, retired inspector of police, served at the age of 16 with Swayne's Levies against the Mad Mullah. During the war he was recalled to act as Somaliland C.O. to the Military Governor.

W. L. HUGHES, formerly vicar of Edgbaston and Assistant Bishop of Birmingham, was enthroned as first Bishop of Matabeleland in St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Bulawayo, last Thursday. He had arrived in Southern Rhodesia only two days earlier.

The electors to the Smuts Professorship of the History of the British Commonwealth have elected DR. P. N. S. MANSFIELD, Research Professor of Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, into the professorship from a date to be determined.

Having risen from a small factory headman, MR. FEREMIAH PEKOLI, an African from North Nyanza, is a Coronation representative in London of the Tea Growers' Association of Kenya. He has served the industry for 23 years and on his return will tour the estates to tell Africans about the ceremony and festivities in England.

A 74-year-old Ugandan African, MR. MICHAEL WAMALA, M.B.E., new here from Entebbe for the Coronation. His first visit to England is being financed by the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union, Ltd., the Protectorate's oldest co-operative Society, of which Mr. Wamala has been either president or treasurer for 29 of its 30 years. It now operates its own cotton-ginneries.

MR. R. C. MACFARLANE, of the Department of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Trade Commissioner for the Colony with headquarters in Nairobi. This is the first trade commissionership set up by Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Macfarlane will take up his duties by the end of this month. The Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar will be within his sphere of activity.

MR. JOHN ESPLAN will lead a party of five Cambridge undergraduates to the Lake Tana area of Eithiopia to study external influences on Native customs and religions, and the physical geography of the region. The other members of the party are MESSRS. H. A. L. FERGUSON, J. C. ASTWOOD, G. T. BARNES, and J. DEUCHARS. The journey of about 13,000 miles through France, Spain, Gibraltar, North Africa and the Sudan will be undertaken in a ship.

Executive officers to emergency committees in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya have been appointed for the duration of the emergency, as follows: MAJOR T. R. GLANCE (Rift Valley Province), BRIGADIER C. L. B. DOWNS (Laikipia district), COLONEL H. R. BRIDGER (Nairobi district), LIEUT. COLONEL J. C. LEWIN (Nanyuki district), and MR. D. MCCREATH (Thika district).

The Manica Trading Company Limited

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 61-62, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

BEIRA: P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY: P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO: P.O. Box 310

GWELO: P.O. Box 447

New East Africa Command Formed Deputy Governor for Kenya

LAST WEEK a new East Africa Command directly responsible to the War Office was established to deal with Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya. Lieut-General Sir George Erskine, Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Command, will leave for Nairobi by air to-day to take over the new command, with the temporary rank of general. Lieut-General Sir Alexander Cameron, the present G.O.C. East Africa, will become his deputy.

All military measures directed to the maintenance of law and order in the Colony come under General Erskine, who will have full control over all troops, police, and other security forces. While retaining full authority for the government and administration of the Colony, the Governor will give priority to any security measures recommended by General Erskine, who was G.O.C. British troops, Egypt and Mediterranean Command, during the disturbances in Palestine.

Mr. Frederick Crawford, G.O.C. of the Seychelles, has been made Deputy Governor of Kenya, and will assume his duties at the end of this month. This appointment was exclusively forecast by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA five weeks ago.

Joining the Tanganyika Service in 1929, Mr. Crawford was seconded to the Governors' Conference 1942-43 and 1945-46, and held important positions in connexion with war supplies. In 1947 he was appointed Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, where he became Director of Development in the following year.

Some 6,000 square miles of the Central Province of Kenya have been isolated, and admission is now obtainable only by special pass. A new regulation makes it an offence for any unauthorised person to wear the uniforms of any of the Services, police, or other Government department, with penalties of up to three years imprisonment or fines of £50 or both. This order has been necessitated by the frequent use of official uniforms by terrorists.

Attempts are now being made by Mau Mau adherents to sabotage communications by the destruction of bridges and construction of road blocks. They have made many attacks on Kikuyu guard posts during the past week with varying success. In one instance 30 huts belonging to loyal Kikuyu were burnt, 400 head of cattle stolen, and several women and children abducted.

Sixty women carrying food to terrorists were captured by Kikuyu guards in the Fort Hall area. None would give information about their destination.

Two terrorists were killed on Friday and Saturday. A general strike by South Kikuyu settlers last week that he expected to see a much improved situation in three months.

Mr. Blundell on Yorkshiremen Overseas Coronation Luncheon in London

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, leader of the European non-official members of the Legislature of Kenya, speaking briefly at the Coronation luncheon of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London, said that for three successive generations his family had married Yorkshire women.

On the previous day the chairman of two great British banks had told him that Lancastrians and Yorkshiremen formed the highest proportion of members of the staffs who rose to positions of executive responsibility. That same resilience, integrity and energy was, Mr. Blundell added, to be found among Yorkshiremen overseas.

The overseas politicians who were the guests of the society that day could not be other than gratified by the large attendance. Since politicians tended to be puffed up, it had been salutary for them to be told that double the number had attended the last luncheon given for the cricketers of the county.

Until their arrival in London a few days earlier his wife and he had for nine months attended no party at which each had not carried a gun, with what usually went into a woman's handbag. His wife had always packed a .38 Colt revolver. He believed, however, that Kenya was now through the worst

of the Mau Mau troubles, and he hoped that by the end of this year people would be able to rid themselves of their guns.

The Rt. Hon. S. G. Hollands, Prime Minister of New Zealand, described the British Empire as the greatest power for good the world had ever known, and said that the famous 1911 Luncheon in Westminster Hall, when representatives of 52 different parts of the Empire had sat together under the presidency of The Queen, was one of the most inspiring occasions within his experience.

"At this time of the Coronation," he continued, "let us resolve that our efforts shall be directed to the strengthening of our Empire, so that we may recover some of the strength which we have lost in protecting the peace. We in New Zealand have discovered that two races can live as one family, we and the Maoris have no racial problems."

The immediate past president of the society, Mr. E. R. Russell Starr, thanked Lady Inman for taking the chair in the absence through illness of the president, Lord Inman.

Affiliated to the society in London are similar bodies in Salisbury and Umali, Southern Rhodesia. Another is in process of formation in Najrobi.

Union-Castle Building Policy

SIR GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., told the annual meeting in London last week that no further new tonnage would be ordered at present costs, which would make it difficult to cover the necessary depreciation on a vessel let alone earn a profit. He said that the present fleet had cost about £33m., but that to replace it with modern vessels of the type now in service would cost at least £62m., not taking into consideration the need to make optimum use of the many new technical advances in shipbuilding and marine engineering. The chairman's address appears on other pages.



**Dependable
as ever**

*Player's
Please*

One can always depend on "Player's" for cool pleasure and calm enjoyment.

PLAYER'S MEDIUM RAY CUT TOBACCO

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The African Commercial Employees' Association has been registered as a trade union in Tanganyika Territory.

Haatar and Diredawa, two towns in eastern Ethiopia, were seriously damaged last week by a succession of six heavy earthquake tremors.

A method of destroying the pest of the *Montoma* beetle, which has been a scourge of coconut plantations in the Seychelles, has now been found. A fragrant, *paradichlorobenzene* is inserted under the bark of the palms.

The City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has decided against the proposed purchase of the prefabricated theatre erected in Bulawayo for the arts festival to be held in connection with the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition.

A mobile registration system for the registration of African employees in the Nairobi industrial area and the issue of green "History of Employment" cards. The operation, which started on May 26, is expected to be complete by June 19.

Two new areas were thrown open for settlement in Northern Rhodesia last year, but 10 farms reverted to the Crown, eight were advertised as again available for alienation. During the year 106 farms and agricultural smallholdings were alienated.

African Musicians

The African Music Society, of Johannesburg, is offering prizes for the best African musicians of each year. The prizes are given for performances of music by Africans on traditional tribal instruments, and may consist of traditional airs or the performer's own compositions.

Pupils of all races in Kenya schools totalled 373,991 in 1952, of whom 7,115 were European, 29,834 Asian, 2,489 Arab, etc., and 344,553 African. European parents paid £33 per annum per pupil, Asian parents £3, and African £0s. the Government contributions being £39, £11, and £3 2s respectively.

The Uganda Public Works Department maintains 2,782 miles of all-weather roads in the Protectorate. A further 8,300 miles of roads are maintained by the Buganda Government and African local governments, but some of these are passable only in dry weather. The average cost of maintaining P.W.D. gravel roads last year was £62 per mile, with a maximum of £95 per mile. Bituminous-surfaced roads cost £175 per mile to maintain.

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition

THE RHODES CENTENARY EXHIBITION in Bulawayo was opened on Sunday. It has been semi-officially stated that the value of the exhibits is about £5m.

Sir Winston Churchill sent best wishes on behalf of H.M. Government, adding: "May the faith and vision which inspired Cecil Rhodes continue to guide the lands which are his legacy, and may the links of friendship and loyalty which unite our peoples grow ever closer with the passing years."

Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said in a message that nothing could more fittingly celebrate the centenary of the birth of the Colony's founder than this evidence of the co-operation of so many States in Africa.

Sir Ellis Robins, chairman of the exhibition, announced that President Eisenhower would send a representative of Cabinet rank as a mark of the gratitude of the United States for the inclusion of Americans among Rhodes scholars.

Mrs George Forthby, one of the visiting variety stars, sold tickets to some of the best entrants, children who had queued from 4.30 a.m.

In the evening there was an audience of some 3,000 at the first performance in the Theatre Royal.

Lord Swinton's Tribute to Rhodes

LORD SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said on the last Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.

Cecil Rhodes died before he was 50. So little does he seem to have done, the cry came from his heart as he lay in the little house by the sea. But what prodigious amount he did in that short span! His successors have entered into his labours and carried on his work. They will not finish the work for it is nothing less than the life of a new country, going on from generation to generation.

Now, in this centenary year, the lands that bear his name stand on the threshold of a new advance, a new venture, a wider opportunity. How Rhodes would have rejoiced to see that come to pass! He would have been the first to appreciate the great material and economic advances that Federation alone can bring.

But with Rhodes material success was always the means to achieve a spiritual concept and a way of life. Some shortsighted people saw in Rhodes's singleness of purpose only an autocratic intolerance. Intolerant? Intolerant of obstruction and delay; yes. So much to do, so little time. But the aim and purpose, constant and selfless, was a land of tolerance and co-operation and opportunity for all its people. That in the spirit in which we can make his dream come true.

"Living he was a land, and dead his soul shall be her soul."

E.A. Tourist Travel Association

EAST AFRICAN TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION reports an excess of expenditure over income for last year amounting to £841, increasing the debit balance to £4,417. Voluntary capital contributions stand at £16,000, repairs and renewals reserve at £150, provision for leave passages and gratuities at £986, and creditors at £1,796. Fixed assets appear at £1,578, quoted investments at £3,293, market value £2,673, savings bank account at £1,931, and debtors at £10,937, including £2,407 in cash. The fifth annual general meeting was held in Nairobi on May 29.

Ford

SALES AND SERVICE

are available to you throughout

TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR



Please address enquiries to

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES

The science of plant protection

Protect your Cereal crops
from
Disease



'AGROSAN' GN

Fungicide Dressing

Full details and supplies are available from your usual dealer; or Representatives throughout East Africa

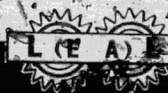
AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES



(EAST AFRICA) LIMITED
P.O. BOX 5480 NAIROBI



THE
TANGANYIKA
MACHINERY
EXPERTS



GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agent, General Imports and Export Merchants

Charthoum, Port Sudan, Had Meehan, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar. Hodeidah, Yemen; Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Abba (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBOU

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW

Overseas Importers

May we act for you here?

Manufacturers

Old established or not,

Do you want new outlets?

W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Free Convertibility of Currencies and no tariffs would aid exports and help international understanding. Trading freely aids Peace.

See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter. They will endeavour for further enjoyment of all States, large or small, victory or otherwise, of the equal rights of trade and commerce, and of the free movement of goods and materials.

Ellam's

PRODUCTS

British made throughout

For over 60 years the House of Ellam's has been known for fine quality of workmanship in the manufacture of their various products.



The ELLAMS M100 Electric Rotary will produce up to 1000 accurately counted copies of the most intricate letters, folders or manuscripts per minute and its world famous for its new COPY CONTROLLED INKING SYSTEM.

Ellams also manufacture various other models from which to choose.

The highest quality materials are used in the manufacture of Carbon, Typewriter Ribbons, Stencils and Duplicating Inks.

M100 Electric Rotary Model Guaranteed 10 years

Write for Brochure

ELLAMS DUPLICATOR CO LTD.
Bushey Hall Rd, Watford, ENG

East African Trade in 1952 Total Volume Over 230m.

THE TOTAL VOLUME OF TRADE for the African territories last year was £246,471,001, compared with £219,278,889 in the previous year. Net imports of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika respectively in 1952 were £59,209,449, £24,796,238, and £37,394,783, domestic exports at £25,792,163, £47,222,802, and £47,019,949, and re-exports at £3,942,274, £481,618, and £65,785.

Of Kenya's domestic exports 50 per cent went to Commonwealth countries, including £782,212 to the United Kingdom, £1,512,244 to India, £970,435 to South Africa, £731,252 to Australia, and £651,746 to Canada and Newfoundland. The largest of the Colony's foreign customers was Western Germany with £3,771,257, followed by the United States with £2,627,408, the Netherlands with £1,633,112, Italy with £724,478, and France with £666,621.

Uganda sold produce to India £11,683,247, to the U.K. £1,734,957, to Hong Kong, £1,667,797 to South Africa, and £872,168 to the Sudan, in a Commonwealth total of £30,022,241. Foreign buyers included Western Germany £3,846,878; Japan £2,954,955; Italy £2,586,802, the Netherlands £1,867,119, and the United States £1,070,153.

The U.K. bought £19,873,945 worth of produce from Tanganyika out of total Commonwealth purchases of £27,439,006, the other principal buyers being India at £2,013,682, Australia at £1,951,556, and South Africa at £1,350,888. America was Tanganyika's biggest foreign customer at £9,955,872, followed by Western Germany at £2,234,776, the Netherlands at £1,874,522, Belgium at £1,766,354, and France at £725,833.

Sales of local produce for the year were: from Kenya to Uganda, £2,028,060, and to Tanganyika £2,147,935; from Uganda to Kenya, £3,640,768, and to Tanganyika £2,102,338; and from Tanganyika to Kenya, £677,889, and to Uganda £257,088.

Sources of Imports

Of Kenya's imports £39,155,632 were from Commonwealth countries, including £27,253,602 from the U.K., £3,676,086 from India, £3,660,095 from the Bahrein Islands, and £2,443,428 from South Africa.

The U.S.A. was the largest foreign supplier with £1,731,629, followed by France with £2,193,113, Western Germany with £1,868,329, Japan with £1,855,495, Italy with £1,740,684, and Belgium with £1,699,931.

Uganda imported goods to the value of £12,700,776 from the U.K. and £2,107,195 from India, in a Commonwealth total of £16,423,871, while Japan with £2,124,701 and Western Germany with £1,150,783 were the leading foreign suppliers.

Tanganyika's Commonwealth imports at £29,833,033, the U.K. supplied £17,669,801, India £4,226,371, South Africa £1,194,078, and the Bahrein Islands £958,346. The principal foreign suppliers were Japan £2,356,231, Western Germany £2,036,045, the U.S.A. £1,647,194, Netherlands £1,141,240, and Italy £1,014,445.

Goods arriving by parcel post were not analysed, but countries of origin and were valued at £2,242,919 in Kenya, £866,754 in Uganda, and £665,227 in Tanganyika.

Kafue Hydro-Electric Project Finance Not Yet Arranged

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Economic Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, has issued a statement on the subject, which, he says, Mr. Welensky, and Mr. R. M. Taylor, Financial Secretary, had recently with Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and others on the Kafue hydro-electric scheme. Mr. Nicholson emphasized that the talks were exploratory, and that, contrary to reports, no finance had been arranged.

"During the talks," he said, "the Northern Rhodesian representatives explained points in favour of proceeding with the Kafue scheme without delay, and before the Kariba scheme. They said that both Rhodesias badly needed extra power, which would be cheap and would not involve further consumption and transport of power."

"They pointed out that from the point of view of Northern Rhodesia, where in present circumstances the copper mines never get enough coal, and where three new mines are shortly to be opened, the only available source of supply was the Wankar Colliery, 300 miles away over a single congested railway line, and two large power stations."

"Eminent engineers, other than the consultants who framed the report had visited the site, and had described the scheme as involving no major engineering problem. It should, in the engineer's opinion, be capable of being constructed within the time estimated in the report—to produce electricity early in 1958."

First-class Proposition

The representatives said, and the point was agreed, that although capital resources were limited and needed to be employed to the best advantage of both the Rhodesias, to raise £30m. for a scheme from which every megawatt produced, including seasonal production during wet weather, would be saleable at an economic price from the start, was a first-class practical proposition.

"On the question of the phase of the scheme, the representatives would not doubt that more than the Kafue on its own, and would like at least five years more to complete. In addition, the inter-territorial aspects admitted that there were anxious technical problems, such as the solution of Kariba."

"So far from it being the case that the Kariba scheme had not been more fully investigated and proved than the Kafue, as alleged in some quarters, the reverse was the case," concluded Mr. Nicholson.

"Getting on a suggestion in a Southern Rhodesian weekly newspaper that he had shown 'scarcely veiled hostility toward Southern Rhodesia's proposal for developing the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric scheme,'" Mr. Nicholson commented: "I do not know of any such article, but such an untrue and misleading statement to the public in Southern Rhodesia will not be taken to me and exactly how I put our government's position regarding the order of construction of the two schemes."

"Appeals by seven Africans against cancellation of 12 months' hard labour on charges of obtaining money under false pretences in connexion with the M'kongo Primary Tobacco Co-operative Society in Tanganyika have been dismissed."



P.O. Box 681
NAIROBI
P.O. Box 800
MOMBASA

Local manufactured goods are freshest and cheapest

When in East Africa insist on

'LAYGEE'

Brand Products

Coffee, Spices, Honey, Cooking Fat, etc.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

I. G. ARONSON, LTD.

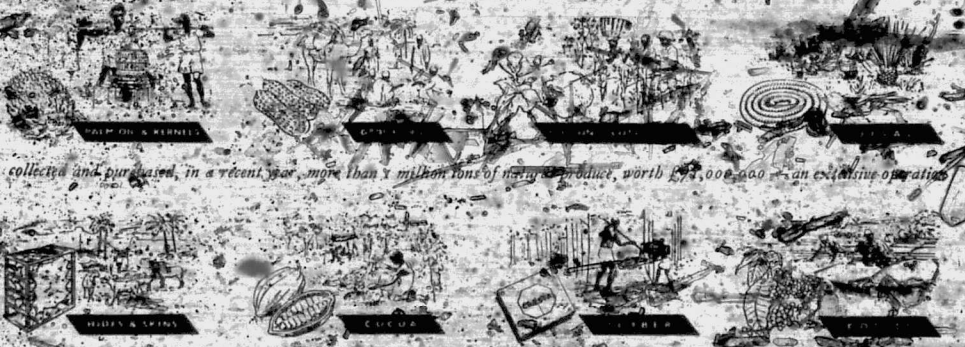
KENYA COLONY

Colonial Harvester

IN HIS WAY he is a man not without vision. He sees in the cotton prospects fulfilment of his own capacity to supply. He sees his cocoa, mango and palm fruit, his hides and skins, groundnuts, dates and other products being exchanged for bicycles and radio sets, the enamelware and textiles he desires. This service The United Africa Company does for him in British West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo, the Sudan, the Middle East. At points easily accessible to his limited means, the Company collects the crop, offers him a price (frequently controlled by Government), which reflects world demand, and arranges that the goods he wants are available when and where he can buy them. Of further assistance to him is the crop processing undertaken by the Company in certain cases. By matching the inflow of goods to the magnitude of the harvests the Company also does much to stabilise the economy of the Colonial harvester.



From overseas agents: The United Africa Company



collected and purchased, in a recent year, more than 1 million tons of native produce, worth £73,000,000 - an exclusive operation

when much of the total comes from small producers, frequently offering lots of no more than twenty pounds weight at a time.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD.

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 7474

A MANY-SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Mining

Chibuluma's Capital Cost Up to £2.5m. U.S.A. to Advance Another £2m.

IT IS NOW ESTIMATED that the cost of developing Chibuluma Mines, Northern Rhodesia, will be £6m., compared with an original estimate of £3.6m. Agreement has been reached with the Defence Materials Production Agency of the United States Government to increase their original investment in the company by an amount not exceeding £2m., provided Mululira Copper Mines, Ltd., increases its shareholding from £600,000 to £1m.

The additional loan like the original £2m. in metals, and the U.S.A. Government will have prior option on 19% of Chibuluma's output, compared with 10% previously. Steps have been taken to increase the share capital of Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., from £600,000 to £1m. by the creation of 400,000 shares of £1 to be subscribed for cash by the Mululira.

Production in 1955

As a partial offset to the increase in capital cost, experience gained in the first year of Chibuluma's operations suggests that it may be possible to begin the production of copper during the latter half of 1955 instead of during 1956 as originally contemplated. In addition, further favourable indications have been received as to the grade of the ore and its amenability to treatment.

By mutual agreement Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services), Ltd., ceased to act as managers and consulting engineers for Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., with effect from January 1, 1953, and now act as consulting engineers only. With effect from the same date the duties of manager were assumed by Mr. G. W. McNeil, formerly Chibuluma's field manager and previous mine superintendent at the Roan Antelope.

Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, Ltd., a company with substantial interests in East Africa, after providing £169,091 for production, earned a consolidated profit of £136,492 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £140,485 in the previous year. £68,000 is transferred to reserves and £6,650 to the pensions fund. Interest on the preference shares requires £18,375 and a dividend of 7% on the ordinary shares, £30,800, leaving £125,282 to be carried forward, against £107,360 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference shares and £800,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Revenue reserves stand at £572,443 and current liabilities at £162,200. Interest in subsidiaries appear at £1,044,379, trade investments at £23,375, quoted investments at £282,494 (market value £277,853), and current assets at £18,671, including £18,344 in cash.

In Kenya the organization continued to handle a large amount of civil and electrical engineering construction work. In Tanganyika work on extensions to installations continued. The port works installations at Mtwara were completed during the year under review.

The directors are Sir Andrew M. Macdonald (chairman and managing director), Mr. H. G. Balfour (assistant managing director), Sir Kenneth H. C. Pole, Sir Robert Renwick, and Sir Archibald Rowlands. Messrs. William McGill and Ian C. A. Murray are associate directors, and Messrs. A. L. Dryer and H. A. Warren are secretaries.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 24.

Symposium on Prospecting

A SYMPOSIUM on prospecting will be held in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on July 25, jointly by the Northern Rhodesian local section and the Southern Rhodesian local association of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. T. D. Guernsey will read a historical paper, and other speakers will include Mr. O. Weiss, on prospecting by aerial magnetometer and other geophysical methods; Mr. W. G. Garlick, on new ideas on prospecting and ore genesis due to geochemical work; and Mr. D. L. J. Squirrel, on surface dust and drilling operations in Northern Rhodesia. Those interested should communicate with the hon. secretary of the Northern Rhodesian local section, Box 137, Kitwe.

Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, LTD., had a consolidated profit of £3,077,116 in the calendar year 1952, which must be added £3,636,283 from premium for share subscription, £635,318, and general reserve for 1952. Interest on the preference shares requires £1,220,000 and a dividend of 6% per share £2,059,037, leaving £1,427,357 against £1,632,878 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £3,431,728 in ordinary shares of 10s. and £2,379,375 in 6% cumulative preferred stocks. Reserve funds stand at £18,318,600, 4% registered bonds at £4,000,000, and current liabilities at £2,590,301. Shareholdings, and other interests appear at £19,257,500 (market value £31,988,095), interest in subsidiary company at £1,161,450, notes and debentures at £4,134,083, and current assets at £12,248,607, including £10,044,956 in cash.

The corporation has very large interests in Central African mining.

The directors are Sir H. G. Pennington (chairman), Messrs. R. B. Hagar and H. E. Oppenheimer (deputy chairmen), E. C. Baring, Marshall Clark, J. Collier, W. Danks, P. V. Emrys-Evans, B. H. Girdell, L. Oppenheimer, A. C. Wilson, the Hon. W. L. O'Brien, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. W. Smith, and Sir Robert Stanley. Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. O. Beckingham, J. Boyd, H. S. H. Donald, H. C. Koch, M. W. Rush, A. Wilson and W. D. Wilson are alternative directors, and the London secretary is Mr. W. Groves.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 19.

Eastern Rand Extensions

EASTERN RAND EXTENSIONS, LTD., a company with a 10% interest in Anglo-Tungsten, Ltd., which owns claims in the Upper Sabi Valley in Southern Rhodesia, report an excess of expenditure over income of £17,245 in 1952 compared with a profit of £12,000 in the previous year. A balance of £29,051 is carried forward, against £46,004 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £309,216 and current liabilities at £3,273. Fixed assets appear at £45,109, quoted investments at £219,866 (market value £206,600), unquoted shares at £99,890, mineral rights, etc. at £93,979, loans at £127,900, and current assets at £26,719, including £13,518 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. Scott (chairman), J. C. McIntyre, C. J. Roberts, General Sir Pierre van Rynveld, Major General Sir Francis de Guingand, and Comdr. François de Couquerque. Messrs. C. P. Linsell, L. S. Hallamore, A. H. Johnston, and W. N. Hart are alternate directors.

The 19th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on May 14.

Articles of Association

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS will be held in London by Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mululira Copper Mines, Ltd., on June 17, and by Rhodesian Selection Trust Ltd., on the following day, to consider alterations in the articles of association to give the benefit of shares in this country to Northern Rhodesia.

Mining Dividends

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., offers 9d per 5s. share in respect of the year ending June 30 next.

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., 10% tax free. Net profit for 1952 of £2,268,145 (£982,700).

MAGERA MINES, LTD., 6% on the preference shares for year ended June 30, 1952.

Lead Prices

LEAD prices have risen in London by about £17 per ton in the past month and for forward shipment the premium is now at £49. Prices have recently strengthened in the United States, where users are believed to be understocked.

Copperbelt Share Transactions

A BILL to enable share transactions relating to the copper mining companies domiciled in Northern Rhodesia to be effected in the United Kingdom has passed its second reading in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

Copper Down

THE MINISTRY OF MATERIALS has reduced its selling price for electrolytic copper, delivered consumers' works, from £253 to £252 per ton.

Company Report

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited

High Standard of Efficiency Maintained

Depressing Effect of High Taxation

Sir George P. Christopher on Need for Measure of Retrenchment

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 21 at the Royal House, Old Broad Street, London, when SIR GEORGE P. CHRISTOPHER, (Chairman) and the other directors presiding.

The secretary (Mr. R. J. Bloxam, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the audit.

The chairman said:

"I imagine that none of those who heard or read my predecessor's speech at last year's annual meeting thought any more than I did that within 12 months he would have passed on and I would have been called on to take his place at the next meeting."

Sir Vernon Thomson

"However, things have worked out in this way. It is therefore not just duty to-day, in this place so often occupied by the late Sir Vernon Thomson, to pay a public tribute to the great and rare qualities brought to bear on his highly successful chairmanship during 14 memorable years. In that time, indeed, throughout the whole of his association with the company even after his chairmanship, his outstanding qualities of mind, character, and experience were given unsparringly in the best interests of the company's affairs, and it is no exaggeration to say that his best work, coupled with the untiring powers made for a period of unexampled progress.

"I am deeply sensible of the heavy responsibilities which have been placed upon me, not only because of the high importance of the position itself but because of the great example it will be my aim in some measure to follow. I shall unhesitatingly call upon and am confident of receiving the advice and support of my colleagues on the board as well as of an alert and able management.

"I respect it with particular pleasure that I look upon the elevation to a seat on the board and to assistant management/directorship of Mrs. John Sage Bevan, whose long and loyal service to the company with the experience gained therefrom will be of invaluable help to us in our work of framing a policy in the days ahead.

"Moreover, I am happy to pay here and now a very grateful tribute to the ready co-operation spontaneously displayed from the very outset of my appointment by executive and staffs, ashore and afloat, in head office and in branch offices, in passenger ships and cargo ships alike.

Spirit of Teamwork

"I would assure you and them that this is no perfunctory passing reference in a chairman's speech, but a sincere expression of a very moving response, again well for that spirit of teamwork and joint endeavour in which we are determined to embark upon this great adventure. I shall rely upon the continued efficiency of these staffs.

"Dealing with the company's activities in the past year, the fleet was maintained throughout the year at its usual high standard of efficiency and was operated without serious mishap.

"The gross registered tonnage of the company's fleet, numbering 26 vessels, now amounts to 414,354 tons. A total of 120 round voyages were made in the year, compared with a total of 111 in 1951. One and a-half million freight tons of cargo were carried, and over seven million meals were served to passengers.

King Line

The King Line now owns 11 vessels, including the KING ARTHUR delivered in March this year, of a total of 68,738 tons gross, and Bulford King Company, Limited, four vessels of 30,467 tons gross, so that the total fleet of the group comprises 45 vessels of 510,589 gross tons, while there are two cargo vessels under construction for the parent company.

"THE LIANSTEPHAN CASTLE and LLANDOVERY CASTLE, both of which have operated economically, were withdrawn from service during 1952, and set for breaking up in the United Kingdom, the net profit on these sales over the written-down book values having been credited to fleet replacement account.

"Once again the company's weekly mail service between Southampton and Cape Town was operated without interruption in fulfilment of the ocean mail contract with the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Round Africa and Intermediate Services

"The new passenger and cargo vessels KAYAK CASTLE and BRAEMAR CASTLE were delivered in February and November, 1952, respectively, and thereafter entered the round Africa service, the former proceeding onwards via the East coast of Africa and returning via the West coast, and the latter operating in the reverse direction. These two vessels, like their sister ship RHODESIA CASTLE, are proving satisfactory in service, although owing to their high initial cost and the prevailing level of operating expenses the result of their voyages to date has been disappointing. The introduction of these three fast vessels and the hope for general improvement in the turn-round of ships both in the United Kingdom and on the African coast, towards which we work, should enable us with advantage during the present year to expedite the round Africa service.

Passenger and Cargo Traffic

"With all our new passenger vessels in service, our passenger-carrying capacity was higher during the past year than hitherto, and in fact the number carried was a record. Unfortunately there are signs of a falling-off in the volume of the traffic and it is clear that the company will be faced with keener competition in this part of its business.

"Our aim will be to give the best possible value and service to travellers in the various classes of shipping.

and where possible improving the amenities we are able to provide. There has also been a reduction in freight trade. We hope both these phases are temporary, but while they last they must be recognized.

Work has begun on the new passenger and cargo ships which the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive are erecting at Southampton for use by the company's mail vessels, and it is hoped that facilities, which will effect a great improvement in the handling of passengers and cargo, will be available to us within the next two years.

Balance Sheet

It will be recalled that £2,740,000 of the company's reserves was capitalized and distributed to the ordinary stockholders last year in the form of one new ordinary share of £1 for each £4 of ordinary stock held, 6 new shares being subsequently converted into ordinary stock. In consequence the ordinary stock of the company now appears in the balance sheet at £5,480,000 and the total issued capital at £8,220,000.

Although there was a fall in the company an over-all increase of £1,801,000 in revenue from both passenger and cargo traffic combined, the increase in operating costs has in the aggregate not only kept pace with but surpassed the revenue increase by a considerable margin. So much so that our total expenses, constantly rising as they have done in recent years, showed an increase of no less than £2,654,000 over those of 1951 and were the heaviest in the history of the company.

It may be of interest to note the following figures of a few of the salient items in our expenditure for the year. Fuel cost us £3,370,000, crew wages and expenses £2,536,000, victualling of crews £489,000, cargo expenses £1,630,000, and port charges £896,000.

This is all reflected in the accounts now before you in the form of a reduction of £842,425 of the operating profits, before providing for depreciation or taxation, in comparison with the figures for 1951. I am referring to the operations of the Union-Castle Company and the group which we embrace has had benefit of very good earnings by our important cargo-carrying subsidiary, the King Line, the dividend from which is included in the figure of £295,543 under the heading of income from investments.

We have felt it necessary to strike a note of warning in our report in this connexion, seeing that tramp freights which are the basis of the King Line earnings, are now much less favourable than they were in the period under review. This being so, we cannot hope to see in the current year a continuance of the high level of profits contributed by the King Line to the present group accounts. The dividend received from this subsidiary was largely responsible for reducing to £31,225 the diminution in the total of the credit items of our profit and loss account compared with the previous year.

Net Profit

Depreciation on the Union-Castle fleet and on other properties, including the equivalent of income tax relief on initial allowances in respect of the year's expenditure on new tonnage, accounted for £1,781,235, and estimated taxation for £415,154. The company's net profit, after payment of interest on debenture stock, amounted to £1,010,889, or £277,037 less than in 1951.

Adding the carry forward, we had a total of £2,910,321 to deal with. Preference share dividends accounted for a sum of £84,420; we have adopted the prudent course of transferring £740,000 to general reserve bringing that reserve up to £5,500,000, as compared with the figure of £5,500,000 at which it stood prior to the capitalization transfer a year ago.

If I may turn for a moment to the consolidated accounts, the net profit of the group at £1,331,249 is

£449,065 lower than a year ago. After providing for the smaller transfers to reserves this year and the dividends paid and proposed, the final balance carried to the consolidated balance sheet is actually £16,388

Current assets at £13,104,716 are £1,128,207 lower, but the total expenditure by the group on new tonnage during the year amounted to £3,359,463, so that this apparent falling off is more than counterbalanced. Moreover while a year ago there were total group commitments of £5,234,000, the corresponding figure this year is only £1,878,500.

Parent Company Dividend

The board has given very careful thought to the question of making a somewhat more generous return to the ordinary stockholders of the parent company. We have decided to do this by recommending a dividend of 7½% on the increased capital as compared with the equivalent of 6¼% on the same capital of a year ago, representing an increase of 20%.

The outlook for shipping is uncertain. There is no sure indication that running costs have yet in all respects reached their peak. While fuel prices have shown welcome reductions, from the abnormal height to which they had soared, costs of virtually everything else are up. Nevertheless, we are desirous of making stockholders a payment which could be regarded as a reasonable draft on the profits of the past year, as indeed all dividends should be, while by keeping it within bounds there is better hope of our being able to repeat it than would be the case were we to be more liberal in our recommendation.

In this and regard to some other measures concerning which I am about to speak, we look upon our duties of trusteeship as involving an unceasing watchfulness over the stockholders' best interests on the long view.

General

The position facing us possesses some peculiar features. The difficulties encompassing commerce at the present time are such as to preclude any reference back to past records for guidance, the problems of these disjointed days being in many respects without precedent. The effects of the strange circumstances gripping the world in the commercial and political spheres alike are beginning to make themselves felt, and I have already referred to the fact that in the case of the parent company the operating results of the past year were less satisfactory than those of the previous year.

Various causes have contributed to this, not the least potent of which being the policy of import restrictions imposed by some countries owing to the exigencies of the general financial situation. There is nothing we can do about this. We can only hope their imposition will not be unduly protracted and that the time will not be so far distant when normal freedom of trade between one country and another will gradually once more prevail.

Problem of Rebuilding

Shipbuilding costs have reached fantastic levels, outstripping the bounds of contemplation, and this has induced the board to the conclusion that, for the time being, there must be no embarking on further building programmes beyond the two cargo ships presently under construction. It would be extremely unwise for us to commit the company to the enormous outlay that would be re-embodied by the ordering of further mail and intermediate passenger ships at prices on which it would, to say the least, be difficult to meet the necessary depreciation, let alone provide a profit thereafter.

Let me give you an illustration of the immensity

of this problem of rebuilding which the boards of all shipping companies must ever have in view, although our tax gatherers or too long ignored it in their efforts to collect as much as they could from industry regardless of the ultimate effect. The total cost—in revenue parlance, the historic cost—in the Union of Africa fleet presently exists amounted to approximately £38,000,000. To replace that fleet with modern vessels of the type of those now in service at to-day's building prices would cost at least £82,000,000.

Staggering Replacement Costs

"This is a staggering figure, but it does not complete the picture. With the many advances in the building and engineering science since even the newer units were constructed, it would be necessary for a considerable additional sum to be spent in order to obtain these advances. For example, our latest mail service of 48万吨 per day has prices cost at least twice as much to repeat in an intermediate one-class passenger ship completed in 1952 would entail an outlay of about an additional 15% to replace to-day, although so short a time has elapsed.

"Shareholders will appreciate that to replace ships at such figures would necessitate the company setting aside by way of depreciation and transfers to reserve very considerable sums every year. Unless this remains practicable, or ship-building costs fall very substantially, shipping companies will be faced in due course with great difficulties. There is, therefore, every justification for the transfers of approximately £2m. to depreciation and general reserve provided for in the accounts of the parent company.

"Our wear and tear relief from taxation is based upon the actual first cost of the ships. It must always be remembered, therefore, that sums required to meet any enhancement in the costs of rejuvenating the fleet, beyond those first costs, have to be found out of taxed profits or by borrowing or both.

Effect of Penal Taxation

"There has not been much imagination in the mental processes of those who have governed us in regard to the conundrum as to how industry is going to find the money for the necessary replacing of old plant, seeing they have prevented us from making anything like adequate provision to meet that requirement by refusing to relieve us of the penalizing effect of taxation of moneys set aside for that purpose. The nation's policy of late years has been to provide for current needs at the expense of proper provision for the capital equipment essential to the country's future prosperity.

"A great volume of evidence has rightly been poured out by the leaders of industry in regard to the depressing effect of high taxation and the unimaginative way in which it has been levied on sums transferred to reserve. This predatory policy has been the worm in the wood rapidly eating away the fabric on which our future existence as a trading nation depends. It surely cannot be over-simplification to suggest that sums definitely earmarked—frozen if need be—for rehabilitation of shipping fleets should be free from all taxation, on the clear understanding that the moment they are used for any other purpose they become subject to the full measure of taxation at the rates then currently ruling.

"We are very grateful for the pattern disclosed in the Budget recently presented to Parliament, demonstrating a new approach in the matter of industrial taxation. The relief in the basic rate, the reinstatement in part of initial allowances, and the decision to bring excess profits levy to an end are all signs of a fresh outlook. These are relief so far as they go, but it must not be

forgotten that initial allowances are not a gift or a remission, but merely a loan which has to be paid for in later years, while the reduction in the rate of income tax still leaves a burden, albeit a slightly lighter one, on provisions for these great future requirements.

"I have to be demands of progress upon an undertaking such as this company, demands which must be continuously kept in mind, seeing that upon the meeting of them the future of our organization as a great line depends. We realize that these demands can only be postponed for a time and must sooner or later be faced. We will watch this position with the utmost care.

There are, however, in the affairs of business organizations, as in all phases of human endeavour, times when a temporary pause is not merely justified but imperative. In the shipping industry, where construction and trading are allowed to run themselves down through the pressure of sheer necessity to levels more favourable to progress. We feel that the present is such a time to halt for a spell, particularly as the company is in the happy position of having behind it the results of the progressive policy pursued by my predecessor in the years since 1945.

Conservation of Resources

"Another way in which we are giving heed to a careful conserving of the company's resources is by deciding to postpone indefinitely the office rebuilding projects previously intended for Cape Town and London. In spite of the call for expanded accommodation which has grown upon us since the days of the original erections, the outlay involved would be so considerable that it is not to be contemplated just now.

"All this must not be taken as pointing to any lack of faith in the ultimate prospects either of the prosperity of the Great Southern and Eastern African countries served by our ships or of the company's own ability, even with intensified competition, to preserve its fair share in the transport trade by which those countries must continue to live. Any such lack of faith would argue an unwarranted misreading of the future of the wonderful lands situated in the Southern and Eastern regions of that vast Continent. Moreover, shipping men must always be optimistic if they are not to be appalled by the risks inherent in running ships.

"Nevertheless, optimism should not be tempered by stern realism in facing facts as they present themselves. It seems to me, however, we should not be unmindful of the prospect that world trading conditions are not likely to be easy in the immediate future. I believe this is a purely temporary phase and that soundness will return. It may well be sooner rather than later. When that time comes I have not the least doubt reasonable prosperity will come back to the world's trade.

"In the interim, upon which I think we have already entered, a certain measure of retrenchment will be wise for this company. Let me make it clear that recognition of this argues nothing more than a reasonable caution, a timely and temporary shortening of sail.

Meeting Changed Conditions

"Shipping has been aptly described as a barometer to industry, a carrier rather than a creator of commerce. I speak in the general sense without overlooking the part shipping has played and will still play in opening up avenues through which trade can be induced to flow. In general, however, we refer to changes that affect the state of industry in its periodic fluctuations.

"The ebb and flow of these tides have brought many vicissitudes in the past, but commerce has gone on and will continue to do so. If good times are followed by

...lessening of demand for a season, and shipping very fully remedies the traditional order of life, we may be sure things will again recover from these chances and changes, as they have before.

So far as the great industry of shipping is concerned, it should be plainly and fearlessly said that these times of transition invariably call for review of many of the methods which may have served well enough in the past. We cannot expect to go placidly on shackled to the old ideas. We must adapt ourselves to new conditions and this applies alike to the operative side as to the administrative.

Foreign Competition

Greatly intensified efforts will be needed from both management and labour if the new era is to be tackled successfully. Among other factors, the competition of Germany and Japan will have to be reckoned with, two countries which are now, in the ashes of a world that has passed away, already showing plentiful signs that they do not intend to be encumbered by outdated ideas and restrictions in any sphere of their activity.

The power of British shipping to compete in the world's markets will undoubtedly depend more than anything else upon the efficiency and personal interest in the job of everyone among us. I believe this is the key both to competitive capacity and to the desirable retention of a high standard of living - indeed these are but facets of the same thing for one thing upon the other. I am convinced that a determined spirit of personal and corporate endeavour will bring the reward it deserves.

In this centenary year of the great shipping company which has grown up from the fusion of the old Union and Castle Lines, we have a tradition behind us which cannot fail to be a magnificent inspiration to anyone connected with the concern to preserve intact that has been handed down to us.

Included in this will be the desire and intention of myself and my colleagues, as it has been of our predecessors through the years, to work in the closest collaboration and harmony with Ministers and their officers in the seats of Government in South and East Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as also with their representatives in this country, in serving the best interests of those great countries. I feel that in this way we will also be serving the best interests of the Union-Castle Line.

The Coronation

We meet within a few days of the Coronation and I am sure I voice the deep and fervent thoughts of every one of us, stockholders and servants of the Union-Castle group, when I utter the prayer that we may be on the threshold of a new Elizabethan Era and that God will bless The Queen.

The report and accounts were adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected.

At an extraordinary general meeting held after the annual general meeting, a special resolution was passed adapting new articles of association based upon the Companies Act, 1948, and modern practice.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922

1938

1952

Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	19
Number of Consumers	1,104	Number of Consumers	11,000	Number of Consumers	47,324
Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	215 million units	Annual consumption	100 million units
Capital	£20,000	Capital	£845,000	Capital	£1,951,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telegrams: "Electric". Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/740 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: Tanesco. Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/720 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 212. Telegrams: Daresco. Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mbeya, Idkuwa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE: 44, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 3344. Tel. add.: RUOFLAS, LONDON.

MOMBASA (Head Office)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MIKINDANI
 JINJA

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.
 Incorporated in Kenya
 London, E.C.2

London Correspondents:
 Gray, Dawes & Co. Ltd.

122, Leadenhall Street
 Telephone—Avenue 4880 (1 to 11 lines)

Agents for—
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 Johanic Walker,
 Lloyds,
 &c. &c.

Clearing and Forwarding Experts

Unrivalled Service

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE
 11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE
 LONDON, E.C.2



BRANCHES:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
 Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,
 Bukoba, Mikindani, Mbale, Lindi

IMPORTERS OF ★

All classes of merchandise
 including Building Materials,
 Hardware, Gunnies, Piece
 Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS ★

Fully experienced and efficient
 service at East African Ports

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
 Travel and General Conditions
 apply to

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 5781/2/3
 Telegrams: Eamakers, 1340—London. Cables: Eamakers—London

Full facilities for all FORD Products in UGANDA



The Ford
Zephyr Six



TRUCKS · TRACTORS · CARS · IMPLEMENTS

The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda. A complete service is provided and demonstrations on Ford products will be gladly arranged to suit you.



THE UGANDA COMPANY (Africa) LTD

KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel.: 2407/8) · JINJA: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 353) · MBALE: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 15)
London Agents: THE UGANDA COMPANY (London) LTD.; 13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Tel.: Mansion 0745/6)
Private Bag, FORT PORTAL (Tel: 21)

HEAD OFFICE "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A · AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AND
RHODESIA: CAIRO, DURBAN,
JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH
AND CAPE TOWN.



REGULAR
PASSENGER
AND CARGO
SERVICE



COASTAL
SERVICES
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD

HOLLAND-AERIKA LIJN

AMSTERDAM

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Benguela Railway
Company
Princes House,
95 Gresham St.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents:
Leopold Walford
Shipping, Ltd.,
48-50 St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3.