

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 16, 1953

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Founder and Editor

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1953 Volume 9 (New Series) No. 1501 64 weeks Yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROPOSAL for a stable chair of Race Relations at the new Rhodesian University is warmly to be welcomed, but some questions arise from the terms of the subject of this chair.

Another Chair of communication reached London by air mail on July 13, it was not dated, but every other air letter from Salisbury received by the same agency bore the date of July 13, evidence of a very slow transit incidentally. It is astonishing that at that date responsible people interested in public affairs should have thought that the proposed Chair of Race Relations would be unique. Mr. L. K. S. Wilson, used that term in his letter, and a few days later he had told a meeting in Government House that the chair would be the only one of its kind in the world. **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** had reported on June 25 that three of the great copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia, those in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, had arranged to endow a chair of Race Relations at Oxford University, and that announcement must have been telegraphed to newspapers throughout Africa as soon as it was issued in London on June 23. The Salisbury Round Table may have discussed this question privately with the inaugural board of the Rhodesian University before Mr. P. L. Stain and his colleagues opened exploratory conversations with the authorities in Oxford, but it is at least possible, and indeed probable, that such a plan was first mooted in this country. Be that as it may, it is singular that identical proposals should have been advanced here and in Africa at about the same time without either party apparently knowing anything of the activities of the other.

The subject on which research is to be concentrated is so wide, so broad, and so urgent

that there will be scope enough for two first class professors, one in day-to-day contact with race problems in Africa and the other in a tranquil English city.

Looking for Two Professors.

That the originators of the Southern Rhodesian project (but not necessarily the university authorities) do not regard personal experience of a multi-racial society as an essential attribute in candidates for appointment to the first professorship is reasonable. We should have considered it a fundamental qualification in the case of both appointments if only as a safeguard against too doctrinaire an attitude to a study which, being vibrantly human, must above all be viewed in terms of human relationships. Political philosophy, economics, sociology, anthropology, genetics, and social history have all a consistent bearing upon the task to be undertaken, but a man well grounded in these and other subjects could not succeed if his approach were essentially academic.

Surely the need is for practical knowledge of life in a multi-racial community, to be gained and balanced with the detachment of the research student. It will not be easy to find the right man for one professorship of this type, let alone two, and the quest ought not to be restricted to university and similar circles. Might not the best possible choice for one or other of the posts be found, for instance, in the ranks of a missionary society? Ought consideration not to be given to civil servants in Africa with a proven flair for happy race relations and just the right academic background? May there not be a man, born in Africa, perhaps a Rhodesian scholar from Rhodesia, who has the warmest sympathies, adequate technical qualifications, manifest objectivity, and that deep sense of vocation which would make all the difference between

Wide Field of Selection.

academic and practical knowledge of life in a multi-racial community, to be gained and balanced with the detachment of the research student. It will not be easy to find the right man for one professorship of this type, let alone two, and the quest ought not to be restricted to university and similar circles. Might not the best possible choice for one or other of the posts be found, for instance, in the ranks of a missionary society? Ought consideration not to be given to civil servants in Africa with a proven flair for happy race relations and just the right academic background? May there not be a man, born in Africa, perhaps a Rhodesian scholar from Rhodesia, who has the warmest sympathies, adequate technical qualifications, manifest objectivity, and that deep sense of vocation which would make all the difference between

competent discharge of the duties and financial achievement? If absolutely the right men can be found for these two highly important appointments their influence will be immense.

Although the organization for which Mr. Wilson writes is Rhodesian it proposes, strange to relate, to be run by Rhodesians for the benefit of £50,000 which is regarded as the initial Rhodesians should. Since the Endow This Chair.

British taxpayer is to be called upon to provide a large sum, probably about £1,250,000 for the new business, and since large numbers of men in the Rhodesias have flourished exceedingly in recent years through their agricultural and industrial and other operations, it would have been more fitting to confine the first appeal to Central Africa. Uganda has recently raised £50,000 for work among the Protectorate, and for every man to do in Uganda there are hundreds in

Rhodesias. It is true that Rhodesians will have to find substantial sums for this new institution of higher education, but not many of them have made any contribution yet. There has been too much reliance on the generosity of a very few people, Mr. Kapnek in particular. The challenge should now be to the people of the new Federation (as well as such included), not to organizations in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and the United States. Some of the great trusts and other bodies in this country and North America could be counted upon for sympathy, and probably some substantial practical help, but their assistance should surely be supplementary to the self-help of Rhodesians, not a substitute for it. In no African territory is there a finer tradition of unselfish causes than in Southern Rhodesia, and Salisbury's Round Table may now recognize that it has blundered in expecting people outside Africa to bear the whole burden of financing its inspired project. It is not too late for that error to be remedied.

Notes By The Way

Unjustified Assumption

WHAT GROUNDS, I wonder, has "Critic" of the *New Statesman* (generally assumed to be Mr. Martin, the editor) for the statement made in regard to the suppression of the Kenya African Union, that the "Governor yielded with great reluctance to settler pressure"? I do not believe that assumption to have any justification whatsoever. Nor do the known facts point to it as a probability. The unreliability of the Kenya African Union had been generally suspected for months by officials no less than non-officials, and sensible officials no less than non-officials, doubtless proposed from time to time that the society should be proscribed. But that action was postponed precisely because the Secretary of State and the Governor are not the intolerant reactionaries depicted by the Socialist critics. Just when it seemed that a ban must be imposed on K.A.U. there was a change of officers. They did not inspire much confidence, if any, but they were allowed time in which to make improvements if that was their intention. When it became clear that the Union was still an aid and comfort to Mau Mau, the Government acted—not, I repeat, "with great reluctance" to settler pressure—but because the Government had by that time abundant proof of the harmfulness of the organization.

Need for a Statement

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA might well publish some of the facts within its knowledge about this subversive body (of which the *New Statesman* apparently thinks so highly, as do such Labour extremists as Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Leslie Hale). The best way to reveal their misconceptions and misrepresentations is to make widely known some of the essential facts about K.A.U. There can obviously not be a full disclosure

at this time, since that would inevitably indicate the source of information on some matters and probably bring down on some informants, but it ought to be possible to issue a thoroughly convincing statement without risk to any individual. Publication of such a document would, moreover, show sensible Africans on the spot who the Government will not in present circumstances permit the creation of a new central political body which might be quickly captured by dissident Kenyans in order to make it a successor to the Kenya Central Association and the Kenya African Union. With good reason, the Government insists that the Africans should in present circumstances organize themselves politically on a provincial basis.

Mr. Nehru Again

MR. NEHRU has made another of his inflammatory speeches about British Africa, on this occasion to the inaugural meeting of the All-India Congress. He has prefaced his remarks with the assurance that India do not wish to interfere in the affairs of other people, he made nonsense of that assurance by declaring that Indians wished to "help with all their heart and soul the countries which sought their freedom from Colonial authority," amiably adding: "we are not going to send arms for this purpose, but, short of war, we shall fight the fight for equality everywhere." Did the Prime Minister of India consider or does he care, what misuse is made of his rights of free speech by extremist exploiters of racialism in Africa?

Incitement and Tolerance

IT IS MERELY TO COMEARE his sophism with the wise tolerance of the Aga Khan, as quoted in this paper last week, is to condemn Mr. Nehru. The excuse promptly made on his behalf that he was engaging in calculated

outburst for internal political purposes only would be desirable. It were a pity if Indians in East Africa would not thank him for this further disservice, which will renew local suspicions of India's alleged designs on East Africa and introduce another complication into their relations with their European neighbours.

Youth Misled

SCHOOL CHILDREN, whether white or black, take their cue from their elders, and the true explanation of a strange incident in Northern Rhodesia on Coronation Day must therefore be sought outside juvenile circles. Lord Noel-Buxton told the House of Lords last week that the children in Chinsali threw away and stamped on the Coronation medal which each was given, and then sang a near-seditious song as they marched past the district commissioner. Those were certainly not the spontaneous expressions of the thoughts of children. Who exploited them in that unscrupulous way? Was it some disaffected white who had returned to the country from an overseas centre? Or was it someone better known to the children? The other day, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had to warn African teachers publicly about the disloyal conduct of some of their number; and Kenya is paying a bitter price for her tragic failure to control the education given in the Kikuyu independent schools. What has the Department of African Education in Northern Rhodesia to say of this incident?

How Not to Do It

LAST SATURDAY, July 11, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA received an invitation from the president and council of the Royal Anthropological Society of Kenya to a preview of its pavilion at the Royal Show, Blackpool, on Monday, July 6. The show had thus ended before the invitation was received. Moreover the postmark on the envelope proved that there was no delay in transit, and that the invitation was posted in England after the show had closed! So much for the efficiency of the organizers. When this newspaper heard in April that Kenya was to be represented at the "Royal" in Blackpool, it wrote to the society saying that it would be glad to help if the facts were supplied. No reply was received from East Africa or from any quarter in this country, although the society had requested assistance. The point has often been made in these pages that Kenya's non-official publicity is frequently as bad as the official. Here is another example, from a body which regards itself as one of the most important organizations in the Colony.

Off-Parade

LORD HEMINGFORD, who has had extensive personal experience as an educationist in both East and West Africa, has expressed the hope that the building which is to house the new Central African Federal Legislature should have a dining-room and smoking-rooms for meetings, such amenities having great value in forming and cementing friendships. With that exception, no responsible person will be likely to disagree that Kenya's new Legislative Council, and now nearing completion, will have such facilities, and the European, African, and Asian members are known to expect that inter-racial contacts, harmony, and confidence will be directly increased thereby. All members of whatever race will presumably be able to invite non-members, whatever race, to meals as their guests, and is done in the interests of the peace, wealth, and social gathering between European, African, and Asians will thus inevitably become more numerous, varied, and more important.

Cup Grano Salis

TO CLAIM to become the federal capital of Central Africa has been made by the Southern Rhodesian town of Marandellas (the European population of which is 10,000, according to the latest statistics). An article in the local monthly journal, *Watershed Forum*, has amusingly dismissed the claims of Southern Rhodesia's cities and towns and left Marandellas as "pleasantly situated, go-ahead, really situated at the centre not only of Central Africa but of Greater Africa." Salisbury, the writer points out, has "seen enough muck to wash its own conscience, let alone a normal federal civil servant. Most of its present supply comes from Marandellas and why? Because it is "almost out of Central Africa." Gwelo is "not in Mashona land, and not sufficiently restful for federal workers, who would not want to be wrapped in the cotton wool of Gatooma." Livingstone is ruled out because of its climate, and Fort Jameson is too far away from anywhere.

Elocutionist

THAT GREAT RHODES once won a medal for elocution, a fact now disclosed by a descendant in a letter to the writer, may surprise others besides this writer, for almost all biographers of the great man have referred to his unusual, almost falsetto voice, and given the impression that elocution could scarcely be numbered among his gifts. The letter says that the famous phrase "equal rights for every civilized man south of the Zambezi" was scribbled on the margin of a newspaper and sent in that condition to the Coloured voters in Kimberley. That is not surprising, for Rhodes used odd bits of paper for quite important transactions. An old friend of mine once received from him a scarcely legible scrawl on a crumpled scrap of paper which directed his bank manager in Cape Town to pay several hundred pounds; and the manager told him that such communications were by no means unusual.

Ham-Sweet-Ham

APPLIED TO HOUSING, the phrase "like a pig-sty" was customarily had an unhappy derogatory implication. The city council of Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, have, however, decided that the allusion can be given a happier turn, for they have accepted plans for the conversion of a row of superior pigsties into homes for African bachelors. When the suggestion was first put to the council it was received with loud laughter, but as members studied the plans they came to the conclusion that here was an original way of "curing" the housing problem. Whether or not the citizens of Leopoldville regard their councillors as really bringing home the bacon remains to be seen. Would an aggregation of these fashionable residences be designated a "hamlet"?

Challenge to Correctitude

THE OTHER EVENING I wished on the wireless the first word I heard was "Bulawayo"—but pronounced as "Beulah-wa-o." On almost every occasion in which I have heard a broadcast message to Nyasaland the name has been mispronounced as if the first two letters were sounded like "Nigh." Surely the B.B.C. might seek correctitude in such simple matters. Every man is obliged to hear his own name mispronounced or to see it misspelt, and he feels similarly about the country, town, or district in which he lives or has lived. A broadcast which would have been much appreciated can be ruined by such solecisms as those mentioned above, and it too often is.

Identify Obvious

NOTORIOUS involves identification, at least amongst those who have interested themselves in the subject of discussion. So Lord Winterton has no reason to fear lack of comprehension or risk of misunderstanding when he said in the Upper House while the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill was under consideration. Attacks have been made in one organ of the Press which has shown a lack of responsibility in sending in any responsible Sunday newspaper. The regular reader of these columns can be in any doubt about the paper of which Lord Winterton was thinking. Again and again in recent months these Notes have criticised its inaccuracy and irresponsibility.

Maternal Testimony

WOUND THE EDITOR of the Observer with his testimony of his mother, Lady Astor, that European in Central Africa are doing "a magnificent job" should get encouragement, not criticism, for their "overseas" work. The fact that she said this in the House of Lords, a body which should not be surprised to find a report of the statements of the members, rather specializes in criticizing the work of the Government in Central Africa. Could its readers be expected to read a centre-page article by the same author with such impressions?

Morals

S. B. LEAKEY writes in his short book on the Kikuyu a digest of a much longer chronicle which still suits a publisher—that when as a boy he lived among that tribe, speaking their language better than he spoke English, theft was unknown and drunkenness was tolerated only among the tribal grandfathers. Now, as all Kenya knows, the crime record of the Kikuyu is the worst in the country. Indeed, it is scarcely an exaggeration to write of their wholesale addiction to sex irregu-

larities and over-indulgence in drink, while thieving is rampant. Such misbehaviour complies not only the laws of God and the State, but also of Kikuyu tradition, to which strict adherence was demanded by the tribal codes. A friend who has lived in East Africa for almost half a century, speaks several tribal languages fluently, and is devoted to African interests, told me recently that he doubted whether any tribe had in recent years become so spiritually incontinent as the Kikuyu.

Basic Standards

LONG CONTINUED basic living from standards which the tribesmen themselves recognized as necessary had, he was convinced, prepared the way for the organization of Mau Mau terrorism. Of course there are land grievances, but they have been fantastically exaggerated; men want higher wages, though none of them works like as hard as their women; of course there is inequality of treatment with Europeans, but the African women disgracefully, he said, are not aware of other grievances which should be taken into general consideration. The standards of the Kikuyu have been set so high that the ground clear for the Mau Mau doctrines. This point of view has not been put by any public man in Kenya or this country, but it seems to me to have much more force than most of the arguments which have been advanced.

Flights of Fancy

A FILM ACTOR is stated by a London newspaper to have "BOACed" to his destination. It is to be hoped that this innovation, ugly in speech and in type, is not about to be inflicted on a long-suffering public. We might next be told that someone had "EAA'd" or "EAAC'd" from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam, and that someone else had "CAA'd" or "CAAC'd" from Lusaka to Fort Jameson.

Peers of All Parties Pledge Support for Federation

Call to Africans to Work Loyal for Success of the Plan

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE of the second reading of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill in the House of Lords was the way in which members who had criticized the plan emphasized the duty of all citizens to work for its success once it became law.

The following statements in that sense were made during the two-day debate:

LORD JOWITT: "If this scheme becomes the law of the land, our duty is to make it work, and our duty to use such influence as we have with Africans to make it work."

LORD SAMMIS: "I would hope that this scheme will be nullified by non-co-operation on the part of the Africans or by their obstruction—still less of course, by anything in the nature of disorder or force. I think their friends in Africa and here would do their best to make the best of the scheme."

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER: "I am against a measure which imposes federation, but once such a measure is passed, I as a private citizen, accept it as the law of the land. I hope that Africans will not resist a federal scheme when it is finally enacted, either by active or passive resistance."

LORD MILVERTON: "In this country I shall believe

that once a decision has been given the sanction of law should be supported by all patriotic citizens."

LORD WINSTON: "Once this Bill is on the Statute Book it is the duty of anyone who wishes to be regarded as a responsible person to wish this fateful, experiment success, and to do anything that lies in his power to further that success."

Criticism of Passive Resistance

LORD HEMINGFORD: "I should deplore most sincerely and most strongly any resistance on the part of Nyasalanders or other Africans in Central Africa, whether passive or violent, to this Bill which becomes an Act and would advise them to do their best to make full use of the opportunities under this Bill. I would advise them to take their places in the Federal Assembly, to try to make this federation a success, and to work by every possible constitutional means for the amendment of the Federal Act."

LORD CALVERT: "I hope that Nyasaland will be able to show a resolution which in my mind is desirable, and will resolve itself to make it work."

VISCOUNT HALL: "In a few days federation will be given legal effect. It will then be the duty of all to do their best to work for the success of the scheme, and to do so for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the territories concerned."

LORD HATFIELD: "If this scheme becomes law it is our duty to do our best to make it successful. I wonder whether some of those who have been a dissenting voice would not take upon themselves the task of going to those territories in Africa where their criticism has been most effective, and to declare in firm terms to the Africans in those territories those fine constitutional sentiments which have so heartened our debate in the last two days."

LORD MILYON: "We are all keen of making federation work once it comes into operation."
 The second reading was passed without a division. The next day's EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gave the first part of the report of the debate. Further extracts from the speeches are given hereunder.

LORD MILYON (Nat. Lib.) believed that to describe the scheme as being "imposed" was only to say that the Colonial Office was doing what has always been done, what it thought right. Had the old pioneers and missionaries balked and fought ignorance and superstition for their successors to capitulate to it?

Falseness, Fiction and Fallacy

"Had I been an educated African subjected to a deluge of falseness, fiction and fallacy, I should probably have felt that there was something wrong with federation." Since when has it been decided that a trustee of the interests of immature races must surrender his discretion and responsibility to those who are unfitted to make a decision? Are we not setting up a kind of Divine right of ignorance in making such a suggestion?"

Curiously this was also given to the delegation by the Paramount Chief of Barotseland in favour of federation and only recently a leading Bechuanaland chief had sent 229 bags of grain to the forces in Bechuanaland in expression of sympathy with the authorities and opposition to Mau Mau. These were indications of growing African support for Government.

The Bill sought an answer to the question whether a "multi-racial community, its component parts differing in colour, culture, civilization and capacity, could work together towards an equal partnership? A watertight definition of partnership was unnecessary. The only way of convincing doubting Africans and external disbelievers was to prove in practice that their fears had no foundation. By its success federation would accelerate the steady disappearance of those discriminatory features of Central African life which were so deeply deplored.

"Are the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all races in Central Africa the sole aim of the thought and action of those who continue to oppose federation? If they had their way, and federation were denied a start, we should have thrown away the African's hopes in order to gratify his fears."

"I believe in levelling up, not levelling down. I regard levelling to African unity as a crime of passage. If we want the African to be an equal, let us treat him as such. Intrinsic merit is the major consideration in such things. Those who ask for more African members in the Federal Assembly at this moment cannot be conscious of the difficulty of finding Africans of adequate ability to undertake such responsibilities. We all know that."

They that dig foundations deep
 Fit for realms to rise upon,
 Little honour do they reap
 Of their generation.

The men responsible for Central African administration do not ask for honour. All they ask is the chance to do a great constructive work in which they believe. The least we can do is not to obstruct them.

Southern Rhodesia's Sacrifice

LORD ALTRINCHAM (Cons.) said that the fact that the Bill was not subject to amendment was due to established precedent, not Government obstinacy. Parliament could turn out a Government if it disapproved of a treaty or agreement made by it. The decision for the partition of India had been announced and ratified quickly, without amendment, although some Conservatives had held views on it as strong as Labour members now hold on federation.

Much has been said about the Nyasaland chiefs; but treaties with the Indian princes had been repudiated, and they had had no means of re-establishing themselves. One had asked (as Nyasaland chiefs had done) if they could remain as independent territories directly subject to the Crown, and Lord Altrincham had replied that that was not open to them. Conservative peers had not urged the princes to submit the question to U.N.O.

"There is a tremendous wave of unrest, suspicion, fear, and ambition running through Africa. The only thing which will convince Africans is a demonstration that the evils they fear are not going to occur."

A great decision was taken in the Southern Rhodesian referendum. With one exception—Newfoundland, which accepted because she was bankrupt—it is the only example of a governing nation accepting any derogation from its

powers of self-government. They announced that they were prepared to share responsibility in Africa with the Colonial Office with Downing Street, the office from which most of the governing Governments revolt. They also accepted grave new commitments, making themselves indirectly responsible for great expenditure and decisions of policy in regard to Native territories in Nyasaland. The greatest sufferers if federation were not now imposed would be the Africans. Delay would simply mean that the two Rhodesias would unite again, and nothing could prevent it. The Africans were prepared to die for it. The Union would simply concentrate all wealth in the white areas and poverty in the black areas.

What would raise the standards of life of the masses was good administration, education, health, better agriculture, irrigation, good communications, and above all education of women. Good district administration was essential.

Importance of Good Civil Service

"We must have a good Civil Service. In West Africa now it is not a question of equal status, but of black supremacy. The Civil Service feels in consequence, that it has no security. That will happen elsewhere unless we live to the foolish belief that we here can give sufficient security to a service operating in Africa, and unless we realize it must be attached to a system of government in Africa itself which shares its own schemes of value."

"You are counting upon a very small white population an immense responsibility, because you have no alternative. They are the only representatives of our civilization who can do the job, and they are going to have great difficulties. There must be man four Legislatures. They must therefore be given a good Civil Service. Given that, this decision will justify itself."

"Statesmen can only do what they think best. Let them act, not drift, and put their confidence in Divine wisdom. I have always felt that our Christian British statesmen should echo Newman's prayer:

'Keep thou my fear; I do not ask to see
 The distant scene; one step enough for me.'

LORD HALD (Lab.), who criticized Lord Altrincham for "unloading a lecture," said that federation was a question of timing. Europeans were doing a grand job, but there was no doubt about the African attitude towards this measure. Uneducated, though many Africans might be, are unjust. It became with them a matter of memory. There was still time to make the greatest efforts to obtain African good will, and he suggested a Parliamentary delegation to the three territories.

Points made by other speakers included the following:

VISCOUNT STANSFORD (Lab.): Federation would establish an independent Parliament with a permanent white supremacy. Mr. Rhodes had proclaimed the doctrine of "equal rights for all civilized men" 50 years ago, but it had not been attained anywhere in Southern Africa.

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE (Cons.): Political federation was essential to unlock for black and white the latent riches of Central Africa. Wherever in Africa the British impact had been felt, there had been tremendous benefit for the indigenous inhabitants.

Coronation Day in Chinsali

LORD NOEL-BUXTON (Lab.) quoted a letter from a European in Northern Rhodesia deploring that the priceless asset of African confidence was being thrown away. "Even in Chinsali, a small town," said the letter, "the schoolchildren threw away the Coronation medals they had been given and danced on them. There was a march past the district commissioner twice, singing a near-seditious song: 'We are in misery; the white man has come to take our country.' In places such as the Copperbelt, where white and black worked in common harmony there was often a happier spirit, but if we were not careful we should ruin the reputation of British rule."

LORD HADE GUEST (Lab.): Success for federation depended upon the best possible conditions, economic and political, for Africans. There should be no prosperity qualification for the franchise. It was no good saying that the African should develop more slowly, for the rate of change in Africa was phenomenal.

LORD HARRISON (Cons.) said people were more ready to self-govern than Rhodesians. In courts there were difficulties and danger in federation, but who had this country led to face constitutional difficulties and dangers? We should not be too self-righteous about racial discrimination in Central Africa; there was much of it in this country. The

Labour Party, which now showed such faith in the scheme, had for years attacked it as most reactionary.

The Bishop of Exeter: Seven points, if accepted, could lead to a democratic partnership based on equality in working out federation: (1) development of a common roll; (2) preservation of the integrity of the territorial legislatures, with power to amend their own constitutions without Federal approval; (3) full backing of the territorial legislatures by the Colonial Office; (4) assurance that African lands would be protected against the "ambitious" formula in chapter 2 of the White Paper, which said that the Federal Government could acquire such land in the "public interest"; (5) increasing participation at every stage by Africans in local government and administration; (6) assurance that the Rhodesian University would be completely autonomous, and that the rest of a general plan for higher education would be remedied; (7) protection of Parliament's power and right to amend the Federal constitution.

Viscount Swanton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations: Intended that the sole purpose of the formula was to permit the acquisition of land for such things as roads, ways, roads, and telegraphs. It was laid down elsewhere that land could not be taken for white settlement.

Nyasaland Chiefs and Their People

It was pointed out that who would benefit most from federation was Nyasaland, and it was doubted whether the chiefs there could now claim to speak for the bulk of the people. Britons and Africans could get on well together, and our presence was the best assurance that the Native would advance economically.

LORD WINSTER (Lab.): Racial discrimination made nonsense of the idea of partnership, and Southern Rhodesia, as the senior partner, would get her way. Sir Godfrey Huggins had labelled Africans who opposed federation "rabid nationalists," and had said that the Colonial Office had "poured a fertile soil for germinating the seeds sown by their Red-master." Perhaps Senator McCarthy should investigate Sir Godfrey's complaints about the Colonial Office. By patience and by repealing racial legislation we might have secured African agreement. Once the scheme was on the Statute Book all must endeavour to make it work.

LORD TWEEDSMuir (Cons.): The future lay with the moderates, though the agitator might have the hustings to himself for the moment. The case for delay had been pressed, but to bring round a table people who had professed themselves completely irreconcilable would not solve much. Postponement would merely mean a victory for the extremists of both races, who would harden each other's hearts.

THE EARL OF LUCAN (Lab.): Optimism about federation bringing economic benefits was excessive, for, if launched in mistrust, it could not provide an attractive field for investment. The announcement on the university was welcome, but social equality counted more in the African mind than academic equality. The greatest single factor intensifying African suspicions had been the sayings of Sir Godfrey Huggins. It was said in his defence that he was liberal-minded and progressive; but men in public life should weigh their words.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL (Lab.): For the first time in Nyasaland's history some Africans were showing distrust of the white population and loss of confidence in the Administration. Embracing Nyasaland in a federation which Africans feared would mean loss of good will and trust. Yet reasonable persons would accept federation's advantages if sufficient time were taken and the right approach made.

LORD HEMINGFORD (Cons.): Like many other Conservatives, he viewed the scheme with anxiety, as did many bodies with an honourable association with Africa. The cool disregard of African opinion, at a time of acute African sensitivity, was having a serious effect. The majority had been called illiterate, but the views of the literates had been rejected, because they were a minority. The decision having been taken, Africans should co-operate in making federation work, while our task was to heal some of the hurt which we had inflicted on them.

Get Rid of Suspicion

LORD SILKIN (Lab.): Winding up for the Opposition, said that the vital need was to get rid of the unreasonable suspicion between black and white. The Government would have to listen more carefully to what Africans had to say. It was always wiser to let a man with a complaint blow off steam.

Perhaps the African's greatest grudge lay, not in economic inequality, but in not being treated as a human equal. Europeans, hopelessly outnumbered in Africa, could maintain their position only by removing the colour bar.

VISCOUNT STANTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations: said that only a properly constituted Commission would attract the capital required for the Rhodesians' developments ahead and eradicate inter-territorial jealousies and frictions.

Nothing in the United Nations Charter authorized that organization to intervene in matters which were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. The Secretary of State, Lord Lowett, should have appeared to give support to the view that there could be appeals to U.N.C. or the International Court.

Constitutional Changes

Changes of constitutional status of the northern territories could be matters for the United Kingdom Government, not the Federal Government, although its opinion might be asked. The questions would be referred to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and territorial matters to the Colonial Secretary, but they would naturally consult one another.

The essential principle of a multi-racial university had been accepted, and it had been agreed that the scheme was sound enough. There was plenty of room on the African campus. There should be no difficulty over securing university autonomy.

It was said that more explanations should have been given to the Africans. The Colonial Secretary had not stopped ears and refused to listen. Africans had been asked to attend conferences, but had refused, having already made up their minds on the basis of some extremely false information sent out by ill-disposed people who hated the idea. The Federal list had been most carefully designed to embrace those subjects where all the population had a common interest, and to exclude those where the interests of black and white might clash. The safeguards had been made as complete as possible.

But if anybody believed he lived on the scheme that he placed his reliance on safeguards and none on federation, then he could never to embark on federation at all. The real safeguard was the spirit in which the scheme will work. "If men will lead this federation, there is no other man or other of life for a people which is African and European, and both will go on living together generation after generation."

"For the decision to go forward, we, the Government, take full responsibility. To do otherwise would be to play straight into the hands of the extremists on both sides. We shall do all we can to carry conviction. The district officers will probably be the wisest people to do it. I will do what I can when I am in Central Africa shortly. The real effective proof and discounters alike of doubt and fear will be federation in being."

The committee and third reading stages of the Bill were taken in the House of Lords on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Opposition amendments had been tabled.

Federation Bill Becomes Law

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND FEDERATION BILL became law on Tuesday evening, when an Order-in-Council was laid. The constitutional version of the White Paper on Central African Federation, it will be debated in both Houses before the end of this month. Then The Queen will be asked to appoint the first Governor-General.

To Check Pilferage

PILFERAGE in Dar-es-Salaam harbour has long been serious. Now there has been published in Tanganyika the text of a bill to control the employment of dock workers "of doubtful character" with the object of reducing the large incidence of thefts within docks. The object is to create a controlled permanent regular dock labourers by registration and the issue of identity documents.

Queen Mother Visits University Foundation Stone

Delighted to Associate Myself with University's Noble Aim

THIS STONE IS A SYMBOL of a university which will provide higher education for all people in these territories." With those words Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother, on Monday morning laid the foundation stone of Rhodesia's new multi-racial university in Salisbury.

One could doubt, she said, that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, about to form a great federation, had reached a stage of development justifying their desire for their own university.

"I am delighted to associate myself personally with your progress towards this noble aim. I am confident that the enthusiasm which has been so much in evidence up to now, will overcome all difficulties which face new ventures of this kind. I feel sure that that enthusiasm will be fully shared by the Federal Government and Parliament, which will foster the development of higher education in Central Africa."

The Queen Mother added that federation would bring many problems requiring ever-increasing application of scientific knowledge and trained minds. Governments were giving careful consideration to the provision of higher education for Africans.

Visits to Smaller Towns

As briefly reported last week, after leaving Bulawayo the Royal train stopped at Gwelo, Que Que, Gatooma, and Hartley. Crowds were large in Gwelo when the Queen Mother and the Princess drove in an open landau to Chaplin School to open memorial gates erected by old boys in memory of Rhodesians from the school who were killed in the two wars.

Thornhill R.A.F. station (soon to close) was their next stop; airmen and 10,000 Africans on the sports ground gave a rousing welcome. Thornhill's hospitality to thousands of R.A.F. men and trainees during the war was the subject of special tribute by the Queen Mother when she spoke at a civic garden party in Gwelo.

Que Que's mayor and mayoress, other prominent citizens, and leading Africans awaited the Royal train. On behalf of the local Caledonian Society, a small boy presented a bouquet of white feather flown specially from Scotland.

In Gatooma the Queen Mother met a victim of polio, nine-year-old Britony Dalrymple, who wrote to her several weeks ago expressing the hope that she would be able to see the Queen Mother during the Royal tour.

After a night run through Salisbury, Marandellas, and Ruimsig, the train reached Umtali at 10.40 a.m. Many thousands from puttying areas swelled the town's 7,000 Europeans and nearly 20,000 Natives. After presentations, a car took the Queen Mother and the Princess to the top of Christmas Pass. Accompanying them was Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance and Development for Umtali.

Fairbridge Memorial Unveiled

At that impressive point overlooking the town the Queen Mother unveiled a memorial statue of Kingsley Fairbridge, who as a youth in Umtali first conceived the idea of farm schools for the British Commonwealth. His widow was present at the ceremony, having come from Western Australia for the occasion.

Umtali's African township was next visited. Claimed to be one of the most up-to-date in Africa, it includes a school, church, model homes, clubs, and a wide range of amenities. Leaders of the community were presented.

At a garden party later that day children presented the Queen Mother with gifts for her granddaughter, Prince

Anne—a large doll with several sets of clothes and miniature furniture made from local wood.

A spell of sharp weather had edged up with the visit, with morning frosts and low temperatures, and when next day the temperature rose to 60 degrees at the Leopard Rock Hotel in the Vumba Mountains, 20 miles from Umtali, she said that Princess Margaret was suffering from a cold.

After the Queen Mother had posed for several photographs, she agreed to make a group with the Press party. Amid much laughter, three members of the Royal party took these snapshots—Lady Kennedy, wife of the Governor, Lord Plunket, equerry, and Captain Oliver-Dawney, private secretary.

The Queen Mother then drove 200 miles to Port Victoria, where she was welcomed by 500 Europeans and over 1,000 Africans and met descendants of the pioneers from the Orkneys who had opened up the district to the Africans. At the Native agricultural settlement of Nyanyadzi gifts to the Queen Mother included the skin of a leopard which had been speared a week earlier. The Queen Mother was much interested in the Brinsborough Bridge, spanning the Sabi River, the third largest single-span bridge in the world.

Princess Margaret flew back to Salisbury on Friday in the Prime Minister's Dakota.

Engagements in Salisbury

Only half-an-hour after the Royal train arrived in Salisbury on Sunday the Queen Mother attended divine service at the Cathedral of St. Mary and All Saints, accompanied by Princess Margaret, who had almost recovered from her cold. Telephone messages from The Queen had been received from London inquiring about the Princess's health.

The Governor, Sir John Kennedy, read the first lesson in the cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Mashonaland, Dr. E. F. Paget. New cloisters in grey granite were dedicated in the presence of the Royal visitors by Dr. Paget and the Dean of Salisbury, the Very Rev. Osmund Victor.

Engagements on Sunday included a visit to Harari African township, where the buildings erected are now valued at over £1m. A new hospital for Asians and Coloureds, which after Princess Margaret was opened by her, had also opened the afternoon presentation by the Queen Mother of colours to the Rhodesian African Lines. Under the command of Lieut. Colonel G. E. L. Rule, they paraded at the regimental depot on the City's Range. The Queen Mother recalled their service in Burma during the war and in Egypt recently. An African sergeant-major interpreted her speech. The Queen Mother then presented Colonel Rule a diamond brooch in the form of the regimental badge—a shield with a cross of assegaes.

Apart from a slight cough, Princess Margaret's health was much improved on Monday. She did not attend the university ceremony, but in the afternoon went with the Queen Mother to the Salisbury police sports grounds, where the B.S.A.P. gave a display.

After a march past by the Salisbury Caledonian Society's band, there were Highland dancing, acrobatic riding by mounted and motor-cycle police, physical training displays, club-swinging by Africans, and a colourful musical ride by mounted men of the Royal escort.

A large ball for young Rhodesians was given in the Princess's honour at Government House on Monday night by the Governor and Lady Kennedy. The guests, numbering 250, were aged 17 and upwards, they came from every part of life in the Colony. Two representatives from each senior school were present, together with members of youth organizations. They overflowed from the Government House dining and drawing rooms to the broad veranda and central courtyard.

The Archbishop of Canterbury sent the following message to the Queen Rhodesia to be broadcast at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in London:—

It is astonishing to think how much has happened as a result of Cecil Rhodes's life and work. It is hard to think what immense strides the two Rhodesias have taken in the last 40 years. We in England are very conscious of the problems which face the Rhodesias in connexion with their federation, the union of European and African in a true, sincere partnership and go forth at a time of great importance, and we do you, celebrate the great blessing which you have achieved in your young years of your history; it is only over this you may be humbled and strengthened to face the day to come in a true spirit of Christian fellowship and vision.

Sir James Robertson on Transition in the Sudan

Gap between North and South Still Unbridged, Says Former High Commissioner

THE DECISION OF THE SUDANIZATION COMMISSION must be submitted to the Council of Ministers, and one hopes that they will show common sense not to ruin the administration of their country—though non-completion of Sudanization may help up self-deterioration and independence.

How can British administrative officers be expected to stay on working to their best abilities and conscientiously when they know they are to be evicted in any case in three years? Men with such commitments as young families cannot risk waiting and then being out of work; they will be inclined to leave as soon as they can fill other posts, and this will mean that the service runs down just when it is most important that administration should be maintained at as high a standard as possible.

Southern Sudanese, who were already gravely disturbed by the proposed amendments before the agreement was signed, are now just as worried by the fear that the administration of the southern provinces and districts will be handed over to Sudanese from the north. All are nervous of domination by northerners, partly because of the old history of slave-raiding by the north, and partly because they do not find in the northerners the same sympathy for them as they have found in their British rulers. The educated southerners also fear that, once the northerners have come south and occupy the administrative posts, they themselves will find their future prospects blocked.

Egyptian Intransigence

The agreement is a complicated document, with much in it which demands good will and co-operation between the British and the Egyptians—and between the pro-independence and pro-unity parties in the Sudan. All the indications are that such good will and co-operation will be hard to find. In spite of the bond houses in Cairo and Washington, and perhaps also in London, that the Sudan Agreement would render Anglo-Egyptian relations easier, it is the kisses which follow its signature which would hereafter be more significant than ever about the Cairo issue. Egypt seems more intransigent than ever about the British base, and who knows what may happen? The good will and co-operation required in Khartoum between British and Egyptians on the commissions and elsewhere will not be forthcoming if there is stress, cold war, or a shooting war on the Canal.

The Egyptian promise to refrain from propaganda in Sudan has not been kept. No sooner was the agreement signed than Egyptian visits to the Sudan increased, and Sudanese were invited to go on good-will visits to Cairo and Alexandria in Egyptian aircraft and at Egyptian expense. The National Unionist Party (the Sudanese party supporting unity with Egypt) seems once again to have ample funds, and it is reliably reported that Egyptian agents and officers have distributed money to numbers of people in the country, who accepted the agreement in the understanding that this sort of thing would stop, and ask for radical alterations in the set-up. These are certainly signs of trouble here.

I believe that the Sudanese who want independence are a majority—few want to be handed over to Egypt—and even the pro-unity party are not in favour of Dominion status, confederation, or federation. The idea of unity that they see always vague, and they obviously not thought of it.

Can the Sudan exist as an independent State, economically, and the financial to the extent of nearly a quarter of a century ago? The last few years out of reserves and a reserve, with negligible help from abroad, proves the Sudan's financial stability. We pay our way, and balance our budgets. The country is quiet and peaceful. One of the non-spectacular successes of the last few years is that, in the turmoil of post-war unsettlement, of alarms and excursions all over the world, and of African surge, the Sudanese as a whole have remained unperturbed in the East and sensible.

The good relationship between British and Sudanese remains, there is little or no bitterness or ill-feeling. Anyone can walk in the back streets of Khartoum or Omdurman untroubled and

Being the conclusion of a slightly abbreviated report of an address to the Royal African and Royal Empire Society.

unmolested, day or night; you can travel throughout the country without escorts or fear. The law is upheld, and the courts function without fear or favour. There is a friendly and a growing feeling of common nationality. To complete the process will take generations.

Relief of Suspicion

The rift between north and south is still unbridged; the Legislative Assembly did something to bridge this great gap, but the action of the northern parties, who agreed in the Legislative Assembly to the Government's special powers, has done more to widen it when they made their agreement with Egypt caused a rebirth of suspicion and distrust. The southerners trust the promises of those who so speak, but back on what they had agreed.

There is a vicious split between town and country; the educated townspeople despise the rural peoples and sees in tribal sheikh an autocratic type who is becoming an anachronism, but yet has great influence among the people. They can perhaps sway their votes. The countryman has contempt for these town-bred demagogues who have little or no experience of what the Sudan really is, and who talk big about government and administration. In many country areas people protest that they do not wish to see the administration of their districts in the hands of these townspeople (shopkeepers), as they contemptuously call them.

Two recent incidents of which I have personal knowledge illustrate this point. The head sheikh and about 10 of his subordinates in a very large tribal area came to me, and protested against the posting of a Sudanese district commissioner to the district. They wanted their district to be run by a British district commissioner. The reasons were that, though they had nothing against the man in question, no Sudanese could be impartial; that as he came from Khartoum and the river, he would be bound to favour the traders who were in the country town against the countrymen who had to sell their produce; and that he would have to pay taxes on it.

In El Fasher, the capital of Darfur, the son of the late Sultan Ali Dinka, who was killed at the occupation of Darfur in 1949, petitioned the Government, letting it be known that though they accepted the fact that the present Government by right of conquest occupied their father's offices and palace, should the Government change and riverain Sudanese try to live in the palace and use the offices, they would not consider themselves bound to accept this, and would oppose it with all their means.

Religion and Politics

The third great rift is the religious one—the sectarian and ill-feeling between the orthodox and the supporters of Sayid Abdel Mahdi (S.A.M.) and the successor to his prestige and the heretical claim to be Mahdi. This religious split colours almost all political activity. Mirghaniets tend to oppose independence and to lean towards unity with Egypt, because S.A.R. and the Mahdists are the leaders of the independence movement. Were it not for this sectarian jealousy, the pro-Egyptian movement would have little strength behind it.

I believe that if the decision was reached that the Sudan was to have unity with Egypt, there would inevitably be a civil war; the Mahdists would not submit peacefully to this conclusion. Should the other decision, that of independence, be made, there would be little or no real opposition.

It is often said here that we have lost the Sudan; that the sentiment of the Sudanese for self-government means that they are separatists and that something has gone wrong. This is not the case. There is a demand for self-government, the politically minded Sudanese feel they are already for it, and they are making due a success of the democratic institution we have set up for them. These factors are surely signs that our trusteeship has been successful and is coming to an end. I have no sympathy for the Colonel Blimp-like attitude of people who shake their heads and mope in gloom because we are nearly reaching the end which we have set ourselves.

If the British are not going to hand over power to the Colonial peoples when the time comes, then the education we have taught, the books we have given them to read, the whole history of our own country, our liberalism, our freedom and

democratic ways of life will be applied. The hand-over will never come at a side. The young men ought to be 21 and to be in control into manhood. They will not light on a head of advice. So it is with peoples. In many ways it is much too soon for the Sudan to be self-governing and independent. We shall be handing over the administration of eight million people to a small, educated, vocal element, much less well-trained for the job than ourselves, less altruistic, less impartial, and perhaps less honest; but to hand over the administration of a million people, a loss of confidence, and probably worse, at the end of the year. The hand-over in transit of power is always to be the moderates fully consented, give as much or more than they can carry, and they will then stand up to the extremists and be able to give him good reasons for not going faster. In the Sudan the pace has been accelerated because of the

Anglo-Egyptian dispute, and we have had to hurry on in order not to let the Egyptians steal our thunder. But the result may not be too bad if we can leave the Sudan with a properly functioning administration and without the ill-fitting and unworkable treaty too long a refusal to hand over would certainly entail. I look forward then to the Sudan choosing an independent status at the end of the transitional period, and to her being in treaty relationships with Great Britain and Egypt. The new Sudan will remain a friend and I can see reasons of mutual convenience for the Sudan to defend a treaty between her and this country. With Egypt too her relations, and above all the problem of Nile waters, will have to be regulated. If the hand-over is undertaken we shall need will and constructive statesmanship on all sides, to see that for reason why a successful conclusion should not be reached, but it is a big if.

Reorganization of Uganda's Coffee Industry

Report and Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee

FURTHER EXTRACTS are published hereunder from the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Uganda Legislative Council on the reorganization of the coffee industry.

This committee made proposals for radical changes in the plan for the industry produced last year by the Uganda Government.

The Coffee Price Assistance Fund was constituted by resolution of the Legislative Council passed on June 3, 1948, and was established with moneys from the cotton profits and coffee control funds. The initial sum paid into the fund was £500,000. On June 30, 1948, it is estimated that the fund will stand at about £14m. We are of opinion that in the main this fund must be used for the purpose for which it was founded, but we do not feel it is for us to make any recommendations as to what, if any, sum should be paid out of the fund into the African Development Fund.

We recommend that expenditure on the statutory requirements for the welfare and benefit of employees of non-African producers of coffee should be met in full in the way of expenditure as a deduction from the tax purposes. We realize that if this is granted, it should in justice be granted to agricultural producers.

Revision of Export Tax

It is our conclusion that a revision is necessary of the export tax. We suggest that the tax be given to making it payable at £50 a ton. We also would not regard it as desirable for there to be an increase in the top ranges of the scale of duty.

We recommend that licences be granted to African interests for two new curing works in Masaka district and for four new curing works in Mengo district, each with a minimum annual output of clean coffee of 1,000 tons. This is the maximum number which we consider it desirable to license at present, having regard to the present crop production in the areas concerned.

In this connection we have used the term 'African interests' to include African growers' organizations, whether registered under the Co-operative Ordinance or not, and also African companies. We think that, as a safeguard, provision should be made in the legislation requiring holders of new licences for curing works not to in any way transfer their licences or works or any interest therein to non-African interests without giving first refusal to the Coffee Marketing Board. We also recommend that the general position of

the industry should be reviewed at six yearly intervals by that Board for the purpose of assessing whether there is any increase in the crop over the previous period is sufficient to warrant the issue of additional licences for further curing works.

Whether or not additional curing licences will be in the economic interests of producers will depend not only on the over-all increase in the crop in the areas concerned, but also on the volume of coffee passing through existing licensed curing works at the time of the review. If, for example, the associations of growers do not receive the full benefit of appreciable, the overall balance of advantage may well be in expanding the capacity of those existing curing works rather than in issuing new licences. This can be determined only when the time comes, and we deprecate any suggestion of estimating in advance how many additional licences should be issued in proportion to crop increases, as we fear that this might lead to the erection of excessive curing capacity which would be detrimental to the economic of the industry.

Licences for Curing Works

We have not recommended that all future curing licences should be in African hands. The majority of the committee were of the opinion that after African interests had been granted the curing works mentioned the granting of new curing works should be left to the discretion of the Coffee Marketing Board, which would take all factors into consideration, including those of the African producer, before granting a licence.

We have devoted a deal of time and attention to the position of existing hulleries established in the industry. They have completed their task.

The first and most serious solution is compulsory acquisition; the majority of the committee were unable to accept this solution, in spite of the strong views held by the majority. The committee were, however, unanimous in the view that these hulleries should not be allowed to become licensed curing works. Their history in the industry, the quality of coffee turned out by them, and the organization their entry into the industry as licensed curing works would cause, convinced the committee that they should not be so licensed.

The solution of their problem which we recommended should be adopted is to a great extent prompted by the legitimate grievance of the hullery owners that they are at present required to pay a curing charge of 24s. per ton to a licensed curing works on delivery of their coffee, regardless of whether the coffee needs further curing or grading or not. Our proposal is that the present qualitative limitations as to the type and amount of machinery employed in a hullery should be removed and replaced by a limitation relating to the licensed capacity or quota of each hullery, that

(Continued on page 1486)

Problems of African Education

Irresponsibility of African Teachers

THE IRRESPONSIBILITY of some African teachers was emphasized by Mr. G. H. BINS, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when he addressed the African Education Advisory Board recently. He said (in part):

"The administration of education should provide a training ground for Africans in the exercise of civic responsibility, since education is the key to future social advancement.

"Progress towards economic prosperity and the full participation of Africans in it cannot be achieved as their understanding and self-expression is not secured, without the expansion of education of the right type, which includes character training based on Christian principles. The nature of the dual problem before us has been carefully considered by the two study groups which visited the African Colonial territories in 1954.

"The BINS Group noted our obligations to spread education ahead of the spread of evil that come from desires without knowledge, and knowledge without restraints and guidance which only the right education can supply. They stressed it was the combined efforts of all concerned to help the African people to take their place in the world scene.

"The KOT Group also expressed a similar opinion and say education develops personal welfare and good character in hand with advances in material and technical progress. There must be both a strengthening and affirmation of common cultural values through education in its broadest sense in and for citizenship." This quotation sums up adequately the task that we have set ourselves in educating Africans for good citizenship, more important work increasing responsibility, and partnership in Central Africa.

Balance between Quantity and Quality

"If education is to achieve best results, the plan for its development should preserve a careful balance between quantity and quality. If the quality of the products from the higher levels of the system, and the whole development scheme including the primary education system, will suffer from lack of staff of the highest calibre: A major aim of our 10-year plan has been to improve quality, and it would not be wise, in my opinion, to change this policy to any great extent at present. I realize the urgent need for a more rapid expansion of secondary education, but its sound development will depend largely on the availability of good staff trained at higher college level.

"When the African people are helped and persuaded to accept themselves and their way of life to the social and economic changes that are pressing upon them, concentration on education in schools for the young alone will not suffice. Indeed, the objectives of a school system which is so closely restricted may be largely unattained, if the teachers and the schools are ignorant or indifferent to all that the children learn at school.

"In these circumstances it is necessary to carry the whole community along with us, trying to get the people to adopt more progressive ways in their homes and in their work, to recognize their obligations as members of a developing society, and to take an enlightened interest in the affairs of their country, the spread of informal education outside the schools is therefore of great importance.

"The primary development scheme is beginning to show encouraging results, and I have been particularly impressed by the work of the development area schools and the success of various aimed at promoting a better understanding of the role of the Government in community development. It also can very favourably impress by the success of the extension of the home for women. Progress would be much quicker if we did more to help the women, not only in the area schools, but elsewhere.

"African education would benefit from a reorientation of energy and resources. It should be directed to what extent the African Education Board is prepared to support the Government in its educational work, and out increasingly in the villages, then the Government should assist the women to improve their standards of living and to adopt more progressive ideas. It should also be directed to the more progressive ideas. It should also be directed to the more progressive ideas. It should also be directed to the more progressive ideas.

"You will have the opportunity of this meeting to review the progress of the work of the Board, and to identify the main problems of the schools. It is noted that the

... training campaign, or the help of considerable number of teachers to realize the objectives of their own leadership. Nevertheless, there are teachers who are doing much harm to their schools and communities by their unprofessional and irresponsible behaviour in public affairs.

"In expressing his views on the subject of training and policies, when examining the draft unaided African teaching service regulations last year, the Board based its recommendations on the conditions that teachers were not a part of thought in their communities and that policies were not brought into the classroom. Experience has shown that these assumptions are not correct. The assurance of guidance and control is not being given. African teachers generally regard their responsibilities and obligations in this matter. The Government could cooperate for your co-operation and support in the process of all educational agencies and the teachers' association in helping to guide teachers to a better understanding of their responsibilities in this regard.

Teacher Training

"The organization of teacher-training facilities has been under consideration since 1954, when this Board was asked to make proposals for reducing the number of missionary training centres so that the maximum number recognized for training under the Government's scheme would be reached. Missionary societies were not prepared to make an agreement to limit their training to the existing 20 centres. The Government and missionary societies are not willing to send their students to the training schools of other societies.

"On instructions from the Government, the Director has now forwarded a new scheme. It will be asked to accept the six main points of policy which the Cambridge Conference on African Education regarded as so essential. The scheme, designed to overcome the reluctance of most denominations to send their students to schools of other denominations, provides for two thoroughly interdenominational training colleges, controlled by the two main groups of Christian Churches. It is hoped that this scheme offers the opportunity which many Christians would welcome of demonstrating in a practical way the declared advantages of Christianity. The Government attaches importance to preserving a strong Christian influence in training colleges.

"Fourteen trade schools have been established, and the 20 planned should be in full operation by 1960. The Hodson Training Centre is being developed chiefly with a view to raising the standards of training of African instructors and increasing the range of trades in which courses are offered. Promising start has been made in providing technical evening classes for workmen as employment.

Church's Attitude to Federation

Views of Archbishop and Baptist Minister

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Dr. Fisher, said on Friday, when addressing some 400 missionaries and overseas visitors at a reception at Lambeth Palace, that it was the duty of every Christian person to help to make federation succeed in Central Africa, and that although the plan might fail disastrously, it was equally possible that it would succeed gloriously.

The Rev. F. M. Atwell, minister of the Baptist Church in Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia, wrote in the course of a letter to the *Star* News, the local newspaper.

"I am concerned from the Christian Council's expression of concern that the Government has found it necessary to proceed with federation while African opinion remains strongly opposed to it. While I recognize the right of my brethren to their own convictions and respect their judgment, I feel obliged to express my personal protest, and believe that there are many other Christians who feel as I do.

"I am a member of the Christian Council, and was my church representative at the recent conference. It seems to me particularly unfortunate that a such a body of united bodies should be divided in your paper. The Council representing these churches in Northern Rhodesia should make a contribution to feed the fear and suspicion which are spreading and ignorance in Central Africa.

"The Church has no call to meddle in political matters. Christians have a duty towards God and the State, and that we are not with an accomplished fact, we should do all in our power to make federation work, and to realize the worthy things that are contained in its charter."

Mr. More Belisha on African Problems Politics Put Vision Out of Focus

MR. MORE BELISHA, who recently spent several months touring South, Central, and East Africa, has in a recent article in the *Sunday Dispatch*, which was entitled "Why We Are Failing in Africa,"

Mr. More Belisha talks about what the British have done in Africa. There is fine impulse has been bogged down in the mud of racial and political conflicts. The impression has been allowed to form that the African has been held back by the general advance of the Continent. But what of the benefits he has received? Economically and socially the African is set firmly on the road of advance. His concern with politics is putting his vision out of focus.

He is being taught to believe that the drafting of constitutions, the conferment of votes, and the election of representatives to a Legislative Assembly, all that is required to make a country a democracy, and that it is not taught that to build a country there must be laid a people rather than politics, and that there must be scientific advisers, doctors, artists, men of letters, plumbers, electricians, and men who can run a business, and banks and industrial trade. In fact, large numbers of these people, who form a comprehensive whole.

Middle Course

The British Government cannot conform with its declared policy of partnership of races, and with the Commonwealth ideal of self-government, subscribe to Dr. Malan's apartheid policy. On the other hand, they cannot transfer control of Kenya and the Rhodesias to millions of Bantu, the vast majority of whom have no knowledge whatever of the working of Parliamentary democracy.

There can therefore be only a middle way. We must continue to promote the advance of the African economically, socially, and politically; but we must remember that it is the Europeans who mainly provide the means for all this. The white communities in the Rhodesias and Kenya are

part of Africa. Some of the settlers are the third generation. They have cradled the nation. They should not be asked to sacrifice their children to the members of the tribe. There must be provided to accept the reality of Rhodesia's fundamental and original principle of equality of rights for all civilized men.

The complaint is universally as to remove control from Whitehall. Could not Sir Winston Churchill have been having a Resident Minister in Africa who would be in intimate touch with Her Majesty's subjects there? This would give them the sense of being brought nearer to the Parliament of Westminster and to the departments in Whitehall where their destinies are decided.

Court of Rhodes

THE COURT OF RHODES, a striking section of the Rhodesian Government building in Salisbury, contains many photographs, sketches, letters and other possessions of Rhodesia's founder. On a central stand an old map of Southern and Central Africa shows the then existing railway lines, one of which is the pencilled line across Rhodesia to indicate his ambition of a Cape to Cairo railway. He wrote on one side of the map: "My 1900 map, my idea C.I.R." An impressive diorama depicts his peace *indaba* with the Matabele in the Matopos hills. The Central African Archives have lent 300 photographs illustrating many phases of Rhodes's life, and the National Museum has moved nearly the whole of its priceless collection to the south. Miniatures of his grandparents dated 1802 have been lent by his nieces; the South African Government has sent furnishings, table and silver ware, and snuff boxes from Rhodes's former residence at Great Schuur.



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PERSONALIA

MICHAEL MOSES has arrived in London for a stay of about six weeks.

SIR STEWART SYMES presided over last week's Sudan Region Dinner in London.

MR. N. C. ACLETT has been appointed a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. **THE EARL OF OXFORD AND SOUTH** has been appointed an assistant secretary in the secretariat of Zanzibar.

MRS. C. HANDLEY and **MR. J. H. H. H. H.** left London by air on Saturday for Kampala after their visit for the Coronation.

BRIGADIER W. E. GIBSON who recently took up his duties as Director of Information in Nyasaland has had a short visit to Uganda.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA and **MRS. H. H. H. H.** will be on the weeks' tour of the Western Lake and Southern Provinces.

SIR ALEXANDER CARR SAUNDERS has been reappointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of London for the year beginning September.

MR. and MRS. BURTON who has been in the Highlands Hotel for the past three years, have recently left Nyasaland, but may return.

MR. J. G. H. VISCHER, son of the late **SIR J. H. VISCHER** and of **LADY VISCHER**, and **MRS. SHEILA FLEMING** are to be married shortly.

BRIGADIER W. E. H. SCUPHAM has been appointed a part-time member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. VERNON BARTLETT, who has visited Central and East Africa more than once, is about to start a fortnightly newsletter on world affairs.

MR. GERALD CHARLES SCHULTZ, chairman of Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co. Ltd. left £64,900, on which he has paid a 40% tax.

SIR RICHARD LADY VISCENT have sailed from Australia on their way back to Rome via the Cape. They are due in Nairobi on August 15.

COLONEL H. MOYSE BARTLETT is writing the history of the King's African Rifles, a society to be a seven weeks' visit to East Africa.

MR. NORMAN MITCHELL and **MISS JOAN CHURCH** elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Church, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, at one time Finance Secretary in the Sudan, has been appointed chairman of the London board of the Bank of New Zealand.

MR. DENNIS ROBINSON, a Rhodes Scholar, O.R.S., University from Southern Rhodesia, will be in East Friday B.B.C. programme of Central Africa.

MR. STOCKIL, leader of the Opposition in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, has announced that he will not be a candidate for the Federal Assembly.

MR. A. H. GONNIE, a grandson of the late Sir Apollo Kinnaird, the first African to be admitted to practise in Uganda. He was educated at King's College, London.

G. A. TYSON has flown to Scotland from Nairobi owing to the death of his mother. She will be at Hill House, Portree, Isle of Skye, for a few weeks.

SIR CARLENE ALLEN for some 20 years Oxford secretary of the Rhodes Trust and warden of Rhodes House, has been presented with a motor-car by Rhodes scholars.

MR. S. H. EVANS, head of the Information Department of the United Office, will visit East and Central Africa in August and September. He is in Entebbe.

MR. J. D. DE VRIES, a director of Central Finance Sial Estate, has been appointed chairman of a committee of plantations in Malaya. He has been appointed to the Board of Malay Companies, Malaya.

MR. G. C. J. JOHNSON has been awarded a parcel of land in Kampala by the Uganda Society for the Blind for the erection of its first technical training centre for blind children in the territory.

SIR GEORGE BEREFOOD SFOOKE is to address the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.15 on Thursday evening on the subject "Leone Today".

MILVERTON will preside.

LORD G. S. GIBB, Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, and **LADY RILEY** are on their way back to England from the Cape. They visited Bechuanaland and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS, managing director for many years of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., who will become chairman after to-day's annual general meeting, will shortly revisit East Africa.

The engagement is announced between **MR. COLONEL R. S. SMITH**, the youngest son of Sir Alan and Lady Bae Smith, and **MISS NANCY MELLOR**, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mellor.

MR. ALISTAIR GIBB has accepted the chairmanship of the East and Central Africa Group of the newly constituted Conservative Commonwealth Council. The honorary secretary is **DR. M. A. HOOKER**.

PROFESSOR C. M. YONGE, of the University of Glasgow, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Colonial Fisheries, has reviewed in *The Times* the state of fishery research in East and West Africa, which he recently visited.

MR. A. E. PROCTOR has been elected a director of Messrs. Mitchell & Co. Ltd., in place of **MR. J. M. DONNELL** who has resigned. Mr. Proctor has been associated with the company for many years and has paid a number of visits to East Africa.

MR. R. C. BOQUET, President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce is to represent that body at the Congress of the Rhodesian Federation of Chambers of Commerce to be held this year in Bulawayo, on August 5 to 7.

MR. A. G. LAWRENCE and **MR. J. E. BLOWERS** have been elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association and members of the Kenya Sisal Board, which has appointed **MR. LAWRENCE** chairman.

MR. F. W. MARTIN LEWIS has arrived in Kampala to take up duty as manager of the electrical and industrial division of Uganda Sisal Ltd. For the past four years he has been export manager in London of Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co. Ltd.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR RICHARD LEWIS, who has joined the board of Messrs. Henry Meadows Ltd., a subsidiary of Associated British Engineering Ltd. was appointed director-general of the Foreign Office Administration of African Territories in 1949.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mr. F. S. JOELSON who will be absent from London until the middle of August, asks that correspondence requiring his personal attention should be deferred meanwhile. Other matters for editorial attention, if addressed to the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, not to him by name, will receive prompt attention.

FLAT FOR LET

Flat for let from October for six months fully furnished with 2 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, gas hot water, electric, china, bed and table linen and silver. Mrs. Kauntze, 9c, Loddfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.4.

MISS VIOLET RHODES and MISS GEORGINA RHODES, two nieces of the founder of Rhodesia, flew out from England to attend the centenary celebrations. They accompanied the QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET on their pilgrimage to his grave in the

Mr. I. G. FROUDE, who recently carried out an inquiry into agriculture in Kenya, has been appointed personal liaison officer to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Middlesex, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight.

Among those called to the bar in London recently were: LINCOLN'S INN—MESSRS. M. J. HANCOCK, K. KAPILA, M. M. MADAN, and K. D. SINGH, of Kenya; B. H. RAHM and A. SINGH, of Tanganyika; and R. H. RICH and R. J. AL-HAGIE, of Uganda. MIDDLETOWN TEMPLE—MR. H. W. CHEPPE, of Southern Rhodesia, and GRAY'S INN—MR. U. S. KALSI, of Kenya.

SCOUTS FOR THE EARL OF... and of Mrs. ... Lady Lowndes, ... Miss ANNE SEITH-SMITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Seith-Smith of Nairobi, Kenya, and Walsbury Cross, near Fordingbridge, Hampshire, were married last night at St. Margaret's, Westminster. BISHOP R. F. CRAMER, lately Bishop of Mombasa, took part in the service.

Among members of the Sudan Service who are shortly retiring are: MR. E. C. HASTADEN, since 1945 Sudan Agent in Cairo; MR. J. LONGH, Governor of Upper Nile Province since 1950; MR. T. R. B. OWEN, Governor of the Bahr el Ghazal Province since 1948; and Mr. A. W. M. DISNEY, since 1949 Director of the Department of Economics and Trade. Mr. Disney, who already left the Sudan, will return as managing director of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan and Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Dr. J. P. MITCHELL has been elected president of the Uganda Society in Scotland, of which Mr. W. A. YOUNG is hon. secretary and treasurer. Mrs. C. HUDSON, Dr. W. SMITH, Dr. J. H. NEILL, and Lieut. Colonel WORKMAN are the other members of the committee. Dr. Mitchell presided at the annual luncheon of the society in Perth. Mr. J. B. STROTHERS, hon. president of the society, opened the first branch of the National Bank of India in Entebbe many years ago.

East African Tourist Travel

ANY FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES in tourist traffic in East Africa can be achieved only if accommodation for visitors is considerably extended," writes Mr. Michael O'Connell, general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, in his annual report for 1952.

"In the main centres of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, and Kampala," the report continues, "the situation remains unsatisfactory. Nairobi in particular suffers from a shortage of the high quality accommodation demanded by our visitors."

"Two hotel sites in Mombasa and Nairobi have been taken up. There is regrettably little sign of an early start being made in the construction of the new hotels at these two important centres."

Nearly 2,000 Americans visited East Africa during the year, 30% of whom were travelling on business and 70% for pleasure. A total of 1,800, or 25% of the total, is estimated that 40,000 persons visited the territories, compared with 35,800 in the previous year and that receipts from visitor traffic amounted to £51m. The figures cannot be exact, as no reliable statistics were available from Uganda or Zanzibar.

Comprehensive visitor flow statistics are now available for all the territories.

Obituary

Sir Richard Goode

MR. JOHN WATSON writes: "The death of Dickie Goode, as he was affectionately known to many of us, is mourned keenly by the many Rhodesians who passed their school days in Cape Town on their journey to and from the United Kingdom. His sprightliness of mind and body right up to the end made one forget that he was 80."

His great interest in the Rhodesias, where he spent close on 40 years of his life, made him seek out many of younger generations from those territories, to whom his wife and he were only too delighted to pay host during their stays in Cape Town. His reminiscences of early days were always interspersed with a keen talk of the great development taking place in the Rhodesias.

Through his interest in mining, he was in the Colonial Service (where he has just been appointed Deputy Secretary in Sierra Leone) and the third in the Army (who is shortly to assume command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment), he had a wide variety of interest in the rest of the world.

Goode and his three sons, his main interest in this country and in Africa will be a warm sympathy in their loss.

Dr. JOHN OWEN SHIRE, C.M.G., M.B., CH.B., M.C.P., whose death at the age of 71 in Zomba, Nyasaland, is announced, went to the Protectorate in 1908, and had served in all three East African territories before joining the East African Ambulance Corps in the 1914-18 war, in which he attained the rank of captain and was mentioned in dispatches. After the armistice he went to Tanganyika, where he was Director of Medical Services in 1927, after which he went to Borneo until the outbreak of the present war, when he served as Assistant Director of Medical Services, Dar es Salaam, and as Director of Communications, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, 1940-42. He was an official member of the Tanganyika Council in 1934-35.

His wife, the daughter of Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, a prominent member of the Rhodesia Party, had died in Salisbury, aged 87. She was born in Cape Town and her husband was for many years of the staff of a bank in the Eastern Province, and Cape. The family went to Rhodesia 40 years ago. Mr. Stumbles was well known as a pianist and even at the age of 70 played before an audience of 500 in Fort Victoria. A pianist and member of the Salisbury Music Club, she was also deeply interested in current affairs and the Women's Institute and Loyal Women's Guild.

Mr. COLLEGE CLYDE WATSON, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 77, was one of that Colony's earliest tobacco growers, and well-known as a writer on soil subjects. He had lived in the Hartley district for nearly 50 years. He was the author of "The Conquest of Nutrition" and "The Soil and Social Reclamation" and corresponded regularly with agriculturists and scientists in many countries.

Mr. ERIC SMITH, a young European formerly employed by East African Railways and Harbours Administration, has been drowned during a shooting trip between Kampala and Hoima. P.M.C. Dope fired while swimming back from retrieving a gun which he had shot, his body was later recovered, 903-04, an

COLONEL WILFRID JAMES MITCHELL, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Oxnsey at the age of 81, served with the mounted infantry in Somaliland, 1903-04, and in the German East Africa campaign of 1914-18. He leaves a widow.

DR. GEORGE CLAUZ MCEWAN has died suddenly in Nakuru, Kenya.

Parliament

Kenya's Social and Economic Plans

Questions about Kenya African Union

AFRICANS IN KENYA have again figured prominently in the discussion in the House of Commons.

Mr. HUGHES asked the Colonial Secretary if he would now specify the schemes he had prepared to remove the fundamental causes of social and economic discontent in Kenya and how and when they would be put into operation.

MR. LYTTLETON: The preparation of schemes is a matter for the Kenya Government. Any major project must await the completion of their study of the wide range of complex problems mentioned in my statement of April 23. Meanwhile the Kenya Government continues to execute its 10-year plan, and its estimated expenditure on development during the current year has now risen to £10,000,000.

MR. HUGHES: The Minister's member that some time ago he said that he had prepared certain schemes and does he agree that in addition to using force he should attempt to destroy the destructive doctrines of Mas Mau by inculcating civility and civilization?

MR. LYTTLETON: The hon. and learned gentleman has a very hazy idea of my functions. These schemes are the job of the Kenya Government. There are numbers of them in advanced preparation, and if Mr. Hughes exercises a little patience he will find the answers in fact to his question.

Means of African Political Expression

MR. HUGHES asked what organization was now in existence in Kenya since the proscription of the Kenya African Union, which would enable Africans collectively and authoritatively to define, express, and present to the Government in a legitimate way their political, economic, and social aspirations.

MR. LYTTLETON: African opinion may be expressed to Government through the African members of the Legislative Council and members of the Emergency Council, local associations, African district councils, trade unions, and the African Civil Service Association. There are thus many means by which aspirations can be expressed collectively in a constitutional manner.

MR. HUGHES: Is the Minister aware that that answer is couched in very general terms? Will he specify some of the organizations which are open to loyal Africans to enable them to co-operate in pursuing peace?

MR. LYTTLETON: I must contradict the hon. and learned gentleman, the answer is in most specific terms.

MR. HUGHES: But no names are given.

MR. BALDWIN: Is the Minister aware that if the Kenya African Union had been proscribed three or four years ago, when its activities were first reported to the Opposition, Kenya might not be in the state it is today?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a very hypothetical question.

MRS. CASTLE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was now in a position to make a report on the case of Mrs. G. Mbiyu Gitau.

MR. LYTTLETON: The wife of Mbiyu Gitau was admitted to Kilamba Hospital on December 27, 1952, and discharged on the 31st. I am informed that she made no report to a district officer of police officer at the time, and it has been some time since she has been instructed to obtain a formal complaint from her, which will then be investigated.

MRS. CASTLE: Will the Minister make a report to the House when he has full information on this case?

MR. LYTTLETON: I think I gave the hon. lady a promise that when these investigations were complete I would inform her so that I could answer a question.

MR. HASTINGS (Lab.) asked why no charges were made for nearly five months in connexion with the death of Elijah Njeru Gideon who died on January 29 as the result of beating, and what charges have been made in connexion with the two similar cases.

MR. LYTTLETON: Delay was due mainly to the difficulty of investigating this case under emergency conditions and to the fact that one African military witness had returned to his home in the West Nile district of Uganda. I am at a report from the Governor on the two cases I mentioned in my

reply to the hon. member's supplementary question on 10/1/53.

MR. H. BARNES (Lab.) asked if the Minister had any statement to make with regard to the violent death of 51 African subjects in Kenya shortly prior to 1/1/53.

MR. LYTTLETON: No sir.

MR. PAGE: Have the Ministers read the report in Times? This has been another good day for the security forces. Fifty-one terrorists have been killed. The troops discovered many of the hide-outs tunneled into the broken hills.

MR. LYTTLETON: Naturally no one likes the killing of these people, even if they are criminals found with arms in their hands in prohibited areas who did not respond to the challenge.

MR. PAGE: Does the Minister say that these criminals are in their hands? Has he investigated that, and has he any statement to make with regard to it? Does he know, or is that a pure guess?

MR. LYTTLETON: The hon. and learned member must restrain himself. All that I have said is that I have prepared to make a statement on the subject of these terrorists.

General Ervine's Statement

MR. BURGESS: Can the Minister say a little further light on the statement alleged to have been made by General Ervine that people were not to be beaten up in Kenya on racial grounds only?

MR. LYTTLETON: What reference that has to the question I fail to see.

MR. F. BESWICK (Lab.) asked what proportion of the £10,000 loaned to African farmers in Kenya during 1952 for purchase of capital equipment was loaned to the coffee operatives.

MR. LYTTLETON: £2,000.

MR. BESWICK asked the number of radio transmitting stations in Kenya and the estimated proportion of the Colony effectively covered by those transmissions.

MR. LYTTLETON: There are four radio transmitters in Kenya, two in Nairobi and two in Mombasa, operated by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., which the Government rents time, using its own studio. I am inquiring about the extent to which these transmitters cover the territory.

MR. BESWICK: If the Minister finds that the territory fully covered, will he see if something can be done to increase the range of transmission, as, with the development of receiving sets, radio can play a most important part in dissemination of information in Kenya.

MR. LYTTLETON: I agree with the hon. gentleman, and as soon as I know whether the whole territory is covered I will consider the matter again.

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what proportion of the tobacco grown by the Africans of Northern Rhodesia for 1952 was marketed through co-operative organizations.

MR. LYTTLETON: All tobacco grown by Africans for export in 1952 was marketed through the Petauke Co-operative Marketing Union.

MR. J. JOHNSON asked how much tobacco was grown by Europeans and how much by Africans in Northern Rhodesia for 1952; where were the two types of tobacco auctioned, and what was the average price per pound.

MR. LYTTLETON: Most of the tobacco grown by Europeans is flue-cured, but they also grow some Burley and Turkish. Africans grow only Burley. Europeans produced 9,564,100 lb. and Africans 74,000 lb. for export. Tobacco grown in the North-Western Province was sold in Salisbury; that grown in the North-Eastern Province in Fort Jameson. Of the European tobacco, 3,400,000 lb. of flue-cured was sold in Salisbury at an average price of 32.5d. per lb.; 4,100,000 lb. of flue-cured in Fort Jameson at 20.7d. per lb.; 50,000 lb. of Burley in Fort Jameson at 28.3d. per lb.; and 14,000 lb. of Turkish sold privately at 27.6d. per lb. All the African tobacco was sold in Fort Jameson at an average price of 28.04d. per lb.

Co-Operation for African Tobacco Growers

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked what proportion of the labour force on sisal estates in Tanganyika was on short-term labour contracts and what proportion was family labour that had volunteered to settle on the estates.

MR. LYTTLETON: Approximately 75% of the labour on sisal estates is on short-term contract. The period of engagement ranges from the end of 30 working days up to one year. Married labour which has settled on the estates is about 25% of the total labour force, but on certain estates the proportion of permanently settled labour is as high as 50%. Government policy is to encourage Africans leaving their homes to seek work to take their families with them if they wish so to do. This policy was enunciated at the beginning of 1952 and there is evidence that it is having effect.

East Africans and Rhodesians at Caux - Inter-racial Contacts and Confidence

ANOTHER WORLD ASSEMBLY for Moral Re-orientation is meeting in Caux, Switzerland, and again there are Europeans, Africans, and Asians from a number of African territories.

Mr. Jethubhai S. Patel, an Indian member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said at one meeting that he would return to that Colony with the determination to help heal its divisions. "I arrived here bewildered in my search for an answer to Kenya's problems, and here I have found that my arrogance and self-will were part of the difficulty. I commit myself to the fight for absolute moral standards, personally and nationally, and I see clearly that my job is to build bridges between the races," he declared.

Chief Barasa, from Kenya, said that he had told his five sub-chiefs and 50 headmen that they were as important as he. "When I said this, they opened his eyes. I suggested that each of them should make his best suggestions under the headings of agriculture, animal husbandry, and soil conservation. When I had previously given orders for something I had planned, many refused to carry them out. Now when we are all agreed the people always do the work." He added that he had enlarged his team to include white settlers, and that such teamwork could serve the whole of Kenya.

Instructions Changed

Mr. Aidan Mwamuka, general secretary of the Southern Rhodesian African Association, stated that he had been instructed some months ago by that body to come to Europe with a memorandum bitterly criticizing the policy of the Government of his country, but, that in face of convincing evidence of how racial unity could be brought to Central Africa, the instructions had been changed, and he had been sent to Caux to find how the African case should be presented.

He continued: "We Africans have had a lot done for us in the way of social services and European culture, but there has been something lacking: we feel that the Europeans have not given us their confidence. Much as we appreciate these

things, we feel that you have been working without asking for co-operation. I hated the Europeans and was prepared to fight back in revenge, but I have learnt in the I.R.A. that our nation cannot be built on 'who is wrong' but only on 'what is right'."

Referring to the inter-racial assembly in March in Lusaka, he said: "I saw how different races, tribes, and colours found common ground and worked together. You have found a new way of life, and Africans want to learn it. It is the only thing to do to stop the situation and solve our problems. We invite you to Central Africa. We need you very badly at this time."

Mr. Mwamuka gave a pledge to "carry this spirit back to my people." African nationalism had, he said, been mounting, its basis being to organize against the Europeans.

"But we have been working on the wrong basis—one which would only lead us to repeat the mistakes we were fighting against. We have to prepare ourselves for leadership on the basis of the same standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness, and love. That way we can help effectively in the building of Central Africa."

Two young Kenya settlers, Messrs. John and Peter Hopcraft, said that they and people like them were responsible for much that was wrong in Kenya, that they would like to put things right, and that they were working without salaries and giving their time and money to the endeavour to build a new Africa.

Development by Private Enterprise

THE SECRETARY FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY in Kenya has told Nairobi Rotary Club that only a quarter of the geological survey of the Colony had been completed, but that important results had already been achieved. He believed that development should generally be done by private enterprise, and that the Government's function was to produce conditions favourable to that end. One main need was an adequate supply of skilled African artisans. Government attached the greatest importance to industrial development as a means of raising the standards of living of all sections of the community and of helping to relieve the pressure on the Native lands.

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Letters to the Editor

Another Chair of Race Relations Project for Rhodesian University

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR.—On July 13 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will lay the foundation stone of Central Africa's new university in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. This university will accept students on their merits and irrespective of race, creed, or colour—a decision welcomed by the overwhelming majority of all Central African residents, and proof of the essential liberalism and desire for racial harmony of the European community, by whose efforts the university is being brought to life.

It is this desire for racial harmony that has prompted the members of the African Round Tables to take upon themselves the task of raising funds for the endowment of a Chair of Race Relations, Political Philosophy, and Allied Subjects at the new university. It is a chair unique in purpose, whose aim is to provide unhampered research and teaching in an atmosphere of freedom and good will, can, we believe, bring about greater mutual understanding wherever in the world people of diverse races, beliefs, and customs are living side by side.

Round Table, a world-wide non-political organization similar in its aims and objects to the Rotary movement, is comprised of men between the ages of 20 and 40, drawn from all the recognized trades, professions, and callings. It is because they believe racial harmony to be essential to peaceful progress throughout the world that they have undertaken this project.

We hope that the scheme will receive support from people in the United Kingdom who share this belief in

the tremendous importance of racial harmony, and perhaps that you have been most generous in their criticisms of the European in Africa may feel that by supporting this project, both morally and financially, they will best serve the interests of the non-European population.

If those of your readers who would like to know more of this project will write to the Secretary, Salisbury (S.R.) Round Table, P.O. Box 609, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, we shall be pleased to send them further details.

Yours faithfully,

L. K. S. WILSON,
 Chairman,

SALISBURY, COMMUNITY SERVICE COMMITTEE,
 Southern Rhodesia, SALISBURY (S.R.) ROUND TABLE.

[Mr. Wilson enclosed a memorandum to the chairman of the inaugural board of the new university from which the following passages are taken:—

It is very difficult to lay down the functions or qualifications of the first incumbent of the Chair of Race Relations, Political Philosophy, and Allied Subjects. Two principal factors contribute to this difficulty: first, that it is essential to the spirit of a university that it shall not dictate to the holder what he shall do or say, and secondly, that this is the first chair of its kind in the world, and accordingly research is needed (which we hope will be made by the first professor) into the question of the qualifications of the holder.

The first Professor of Race Relations should, I think, be the most qualified man that can be found in subjects such as political philosophy, economics, sociology, anthropology, genetics, and social history. It would be desirable to have a person of international repute as the first professor, even if he were appointed for only two years or for such time as is necessary to set the chair going.

Experience of a multi-racial society would be of initial assistance, but I think by no means an essential attribute, as a man of the calibre we are seeking will surely quickly and easily absorb the problems that confront such a society. Finally, the professor should have a liberal and optimistic outlook.

As regards the functions of the chair, this is even more difficult to lay down than are the qualifications of the incumbent; in fact, I think it is wrong to endeavour to do so, as it would be an interference in his freedom of thought.

Having appointed the right man, or as near as can be found, he should be left to tackle the problem as best he can.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.—Ed.]

East African Railways and Ports

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In connexion with your leading article on the sessional paper published by the East Africa High Commission stating why the recommendations of the Norton Committee were rejected, may I bring to your notice the fact that another commentator has written: "public opinion, not the High Commission, is the final authority."

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

KENYAN ON LEAVE.

Of course the last word does not and should not remain with the High Commission. Our leading article ended with a reference to the possibility of debate in the Central Legislative Assembly, and it emphasized that the pronouncement of the High Commission was in fact not that of a few officials but the result of advice given by the Transport Advisory Council and its two committees dealing with railway and port matters respectively, and that of the 16 members on those three bodies all but two are non-officials. In other words, it has been the representatives of the public of the three territories who have been sharply critical of the report of the Norton Committee. [E.A. & R.]

Through Education to Hatred

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—It would be interesting to learn why Africans who come to this country for higher education return with hatred and contempt for the white man.

West Moors,

Yours faithfully,

Dorset

F. M. GILES



British Central Africa's Progress Commemorating Great Rhodesians

A SURVEY OF BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA has been published by the *Financial Times* in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and Leander Starr Jameson.

MR DOUGAL MALCOLM, president of the British South Africa Company, described the essence of the work of Rhodes as his victory in the race with Germany for the effective occupation of vast, unknown, savage territories lying to the north and west of the little Boer republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. "On the British side, Rhodes alone," he wrote, "saw the German design and that its achievement would ultimately dominate the whole southern continent."

Beit, the business genius, most modest, self-effacing, and hard-working, never sought more recompense of pain than another's name.

Jameson was very different. No business genius but a great adventurer, a man of the most reckless courage, great powers of endurance and fighting intelligence and gifted with a personal charm which no ordinary human being could resist.

"His life-long friendship for Rhodes, more intimate than that of any other man, was formed when he was Rhodes' doctor in Kimberley. His professional practice was flourishing, but the beloved doctor flung it away without another thought when Rhodes, on two occasions between 1888 and 1890, asked him to undertake, single-handed, perilous missions to Lo Bengula's kraal at Bulawayo to persuade the chief, who was showing signs of repenting of his mineral concession, to stick to his bond. Lo Bengula, no more than anyone else, was proof against the doctor's charm. He showed him great favour, and gave him the road."

Sound, Well-Balanced Economy

Sir Godfrey Huggins wrote on Central African federation; Mr. R. Welensky declared his belief that the new Federal State will have a sound and well-balanced economy, stronger in its unity than the sum of its three component parts; Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead dealt briefly with development prospects; Sir Arthur Griffin surveyed railway development; Captain E. H. Morten discussed tobacco; and Mr. D. W. Somerville the cotton industry.

MR. R. C. BUCQUET pointed out that Lake Nyasa, 10,000 square miles in area and 2,000 feet deep, represents a Kariba Dam provided by nature.

The Shire hydro-electric scheme, projected for many years, is now being examined in detail. It should at comparatively small cost provide abundant power for necessary fundamental industrialization and the fixation of nitrogen. It will stabilize the level of Lake Nyasa and make possible the controlled irrigation of the Shire Valley, an area of immense agricultural potential. There is no crop, from exotic softwoods to the lovely groundnut, which cannot be grown successfully somewhere in Nyasaland, and production can be brought to many times the existing output.

"In Nyasaland there is, without doubt, African trepidation about the future, and in some European minds also there is the uneasy suspicion that what they have denounced for so long as the dead hand of the Colonial Office may turn out to have been a mammary gland. But there is confidence also, in great measure, that there will be full response to the generosity and good will of the senior partners shown in the White Paper, and that Nyasaland will become a loyal, contented, and useful partner in the Federation."

MR. R. L. PRAIN epitomized the story of the great Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, saying—

The Roan Antelope, Rhokana, Nchanga and Mufulira companies' mines together represent an investment measure in historical cost of some £51m. They employ 5,400 Europeans and 36,000 Africans, who with their families make up a total mine population of about 110,000 people.

To this figure may be added the populations of the adjoining Government towns, and we see the Ndolis' mass of whose population is dependent on the extent of the copper mines. It is a population of perhaps a quarter of a million in the Copperbelt area. Of these, the total of 43,000 Europeans in

The mines currently operated by these companies

produce today 300,000 long tons of copper a year at full production rate. This represents about 15% of the world's output and is approximately equal to the combined output of the rest of the British Empire.

In 1931 the revenue of Northern Rhodesia was £850,000, compared with the budget estimate of £2,111,000 for 1953. The export value per head of population (European and other) has risen from £10 in 1931 to £100 in 1952.

MR. E. D. ALWARD, 44 years' Director of Native Agricultural Development in Northern Rhodesia, said in an important article on land usage and food production:—

World experts testify to the fact that Southern Rhodesia is far ahead of any other country in the development of the African people. Not only in improved tillage, but in improved husbandry and in soil and water conservation.

Southern Rhodesia has just about enough land to accommodate the present African population, of which 75% is engaged in agriculture. So in the course of the next 20 years we shall have to find occupations other than living on the land for the additional 2m. Africans. This will mean intensive industrial development. But these additional mouths will have to be fed from our present land area.

Five-Fold Yields

To support double the present population, the present crop yields must be doubled. It should not be difficult to do. We know that the average yields on Government demonstration plots throughout the country are more than five times the average yields on ordinary Native lands. It should be easy to double the present yields, but it will not be easy, for several reasons.

We are faced with a stubborn, childish, superstitious, conservative mass of people who are resistant to change. As one African leader of his people recently put it, "Our ears are tight. Not only their ears, but their eyes and their minds are tight. They refuse to see, listen, and understand."

During the past 20 years millions of acres of once good arable lands have been ill-treated and mismanaged under improper tillage methods, in spite of the fact that during that 20 years we have conducted more than 80,000 demonstration plots throughout the country which have shown to large masses of people the results of using good tillage methods. But their eyes, ears and minds are tight.

We must convert the woodlands to grasslands by selective clearing operations. The changing dietary habits of the African demands more and more meat. To meet the future food demands every possible step must be taken to increase the live-stock carrying capacity of the land.

For this problem the Department of Native Agriculture has the answer. It has proved over a period of 25 years that by adopting a systematic crop rotation, including composted manure and the planting of legumes, any land may be brought to a high state of productivity approximately double that of virgin land, and that productivity can be maintained year after year under continuous cropping without the introduction of leys. If funds can be made available, between two and three million acres of very fertile soil can be put under tillage located in areas where rainfall is too light for crop production.

To-day approximately 25% of the Native farmers have adopted better farming methods under the influence of our agricultural demonstrators. With the recent adoption of the Good Husbandry Act it will not be long until the remaining 75% adopt good methods. If all work together as partners, contributing their talents to the future development of the country, I have no fears for the future.

Heavy Cargo Bookings for East Africa

THE SHIPPING REGISTER for East Africa is more congested now than at any time since the beginning of the year, said Mr. B. B. Petitpierre, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting last week. On June 15 there were 196,700 tons awaiting shipment to Mombasa and 2,900 tons to Dar-es-Salaam.

Lagan's exports were reasonably clear, he added, in May 1953 port of Dar-es-Salaam had handled 60,027 tons of imports and 25,447 of exports.

Complaints were made of undue delays in shipments from Langa, and the Section decided to nominate official representatives. One case was cited of water being shipped from Langa to Rotterdam in which the difference between some of the certificates' shipping weight notes and the landed weights was as high as 10%. In another instance only 1% of the goods had been weighed.

Discrepancies were expressed at the apparent view of the East African Railway and Harbours that 10% weighing sufficed when circumstances made full weighing impossible.

Offensive against Mau Mau Continued Increasing Use of Aircraft

A NEW OFFENSIVE OPERATION against terrorists in Kenya began on Monday after raids by Harvard aircraft on the previous night. British troops and units of The Kenya Regiment and The King's African Rifles are taking part in the operation gangs in the Aberdare forests.

Terrorists carried out several raids in the Nyeri and Embu districts last week, attacking Africans from isolated villages and farms. Two European farms near Nyeri were attacked by gangs which carried off 16 young Kikuyu, homstrung 22 head of cattle, and stole 20 worth of milk and many other cattle. One of the gangs was pursued by a K.A.R. patrol which later killed the leader and two other casualties.

Several other operations have been carried out against gangs in the Fort Hall and Nyeri districts.

Harvard aircraft of the R.A.F. have flown 183 sorties against 85 targets during the past 10 weeks, dropping 1,096 bombs and firing 96,000 rounds. During two days last month when attacks were at their height 310 bombs and 22,000 rounds were used in 54 sorties against 24 targets. Interrogation of prisoners confirms the damage caused to Mau Mau morale by attacks from the air. The R.A.F. unit in Kenya has been augmented by five more Harvard aircraft.

Special Areas

Three further special areas have been declared, including a strip of land along the Masai Reserve and an area between Lakes Naivasha and Elementeita, in both of which terrorists have been hiding from security forces.

A new emergency measure has been introduced whereby payments due to Africans who have been convicted of refusing

to be photographed or "thumb-printed" will be made by employers to the Labour officer. The money may be used to pay the fines of the Africans concerned or their just debts, but the regulation ensures that the wages, which in some cases amount to considerable sums, do not find their way into terrorist hands by voluntary subscription or extortion.

When a case arises in the Pumani district of Nairobi have been reported as a result of a commissioner because a substantial number of Pumani inhabitants have recently harboured members of Mau Mau.

The sentences which may be imposed by resident magistrates in Kenya have been increased from three years' imprisonment to seven years. The limits above which confirmation of sentences is required have been raised from one year to three years, £40 to £50, to £150 in fines.

Two Africans have been found strangled in the outskirts of

Kikuyu Pamphlet

A pamphlet published in Kikuyu by the African Information Services of Kenya and entitled "The Mau Mau Emergency of Mau Mau: Are you?" gives 20 extracts from articles written by Kikuyu Government servants in the Nyeri district.

The articles appeal to reason rather than humanitarianism in condemnation of Mau Mau, and point out the benefits resulting from the emergency and the advantages of rejoining with all possible speed.

Several writers stress the benefits of European leadership, especially freedom from tribal wars, improved health, and technical knowledge. "If the Europeans were dead, they could not have brought us such things." All agree that if the Europeans left such things would be lost.

"If the Europeans left the country to-day, should we not go back to the old tribal wars?" asked Mr. Titus Wokabi, of the Agricultural Department. "How then shall we be importing things from abroad and exporting commodities surplus to our needs?"

Mr. Hezron Nang'u, of the P.W.D., wrote: "Our grandfathers tell us that before the coming of the white men there were no hospitals, health measures, vehicles for transport, etc. Europeans have stopped tribal wars, Kikuyu against Masai. Europeans have advanced us very greatly. Mau Mau is making us go back to darkness."

Three employees of the Health Department are cited in a joint article that health was the "gold of life" and that the work of investigating infectious diseases had been set back by Mau Mau, with resultant decline in the health of the population.

The point made most strongly by most writers was the adverse effect on education. Mr. Wokabi said: "A human soul without education is like a marble in the quarry; it shows none of its inherent beauties." Mr. Reuben Mwangi (Education Department) likened Mau Mau to a cat which, having lost its tail, advised other cats to cut off their tails also.

Co-operation with the Government in stamping out Mau Mau was advocated. "We Kikuyu can do it best because the bad people are among us. We know who they are. We can help in telling about their hide-outs and in picking them up." Chiefs Muhoya and Ebud have shown us a good example. We should waste no time in following it."

Member of Umma Party Resigns

YACOB OSMAN, a member of the executive committee of the Umma Party in the Sudan, and former editor of *En Nil*, who has announced his resignation from the party, had been Umma representative in London and Paris, and accompanied the party delegation to America at the time of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. He said that following the removal of all traces of British imperialism from Egypt, and Egypt's admission of the Sudan's right of sovereignty, he wanted to strengthen the ties between Egypt and the Sudan and fight the imperialism which was a menace to both those countries. The statement was broadcast from Cairo the day before it appeared in the Sudan newspapers. It has been suggested that he may be appointed Press Attaché at the Egyptian Embassy in London.

Some of the money voted for the emergency should be spent on bowler hats for a number of Government officials, including some members opposite." Mr. A.G. Kony, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya

E. A. & R.

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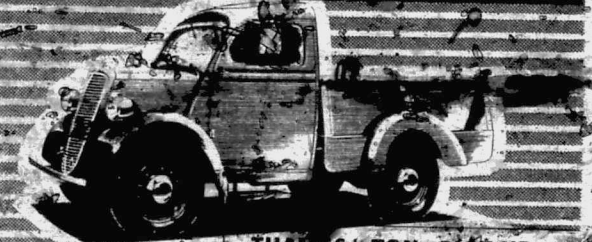
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Uganda's Cotton Industry

(Report continued from page 14)

Hulleries should continue to be required to direct their clean coffee to a licensed curing works, the latter acting as agent of the Marketing Board in the matter, but in this direction be urged for the convenience of inspection by a Government coffee grading inspector, on whose certificate the board would pay to the huller the price appropriate to the grade of coffee delivered. The board would then determine whether or not the coffee required further curing or grading to produce a higher grade, and pay from the board's account charges for storage plus further charges for curing and grading if necessary, rates determined by negotiation between the board and the licensed curing works.

It will, of course, be necessary to provide by legislation that no additional hullery licences will be granted, and that hulleries shall be prohibited from buying or processing coffee beyond their quota.

If these proposals are accepted, there will be nothing to prevent hulleries installing the most up-to-date and modern machinery, provided the installed capacity of the plant does not exceed the licensed quota of each hullery. It will thus be in the power of each hullery, if additional plant is installed to produce fully f.a.o. or higher grades, at the present requirement of payment of a fixed price to a licensed curing factory, and they will in fact receive payment on the same level as a licensed curing works according to the grade of coffee delivered.

We gave the most anxious and lengthy consideration to the position that Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd. have had in the Uganda coffee industry. We are, however, satisfied that special provision in the legislation should not be enacted for its benefit.

Question of Quotas

Conflicting advice from all branches of the industry was received in connexion with the allocation or otherwise of quotas to licensed curing works and hulleries. On the one hand, we were approached by certain hullers and co-operative societies that there should be complete freedom to purchase *kiboko* by these persons to the quota of the industry, while on the other hand other hullers and other co-operative societies and licensed curing works urged equally strongly that quotas should be applied. The latter view was held on the grounds that without quotas allocations there would be a chaotic scramble for *kiboko*, which would probably entail the least experience of the African-owned curing works, going to the wall. The extent to which this would occur would depend almost entirely upon the loyalty of individual members to their co-operative societies and their own character.

Our main concern was rather directed and related to the possibility of working a full quota system without disturbance from time to time. Without the introduction of a pool system, and with penalties for overbuying on the lines of the cotton industry, we could not visualize any machinery for dealing with a situation in which a co-operatively owned curing works exceeded its quota (while another licensed curing works was below its quota) merely through an increase in its membership.

We therefore decided that the best solution would lie in fixing the quotas of the hulleries, without however imposing any quotas on existing curing interests or on the new African curing works. It will be necessary, however, to give the board power to direct coffee to another licensed curing works to ease where a curing works is overloaded that it is unable to cure and trade all its holdings within a reasonable time.

We accordingly recommend that the fixed annual quotas of existing hulling interests should be maintained at their present level, except in the case of the one hullery which hitherto has had a quota of 6% of the total Mengo crop. In this case we recommend the adoption of a fixed annual quota of 720 tons already proposed.

We realize that the licensed curing works at present in existence, and the African curing works which if our recommendations are accepted will come into existence, may wish to arrange among themselves a quota system which may or may not include all types of curing work. We consider that any such voluntary arrangement would be very desirable, and we recommend that the Marketing Board be given powers to recognize and implement such arrangements.

Our early views regarding the limitations to be imposed on the erection of further estate coffee factories under the existing provisions of the law, as a result of evidence received, more particularly as a result of the visit of some of our members to a number of African-owned coffee estates in Masaka

district. We do not disagree with the main policy of Government in discouraging African producers from producing pulped and washed coffee on the grounds that it might well be uneconomic for the small producer in relation to the premia obtained for the coffee, and we were impressed by the fact that the number of African producers whose production is uneconomic for them to present cost of labour it is uneconomic for them to dry their chery for the production of *kiboko*. We note that several Africans in large scale production had already taken steps to erect pulping stations, and we feel that this should be encouraged in practice in the face of the economic position to which we have drawn attention above.

Estate Coffee Factories

We accordingly recommend that this desire and need should be recognized by providing in the legislation that all pulping, washing and hulling stations, i.e., estate coffee factories, shall be licensed freely for the purpose of handling coffee grown on estate coffee estates and to be dealt with the express approval of the Marketing Board. Coffee not grown on the estates provided that these coffee factories comply with minimum standards prescribed by the Marketing Board, which would include the availability of a pure and adequate water supply.

The conditions, which should be certified by an agriculture officer or a coffee grading inspector as having been met prior to licensing, are proposed to ensure the maintenance of quality coffee and that estate owners will seek technical advice before expending any money on works which might well prove to be useless. These estates should be permitted to sell direct to the Marketing Board, provided that their deliveries are in five ton lots.

We recommend that no estate curing works should be permitted to handle *kiboko* not grown on the estate, in order that there shall be no risk of excessive capacity being built up. It is also necessary to prohibit the purchase of wet chery by any curing works or factory, whether estate or otherwise. A majority of us consider this latter provision to be necessary in the interests of maintaining the quality of Uganda coffee, as wet chery deteriorates rapidly unless dried or pulped within a short time.

We gave serious consideration to representing that the prices paid at primary buying points should be made uniform throughout each area. In the case of cotton. In other words, we were asked to consider the construction of a formula which would provide for the averaging of transport from the buying stores to the hulleries or licensed curing works. We reached the conclusion that this was not a practicable proposition in the case of coffee.

Minimum Prices

In order that there may be some check on licensed buyers, to prevent individuals making an unduly large deduction from the price they receive from the curing works, we recommend that the Marketing Board should have the power to fix minimum prices at markets in case of need.

Our attention was directed to the fact that a commission of 14 cents per lb. is present paid on coffee delivered at licensed curing works, while by registered co-operative societies and other coffee delivered to other growers' organizations. This is clearly an anomaly. We found that this commission is in the nature of a subsidy, as the price paid at the curing works for all other deliveries is inclusive of transport and buying costs. The net effect of this is that registered co-operatives receive an additional bonus out of the results of the control. If, as we recommend, the board is paying the full equivalent of the overseas price, this will no longer be possible, and we therefore recommend its abolition.

The board should be given a permissive right to build stores at established markets for lease to African interests; (b) power to create additional markets where required and to limit the number of buying stores at any market; (c) power to prohibit the primary buying of *wet chery* and rough-hulled coffee save by holders of buying store licences, curing works licences, and associations of growers operating on co-operative principles; (d) power to register and license buyers operating at buying stores; and (e) power to fix a date before which in any year coffee bought by primary buyers during that year should be delivered to licensed curing works.

It will be necessary to make provision for the following in the legislation of our proposals detailed above are to be implemented: (a) prohibition of export of all coffee from the Protectorate without a licence from the Marketing Board; (b) sole right to buy processed coffee to be vested in the Marketing Board; (c) incorporation of the existing Coffee Grading Ordinance and grading rules within the new legislation; and (d) registration of all coffee estates.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The East African Safari Company will be returning from Kenya to September.

Gathuku Migwa, the Kikuyu farmer who shot Senior Chief Waruhui, and Waweru Kamani, driver of the motor car from which the chief was shot, were executed in Kenya.

Volunteer workers have had a break in the public services in Nairobi on Saturday when the trade union of the employees of the Urban Loans and Power Co. Ltd. declared a three-day strike for higher wages.

Sir J. G. F. S. M. Governor of Kenya, was impeded during his recent visit to the Nairobi district by the recently completed road works consisting for African employees of the companies. Proceeded by pouring concrete into a wheel mould, these are 12 1/2 feet each and are fitted with special type of wooden furniture for a further 236.

Scandinavian Airlines

The East Africa Tourist and Travel Association reports a record number of Scandinavians visited the East last year, and the several Swedish, Danish and Norwegian agencies are preparing for a peak season of tourists in the summer. Localised tours are being organised in collaboration with Scandinavian Airlines, and the tourist class services begin soon.

Work on the designing new premises in Nairobi for the Southern Rhodesian Currency Board has been completed. The local architect partners, Mr. W. B. Benson, and Mr. J. A. K. Njoroge, who received a tender of £750. Professor Thornbor White, assessor of the company, said that the capital of any Federal Reserve Bank should be close proximity to the commercial capital, federal or territorial capital which was merely the local capital of the servants was bound to fail.

Loan Outlook

Mr. J. G. F. S. M., city treasurer of Nairobi, has returned to Kenya after a visit to London for consultations with the Colonial Office, the Treasury, and financial institutions in the City in regard to further loans for Nairobi. There was a consensus that it would be better not to enter the market during the period of the emergency, since the terms would inevitably be very onerous. Mr. Kent found that responsible financial people took a balanced and unpessimistic view of the affairs of Kenya.

Sena Sugar Estate Report

THE SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., for the year ended 31st March 1957, earned a profit of £1,147,000, compared with £639,199 in 1956. The company's revenue rose to £2,000,000, compared with £1,600,000 in 1956. The company's assets rose to £15,153,000, compared with £12,000,000 in 1956. A dividend of 15% was declared on the ordinary shares of £1,000,000, leaving a carry forward of £1,147,000.

The issued capital consists of £10,000,000, comprising 100,000,000 preference shares and 10,000,000 ordinary shares of 10s. Revenue reserves are £1,147,000, less £1,000,000 for preference taxation at £170,000, and £177,000 for income tax. Fixed assets are valued at £15,153,000, including £1,147,000 for the year's returns for the year ending 31st March 1957, which were valued at £170,254 tons in 1956 and £1,598,436 (1956) tons of sugar cane.

The company's properties in Kenya were valued during the year by Major J. G. F. S. M. and Major D. S. G. Mr. Oury has been recently appointed chairman and will make an inspection next month.

The directors are: Lieut. Colonel G. B. R. Goring (chairman), Major N. E. D. Goring, Major J. D. H. Goring, Major M. R. Goring, and Mr. Vivian Goring. The 34th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 21st. It will be followed by a meeting of preference and ordinary shareholders to discuss proposals for the reduction of the cumulative preference dividend from 14% to 12% on the existing 83 participating shares; the first allotment of preference stockholders of one new fully paid 6% preference share for every £2 of preference stock held; the increase of the capital of the company to the nominal amount of £2,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, all of which will be issued for this purpose; and a further 1,000,000 unclassified shares of 10s. each, which shares, together with the already existing 1,000,000 unissued shares of 10s. ordinary shares, which may be created in the future, will be available to the company as ordinary shares, and preference shares for the repayment of the voting rights of preference shareholders and the growing powers

British Central Africa Report

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., for the year ending 31st March 1957, earned a considerable profit of £2,000,000, compared with £1,147,000 in 1956. A dividend of 10% and bonus of 5% were declared, amounting to £2,147,000. The issued capital of the company is £2,500,000, comprising 25,000,000 shares of 10s. each. Revenue reserves are £2,147,000, less £1,000,000 for preference taxation at £170,000, and £177,000 for income tax. Fixed assets are valued at £15,153,000, including £1,147,000 for the year's returns for the year ending 31st March 1957, which were valued at £170,254 tons in 1956 and £1,598,436 (1956) tons of sugar cane.

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Production amounted to 1,000,000 tons of cotton, 655 (557) tons of soya, 1,100 (1,000) tons of mallow, 1,000,000 (1,200,000) lb. of tea and 1,000,000 (1,200,000) lb. of coffee. The chairman, Mr. D. S. Goring, visited the estates last September and again recently, and another director, Mr. V. L. Oury, is in Nyassaland. The other members of the board are Major G. B. R. Goring, M.P., and Mr. G. S. Goring, M.P. The secretary is Mr. B. A. Goring.

East African Lands Annual Report

THE EAST AFRICAN LANDS DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., for the year ended 31st March 1957, earned a profit of £1,147,000, compared with £639,199 in 1956. The company's revenue rose to £2,000,000, compared with £1,600,000 in 1956. The company's assets rose to £15,153,000, compared with £12,000,000 in 1956. A dividend of 15% was declared on the ordinary shares of £1,000,000, leaving a carry forward of £1,147,000.

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Commercial Concept

The estimated revenue of the Sudan for 1952-53 will come from import, consumption, and excise duties 48.5% from participation in a syndicate under which 50% of the profits from export duties and royalties will be shared, 11% from taxes and charges for goods and services, 7% from the sugar monopoly, 5.95% from direct taxes (including contributions from local governments), and 18% from interest and dividends.

It is expected that the £400,000 grant which Tanganyika has received from the Mutual Security Agency will be used for such enterprises as the establishment of small flour mills and such light industries as blacksmiths and carpenters shops, bicycle repair shops, and brick and tile factories.

At a sale in London, 4,831 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.18d. per lb. compared with 3,639 packages averaging 3s. 3.3d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 8.4d. for 55-55½ Nyerulanda.

Dilgely and Co. Ltd.

Of the £40,000 B. 100s. of 8s. which Messrs. Dilgely and Co., Ltd. offered to shareholders at par, 27,013.11 were applied for. Excess applications were not allowed, and the underwriters will have to buy 13,689 shares or approximately 12.4%.

The cotton export team appointed by the Board of Trade for East Africa is due in Entebbe tomorrow. After five days' stay in Uganda they will spend three days in Nairobi, three in Mombasa, and leave for Tanganyika on July 29.

A Bombay concern has bought 1,500 tons of copra from the Seychelles Producers' Association for shipment from August to October at £76.5s. per ton c.b. This is the total estimated output during the third quarter of the year.

Spot prices of Zanzibar cloves in London last week fell by 6d. to 3s. 10.0d. per lb., while the July shipment price at 90. was down by 1s. 9d. The new season crop is better than expected.

Sisal production in East Africa showed a decline in output of 550 tons compared with the same month last year, but the total for four months is 676 tons higher at 2,251 tons.

Imports in the port area of Mombasa on July 3 were 17,279 tons and exports 22,630 tons. Average railings from the port during the preceding week were 1,933 tons.

At an auction in London last week arranged by the Ministry of Food offered damaged coffees, the highest price of 46s. was paid for a consignment from Kenya. Distribution contracts for copra and coconut oil have been discontinued in East Africa.

Dividends

Premier Woodway (Rhodesia) has declared a dividend on its issued capital for the year to March 31 compared with 6½% (£220,000) and 5% on £300,000 in the previous year. Profit was £20,862,452 before tax of £8,150 (£20,812).

Sisal Outputs for June

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,258 tons of fibre against 1,440 tons in June, 1952. Total for the half-year was 7,060 tons compared with 7,320 tons in the corresponding period of 1952. Production for the year to June 30 was 14,730 tons, against 14,045 tons in the previous 12 months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—210 tons of sisal fibre and tow were produced on Pangawa and Kingolwira estates during June, making 1,000 tons for the year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—640 tons of fibre, making 1,716 tons for three months. East African Plantations, Ltd.—200 tons of fibre, making 1,775 tons for the year.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw Report

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD., after providing £112,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £54,246 for the year ended February 28, compared with £116,386 in the previous year. Employees' provident fund receives £4,600 and reserve for retiring allowances £3,500. Interest on the preference shares requires £21,752 and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares £32,416, leaving £39,569 to be carried forward, against £31,275 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £400,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £250,000 in 7% A cumulative preference shares, and £589,380 in ordinary shares. Total Capital reserves stand at £42,468, revenue reserves at £10,703, and current liabilities at £466,180. Fixed assets are valued at £547,530, and current assets at £2,031,207, including £662,202 in cash. The company has branches in Kenya, Eldoret, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nakuru.

The directors are Sir S. Harold Gillett (chairman) and Messrs. E. G. G. general managing director, M. Wilkinson, and W. R. O'Brien. The secretary is Mr. B. H. Windsor.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 29.

British Cotton Growing Association

THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION, after providing £108,800 for taxation, earned a profit of £48,901 in the calendar year 1952 compared with £39,217 in the previous year. Contingencies reserve receives £25,000 and after paying dividend of 6% and a bonus of 5% less tax, a balance of £162,746 is carried forward, against £156,928 brought in. The issued capital is £1,700,000 in shares of 1s. Revenue reserves stand at £451,476, and current liabilities at £146,393. Fixed assets are valued at £1,100,000, and current assets at £1,044,769, including £532,401 in cash.

Estimated production in bales of 400 lb. is given as 312,000 in the Sudan (526,800 in 1951), 380,000 (346,500) in Uganda, 77,900 (71,500) in Tanganyika, 15,900 (143,800) in Kenya, 12,500 (4,150) in Nyasaland, and in Southern Rhodesia 500 (4,100).

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The London, Australian and General

LONDON, AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL has suffered a loss of £936 in the year ended April 30, 1953. Its net assets stand at £145,036 in shares of £1 each, and £13,937. Quoted investments stand at £23,357, market value £23,200, unquoted investments at £73,143, and current assets at £45,689, including £29,109 in cash. The report states that the Kitui graphite proposal, which £15,000 has been invested, the company's share being one-third, continues promising. Construction of the pilot plant is well advanced, and a preliminary contract for the sale of the plant has been signed. Hedley Wilkins (chairman), Captain A. H. Moring (managing director), E. H. Bailey, and H. A. A. Malles, and the secretary is Mr. G. H. Jones. The 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 30.

Kilembe

AN ANNOUNCEMENT has shortly been expected in regard to the operation of the Kilembe copper mine in the Kilembe district of Uganda. Certain principles have been agreed in Rhodesia, been agreed in regard to future development by the Probitser group of Canada (which has done a great deal of work on the property in recent years), the Uganda Development Corporation, and the Colonial Development Corporation. A small hydro-electric plant will be installed at the mine, from which the tailings will be sent to Jinja for smelting. Mr. D. C. Sharpstone, managing director of Kilembe Mines, Ltd., has recently revisited Uganda with Canada accompanied by a party of experts. The Anglo-Tanzania Co., Ltd., hitherto a partner in the exploration, has recently withdrawn from participation in the enterprise.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £5,293,576 for taxation, report a profit of £8,748,525 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £6,255,600 in the previous year. General Reserve receives £1,100,000 and dividends totalling 75% require £5,250,000.

Malapa

Mr. W. M. BARCLAY, chairman of Malapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., told the annual general meeting that his company had made uneconomic substantial tonnages of ore previously considered profitable. He said that the position would become critical if there were any further deterioration. The Chamber of Mines of Southern Rhodesia, he said, is trying to devise a scheme to assist mines, such as Malapa, which are working on a narrow margin of profitability.

Zinc Stock Disposal

THE STOCK OF ZINC remaining for disposal by the Ministry of Materials on August 1 is now estimated at 64,000 tons. The rate of disposal on the 1st July was 1,000 tons a month. The Ministry intends to sell zinc from its remaining stock at the present rate, but the new rate of disposal will be subject to variation after consultation.

Tin Prices

THE PRICE OF TIN, since June, 1950, the price of tin on the market dropped below £100 per ton last Monday. The price of tin having fallen to £597.10s per ton, the price of tin is now valued at £601.5s.

Company's Progress Report

The company's progress report for the year ended 31st March 1953 shows a production of 208,260 tons of coal and 12,029 tons of coke were produced.

Land Tenure

ON THE traditional laws and customs regarding land tenure of the Bagisu tribe in Uganda and suspicion of Government intentions, Native authorities have refused to lease educational plots to missions, have continually obstructed the Government geologist in his mineral survey near Buseru, have rejected a Government proposal to issue a special prospecting licence over some 100 square miles of the Sukuma hills, a decision which was overruled by the Government, and have refused an attempt to survey the area near Bulucheke to be temporarily abandoned.

PROGRESS



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Undertakings operated		Undertakings operated		Undertakings operated	
Number of Consumers	1,904	Number of Consumers	4,734	Number of Consumers	47,324
Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	51 million units	Annual consumption	762 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£846,000	Capital	£6,951,110
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity Board Hardinge Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 200. Telegrams: Electric Board Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kwana, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 400/230 3 ph.		TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANGA, P.O. Box 4. Telegrams: Electric Board Hydro Electric Station at Tanganyika Falls. System: A.C. 400/230		DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 200. Telegrams: Electric Board Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mtwara, Zanzibar. System: A.C. 240/230 3 ph.	
LONDON OFFICE: 44, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 344.		LONDON OFFICE: 44, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 344.		LONDON OFFICE: 44, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 344.	

Company Meeting

Selection Trust

Mr. A. Chester Deatty, Jnr.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST, LIMITED, was held on July 9 at Selection Trust Building, Mason's Avenue, London, E.C.2. The following is extracted from the speech of MR. A. CHESTER DEATTY, JNR., chairman.

Finance

Gross revenue of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 1953, was £1,524,000—almost exactly the same as for the previous year. Income from investments at £1,714,000 was £42,000 more than for the previous year. Profit on realization of investments was £175,000 against £208,000.

After deducting expenses there was a balance of £1,898,000, out of which it was necessary to provide £1,145,000 for taxation, compared with £1,007,000 for the previous year. Tax charge would have been less but for allowance for some investment losses arising in earlier years.

Although each investment is taken onto the accounts at the lower of its cost or Stock Exchange value, the market value of our investments as a whole is substantially in excess of their total book value.

Exploration reserve has been credited with £150,000 and expenditure of £107,000 has been charged against it, bringing the balance up to £340,000, compared with £303,000 the previous year.

Payment of a final dividend of 3d. per unit of stock, less income tax, which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 3d. paid in January, will make a total distribution of 4s. 3d. per unit, less tax, compared with 4s. 6d. per unit, less tax, for the previous year.

Total reserves and unappropriated profits show an increase, and now stand at over £1,350,000. The liquid resources of the company, after allowing for current liabilities, amount to nearly £3,000,000.

Taxation

With the present rate of taxation very few of the mineral deposits which we have taken a part in developing would be worth equipping today by a company resident here, because the net return from such a company would not justify the expenditure involved.

Mining is one of the most speculative types of business, and in countries such as Canada and the U.S.A., and parts of Africa, it is encouraged by appropriate taxation reliefs—particularly in the early stages of the business—which are not available to companies domiciled in the United Kingdom. In consequence there is a disadvantage in incorporating a company in this country to handle a new mining venture, and it has become our practice, when forming subsidiary companies for this purpose, to have them registered and domiciled abroad.

The United Kingdom is one of the chief countries in the world whose life blood is a supply of raw materials to be turned into exports, and unless our own organizations producing these raw materials are put into at least as favourable a position as their overseas competitors everyone in the country will suffer.

Base Metals

We continue to hold our substantial interests in those base metal companies with which we have long been concerned, the most important of these being, as you know, the American Metal Company.

This year there has been a set-back in trading conditions and it looks as though concerns interested in the metal business will not be enjoying such good

fortune as they have over the past few years. This recession was inevitable, but we have been making quite sure that our liquid resources will be such that we are able to maintain our position during times of depressed markets.

The Joan Antelope and Victoria Copper Mines and Rhodesian Selection Trust have now transferred their control to Northern Rhodesia, but we still retain our interest in them through the American Metal Company.

The Tsumeb mine continues to develop well. The results for the year ended June 30, 1952, showed a net profit of £4,645,000, compared with £2,967,000 for the previous year, and the estimated profits for the six months ended December 31, 1952, were about £1,962,000.

Diamonds

Our interest in diamonds as through our holding in Consolidated African Selection Trust, with its subsidiary, Sierra Leone Selection Trust. The year 1952 was a good one for the diamond market, and there was a considerable increase in world sales, which amounted to about £5,000,000, or £4,500,000 more than the previous year. Sales for the first and second quarters of 1953 were lower, and at about £18,500,000 and £13,000,000, respectively, totalled £31,500,000.

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Other Interests

We still have a large interest in the Orange Free State through share holdings in Western Holdings, and St. Helena, of which the former is the more important.

At Western Holdings results from mining and development, which has been to some extent retarded by water difficulties encountered, have been very satisfactory.

Exploration

In Canada our subsidiary company, Selco Exploration Company, Limited, has several parties in the field, actively engaged in reconnaissance and prospecting work, but so far nothing of particular interest has been revealed. Canada, of course, is a very large area where competition is keen, and we cannot expect to meet good fortune without considerable effort and expenditure.

In Southern Rhodesia we are now exploring under option, through our subsidiary company, Bikita Minerals (Private), Limited, an interesting lithium-beryllium deposit. It will, however, take further field work and the examination of many other factors associated with the business before we can determine whether the merits of this property will justify our exercising the option.

In some countries outside the Commonwealth, it has been impossible up to now to regard as practicable the investment of funds for the development of mineral resources owing to the impossibly onerous terms which have been required. There is, however, now evidence of a modification of outlook regarding such terms, as countries realize, albeit but slowly, that development of their natural resources can often best be undertaken by non-nationals, on a basis of mutual good will and sound business-like terms.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA'S GREATEST DANGER is not the Mau Mau movement, but so manifest a lack of long-range policy that the position causes deep concern to her best and best-informed friends. A fact Kenya has evidently not yet recognized is that by the settler community in general. It was never so important for thoughtful men and women in the Colony to face the realities, understand their implications, and co-operate in defining a course of action which all persons of good will could support without qualification. The first need is to admit that Kenya does not possess a policy. The accuracy of that assertion can be easily proved by anyone who is in personal touch with the leaders of public opinion; others may test it by analysing their speeches during the past year. Who in Kenya can write down the headings of a short-range, middle-range, and long-range policy for the country which would be generally acceptable to Kenyans of good will, whatever their race, to the Colony's neighbours, and to liberal opinion in the Mother Country? We have asked many men prominent in the public life of the country to give that simple outline, and in not one case has it provided the answer to some of the fundamental questions by which any programme will be judged, by friends no less than enemies. Recognition of this serious strait by some of those whose prime duty it is to lead Kenya forward was one of the beneficial by-products of the Coronation, for gatherings in London at that time were made the occasion for examination of these and other matters.

No policy for Kenya will be right if it is acceptable to enlightened Europeans,

Africans, and Asians in the country itself, and Uganda and Tanganyika, and only then can it be expected to engage the support and influence of friendly judges in Parliament and Whitehall and in Church, Press, and society circles in Great Britain. In all these quarters East Africa has many well-wishers, who will be ready to work for the acceptance of a plan in which they can feel absolute confidence (as a similar group worked for the success of Central African federation, with most important effects in political and newspaper circles in particular). The sad truth is that no such plan exists to-day—the Elected Union of Kenya has had this problem under consideration for years and the leader of the European elected members has been saying for twelve months and more that he and his colleagues must get to grips with realities and take the initiative in proclaiming a liberal policy. There have been too many speeches with too little real content. That way lies the assumption (often unwittingly by the offender until too late) that words can substitute action rooted in the fundamentals, faith and courage. Kenya is living, and has lived too long, on borrowed time; and now there can be no further postponement of the debt.

Suppression of the Mau Mau insurrection will not end Kenya's present trials, as too many folk are inclined to suppose. On the contrary, the cessation of military measures must bring all the major problems under critical examination.

It would be tragic for the non-official leaders to be found inadequately prepared. Two years ago the

European, African, and Asian members of the Legislature agreed with the then Secretary of State, Mr. Griffiths, that they would seek a mutually acceptable solution to the constitutional problems, and the conference which was to be held for that purpose has been postponed only on account of the emergency. Now that it seems likely to be held in October, extremists are prophesying that the discussions will be abortive, one group contending that the spokesmen for the European non-official community should stubbornly resist changes, and another advocating transformation of the Legislative Council, and even the Executive Council, with European non-officials dominant and the links with the Colonial Office, so that the responsibility of the Secretary of State would be little more than nominal. Both schools of opinion are doing harm in the case they want to serve. Pessimism and fear being bad counsellors, ought not to be trusted in the present dilemma.

Because the elected members have had no real policy for years (and the Asians and Africans have been at least as much at fault as the Europeans), grave issues have been dangerously postponed. Now they talk of Charles Elson's influence there. to be considered when impending changes elsewhere must exert their pressure. While that does not mean that a solution sought to be appropriate in an advanced territory necessarily provides a model for emulation by Kenya, it does mean that the climate of opinion which is developing throughout East and Central Africa can be ignored only at their peril by Kenya's leaders and their followers. Her Majesty's Government are committed to the establishment in Tanganyika Territory four years hence of a Legislature in which there will be on the non-official side an equal number of Europeans, Asians, and Africans (almost certain, with nine members from each community, not seven as is commonly assumed, and our expectation is that two of the nine Asians will be Arabs). In Uganda the number of non-official Africans is equal to that of the Europeans and Asians combined. I have confidently predicted an early and substantial increase in the African membership. African representation in Nyasaland is about to be increased from two to three. In September the Secretary of State was in discussions in London with Northern Rhodesia delegates about changes in their Chamber, and it is safe to assume that one result will be to

bring in more Africans. The Sudan will enter upon self-government in a few months. These changes, however, irrelevant Kenya's may claim them to be, are part of the challenge to the Colony.

The faithful assessors, however, might have predicted the verdict that Kenya has had too much politics and no statesmanship; too much delusive (and self-delusive) propaganda, and too much hatred. Need for Realism and Precision. The Government has been in popularity; and grievous in regard of the urgency of practical and far-sighted measures for the good of the country as a whole. What evidence is there of the realism and precision which are essential to any reliable policy? Since the European elected members claim the right of leadership, they must bear the main blame for the shortcomings which have become increasingly obvious; but the Government has likewise been indecisive, timorous, and procrastinating. If the elected members had had a sound, consistent policy, they could have shattered the indifferent Government team in the Legislature. If the Government had had a sound, constructive policy, they could have seized the initiative and rallied the country behind them in a time of grave crisis. There has been calamitous failure on both sides, and it is past high time for Kenya to see what her friends can here perceive so clearly, and deplore so sadly.

Statements Worth Noting

Sir Geoffrey Huggins is the most provocative, brilliant, and charming person I have met on my African trip. He is full of pity and sympathy. Mr. Gunther, the American author. I have travelled in more than one part of Africa, but I have never seen African lands so well farmed as this. I have just returned from the Kipsigis Reserve. Evelyn Barlow, Governor of Kenya, at a baraza in Kericho. Government has accepted the view that there should be no differentiation between the professional officers of the Local Civil Service, whether they are African or Asian. Mr. S. S. Tindall, Development Commissioner in Uganda. Some European fear that eventually the European vote in the politics will be swamped by the African. This is a very simple view. It takes no account of what will happen to the African if Africans get a fair deal. If they are a people, with opportunities to improve themselves, Africans get together in their resentment. It will be a long time before there are 20,000 qualified African voters in Northern Rhodesia. Central African Year.

Notes By The Way

Queen Mother's Visit

THE QUEEN MOTHER, who arrived back in London on Comet airliner on the morning after her visit to Southern Rhodesia with Prince Margaret, has left behind her memories which many people, old and young, white and black will retain through life. In particular, she caused the people to feel that her visit was a mission, not a conventional tour, that it had a purpose far beyond that of opening an exhibition which had already been seen by scores of thousands of visitors. In the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition was the ostensible purpose of her journey. The Queen Mother created the firm impression which ranked highest in her mind was the spirit which had inspired the whole conception, the spirit of Rhodes himself—whose vision of "equal rights for all civilized men" has influenced the establishment of the new Central African Federation, for which the words might be a more appropriate motto.

Central African Occasion

READERS HAVE ASKED why the Royal tour was to Southern Rhodesia only, and have expressed regret that a few days could not be spent in the two neighbouring territories. There were very strong reasons against such an extension of the itinerary, for, if Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had been visited, the chances of federation would assuredly have died, and the motive was to throw the influence of the Royal Family on the side of the federalists. It was prudent to avoid giving unbalanced propagandists any material for use or misuse, even if that meant by-passing the Dependencies which would have been delighted to welcome the Queen Mother and the Princess. Instead they sent representatives to present their loyal greetings in Southern Rhodesia. Though that Colony has inevitably stolen the headlines in the British Press, all who are knowledgeable about Africa are aware that the Centenary Exhibition is a Central African, not a Southern Rhodesian, enterprise, and that it could not have been financed if Northern Rhodesia had not co-operated so willingly and generously.

July 14

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY will henceforth rank as an important day in the Central African calendar, for it was on that date that the Royal Assent to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill was signified, giving it the full force of law, and thus challenging every loyal subject who is content to make his contribution to the success of the new Central African State. The bitter disputation of the past two years was not the spontaneous expression of a genuine and natural anxiety; it was the result of plans carefully concocted by a few politically ambitious men, African and European, who did not scruple to exploit this wise measure for sectional purposes of their own. Little did they care that the inevitable consequence would be to inflame the extremist misleaders of Africans in the three territories.

First Fruits of Federation

THE TRUTH is that the best friends of the Africans are the architects of the Federation. It was they, not the opponents of the scheme who proposed and amended as discussion produced suggestions for improvement of the original draft, which was an honest, liberal-minded attempt to deal fairly with each territory and each community. Even before the Federation Bill

had passed through Parliament it was yielding dividends which the cynics would have dismissed as unthinkable not so long ago, particularly the decision to make the new Rhodesian University multi-racial, and the encouragement of mining companies of Northern Rhodesia to break the rigid colour bar in industry in which white trade unionists have insisted. The spirit of liberalism is abroad, and it is on that local development that the Africans may build reasoned hopes, and the rages and vapourings of Parliamentary and other circles in the United Kingdom and Africa.

Sir John Slessor

THERE IS SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE in the letter printed in this issue of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor. For some time he has been busy studying East and Central African matters, and those in the inner circle of the friends of the territories in London have been hoping that he would join their number. The clue to his decision, I have no doubt, appears in his last paragraph: "if the society will broaden the basis of a movement which must enjoy the encouragement and support of experienced and responsible people in the capital in which the ultimate responsibility for the government of British Africa must continue to lie." The reference is to the East and Central Africa Society, with the general aim of which has wide-spread sympathy, but the management of which has caused regret and alarm.

Race Relations

NO SERIOUS PERSON will dispute the importance of a race relations policy which rejects all thought of racial or caste domination, and, as Sir John Slessor insists, the evolution of such a policy is the most urgent challenge to British political genius. Completion of the task will take generations, but unless it is advanced now the best chance of harmonious development in some multi-racial societies will be lost. Then danger would threaten others. If peace is indubitable, so is the right race relations policy in East and Central Africa.

Putting the Ball into Play

SIR RALPH FURSE, for many years Director of Recruitment at the Colonial Office, has offered to provide £100 a year for four years to enable an African, preferably from Nyasaland, to study at the new Rhodesian University, on condition that he is satisfied about the basis and methods and selection for the scholarship, "since it is quite easy to select the wrong type of African for a university education." There speaks experience which ought not to be brushed lightly aside by the governors of the new institution. The proposal which Sir Ralph Furse has made is really that of his son Nicolas, whose greatest satisfaction would be to find that his idea commended itself to many other people who, though unable to follow a scholarship in perpetuity, could afford to see one student through the university. The subject has been modestly defined as that of "putting the ball into play in the hope that others may follow the example, and on a bigger scale", and Nyasaland has been selected because it is the poorest of the three territories and the least likely to command the special interest of wealthy benefactors.

But

LEADERS IN RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, who are the main protagonists for Central African Federation have said unequivocally that the duty of all is now to contribute to the success of the scheme which has been approved by both Houses of Parliament. That has also been the attitude of responsible newspapers which have commented adversely on some aspects of the proposals. The *Observer* excludes itself from their number. On Sunday it wrote: "It is natural to ask that the decision of Parliament should be accepted even by the opponents of the Bill, but this is to ignore the legitimate complaint of the people most closely concerned, the Africans." No African has been given the opportunity to make his opposition to the Bill known to the House. That is but a small part of the trouble of extremists to whom the *Observer* has been a source of weekly comfort to persuade themselves and others that Africans can without disloyalty exempt themselves from the obligations of the decision of the British Legislature.

Fiction about Africa

AFRICANS HAVE BEEN GIVEN every possible opportunity of expressing their opposition to federation through the local legislatures, through the Protectorate, provincial and local councils, in meetings with their Governors, the Minister of State and the Leader of the Opposition in Africa, and the Secretary of State and his senior officials in London. There was no hesitation in using those channels, except that Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland declined to attend the conference in London to which they were invited (because they were advised to do so by themselves by those misleaders who have looked to the *Observer* for support). That paper also made the astonishing statement that in the federal constitution "rights depend on race." The Order in Council published last week shows that to be untrue; it specifically provides that appointments in the public service shall not depend on race.

No Short Cuts

COMPARE THE GLEN ASSUMPTION with the same page of the *Observer* that one of three requisites for the trust of Africans in Nyasaland is "the immediate discussion of federal and territorial commonwealth" which was the remainder on the same day by Sir Kenneth

Robb, president of the Church Missionary Society and chairman of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. "Racial tensions are not solved by short cuts. Will anyone prefer the description of Mr. Thacker as a 'sober servant' of Sir Kenneth Robb who is stilling day by day with these problems before Mr. Latimer had begun to write about Africa? Practical progress is much more likely to result from the general formula of 'loyalty and sacrificial actions,' which he commends. It follows that many people imagine."

Press Developments

MR. RHYE MEIER will, I hear, take up the duties of editor of the *Central African Post* within a few days. Dr. Scott having sold the majority shareholding in the Lusaka newspaper to the Paver Brothers of Johannesburg, publishers of a number of newspapers for Africans in the Union of South Africa and in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. They have agreed to release the Government of Nyasaland from extrajurisdictional commitments in respect of a new weekly publication for Africans in that Protectorate, where control of the *Nyasaland Times* has also been acquired. For the past year or so Mr. Meier has been in charge of the Salisbury office of the South African Press Association.

Goa

THE GOVERNMENT OF East Africa have a good record and there is a general pleasure that Dr. Salazar's pertinacious Minister of Portugal, has told Nehru that Goa is not for sale, being a colony but an integral part of the Portuguese Republic, and that with a plebiscite or without it can be returned to the nation or transfer of jurisdiction of the nation's territory and its population," said Dr. Salazar. He might have added that Goa has been Portuguese for almost four and a half centuries—since before the Moghul emperors began their rule in India.

Precipitated

THE GOVERNMENT OF EAST AFRICA has enabled Members of Parliament to raise many points of order. Mr. Speaker Morrison, one of the wits of the House when he sat on the back benches, said after Mr. Silverman had put a rather involved point: "That is a very interesting and a debatable question which should be raised when the hypothesis has become precipitated." While his hearers were recovering the Speaker passed to next business.

Kapenguria Trial Verdicts Quashed

Retrial Ordered by Supreme Court of Kenya

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON JOMO KENYATTA and five other Africans by Mr. Justice Thacker at the trial in Kapenguria last April have been quashed by the Supreme Court of Kenya, on the contention by the defence that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case. Retrial was ordered. The appellants remained in police custody, though no order was made on their custody, and were later detained under the emergency regulations.

Error of Jurisdiction

In the course of its judgment the court said that it was unfortunate that an appeal of such a nature should have to be decided on an error of jurisdiction, without any question of guilt or merits of law and fact in the appeals.

Reading the judgment, Mr. Justice Rudo said: "I think that the crux of the matter is whether or not the

trial magistrate was invested with jurisdiction in the Rift Valley Province after November 17 or 18, 1952. Mr. Thacker had been appointed acting resident magistrate "in and for the Colony" on November 17, and was assigned by the Governor to exercise jurisdiction in the Northern Province on the same day.

The magistrate had purported to exercise jurisdiction in that province, and nothing in the record showed that he had or purported to have jurisdiction to try a case in the Rift Valley Province. Local jurisdiction arose by virtue of an assignment. There was no justification in their lordships' opinion to infer that the magistrate had been specially appointed. The assignment to the Northern Province showed that it was never intended to give Colony-wide jurisdiction. It was admitted for the appellants that at the time the case was heard everyone thought that Kapenguria was in the Northern Province. It was also admitted that an assignment to the Rift Valley Province was made by the Governor in a notice in the

Official Gazette on June 23 this year, but it appeared highly improbable the Governor should have assigned the magistrate to another province at a time when he believed Kapenguria to be in the Northern Province. It was contended that the assignment to the Northern Province was merely an error, as the intention was to assign the magistrate to whatever province Kapenguria was in.

On this point the judgment continued: "We must give effect to the express intention of the assignment. We find it difficult to understand how an intention to assign the magistrate to any province other than the Northern Province could have been imputed to the Governor under the impression that jurisdiction could be carried into effect only by assigning the magistrate to the Northern Province."

In the view of the Lord Chancellors Mr. Speaker had no jurisdiction to try the case either in Kapenguria or in his own Province and the provision of the Penal Code that no finding could be set aside merely because the trial was held in the wrong province in fact.

Mr. D. N. Pritt asked that the appeal should not be ordered on the ground that until the court decided the first two points of appeal about the Governor's powers of delegation the new trial might also be going. After what had gone before he declared, a new trial would be those and oppressive to his clients.

Mr. Justice Mayers answered that the charges against the accused were extremely grave. If they were guilty they should not escape the consequences of their acts.

Mr. Pritt pointed out that the accused had lost their liberty for many months and worn out all their resources. Government would have the great advantage of being able to fund the case. He considered that Government should pay to the appellants a sum to compensate them for what they had spent on an abortive trial. The court, however, saw no reason for making any such order. The Crown was to appeal to the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa against the decision on points of law which arose during the proceedings.

Mr. Stevenson for the Crown, when asked by Mr. Justice Ruddle if the Crown did, in fact, want a new trial, replied that he thought a new trial such an order were made.

Question of Continuity

That the subject of Jomo Kenyatta is still sub judice as a result of the ordering of a new trial, as ruled by the Speaker in the House of Commons last week.

He was answering a question by Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Lab.), who had suggested:

"As a result of the Supreme Court decision, one of two things will happen. Either the trial of Kenyatta will be begun again on the lower level in Kenya, or the Government choose to appeal it will be heard in the Privy Council at this country. In either case there remains on the floor of this House the statement by the Colonial Secretary that it had been found in the course of the Kenyatta trial that the Kenya African Union was being used as a cover for the organization of Mau Mau."

"This matter was raised at the time by various hon. members, and you gave the ruling, sir, that it would be wiser in the Colonial Secretary began again at a later part of his statement. I submit that the situation has now totally altered as a result of the decision of the Kenya Supreme Court."

"No trial of Jomo Kenyatta ever took place at all if the decision of the Kenya Supreme Court is held to be valid, and if an order is made to re-try him in Kenya, the magistrate is bound to have regard to his superior officer, who is the Colonial Secretary. Colonial judges are under the control of the Colonial Secretary."

"The second point is that if the Government do decide to appeal against this decision of the Supreme Court, the matter will go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of which the Lord Chancellor, who is a Cabinet colleague of the Minister, will of course be a member. I should like to ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether, as this was one of the most hotly contested issues in the original trial, you will rule first that it was an improper thing for the Colonial Secretary to have said, and secondly, that it is not to be referred to and ordered to be quoted or used by the Secretary of State in further training on the Kenyatta situation."

WILLIAMS

MR. SPEAKER: "I should like to say that the hon. member should not, in any way, however oblique, use the name of the Lord Chancellor."

MR. BIAN: "Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to explain that I intended no imputation, nor indeed,

venture to suggest, did I make any imputation. I simply stated as a matter of fact that if the Government were to appeal, it would appeal only to a body in this country which contains the Lord Chancellor."

Labour M.P. Res.

MR. SPEAKER: "All I would say is that the hon. member really should not suggest that the Lord Chancellor is not a member of the same Government as the hon. member, therefore his judicial capacity would be affected by that. Surely everyone in the House knows that is not the case. In reply to the hon. member's point, I do not know how I can help him. I am certainly going to make no retrospective. All I can say is that I understand the position in Kenya to be that the Secretary of State will correct me if I am wrong. The decision of the Kenya Court was to order a new trial. I am in the position, Am I right?"

MR. LYSTRON: "I think the only other point other than that which appeared on the face of the High Court ruled that the magistrate had no jurisdiction and ordered a re-trial. That is all I have seen."

MR. SPEAKER: "The point is that if there is to be a new trial, the whole of the case there is nothing of it now."

MR. BING: "With great respect it is surely possible for the Kenya Supreme Court to order a new trial. All I can say is that no trial has taken place, and therefore if the Government so desire, they can in fact prosecute again. All that has been said is that this magistrate was completely incapable and incompetent of holding the trial and the whole proceedings were an entire nullity."

The question which I wished to address to the Secretary of State was cast in the most broad terms because I hoped that he would make some statement with reference, for example, to the costs which have been thrown away by the defendant in being compelled to appear before a magistrate who had no authority whatever to hear the matter, and with reference to who had the responsibility of persuading these various persons to appear before somebody who was not entitled in any circumstances to hear the matter at all."

MR. SPEAKER: "I am not clear what has happened in Kenya. It was only come out this morning. I understand, I would certainly defer my decision on a matter of this sort until I have the actual facts of what has happened and the exact position in Kenya. I think that in the absence of that knowledge it would be very wrong to proceed to discuss this matter. It may vary considerably from what I judge, and in my preliminary view it is, therefore, I do not think we can discuss here."

After further discussion MR. SILVERMAN (Lab.) suggested that the Colonial Secretary should be asked upon something alleged to have taken place in a training trial for officers, which was of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature in Kenya. It was now seen to be based on a complete misconception of what the facts were.

MR. SPEAKER: "That is a very important political question, which I shall consider in due course. It has become precipitated."

Question of Privilege

MR. G. W. (Lab.): "On December 18 I raised the question of this as a matter of privilege. On December 19, having set the facts from the Attorney-General's own Ruling. It subsequently transpired that the information supplied to you by the Attorney-General was incorrect, certainly in one respect at least, therefore that I can say you to take great care on the occasion that the information from which you act is 100 per cent correct."

MR. SPEAKER: "I shall certainly scrutinize any information I receive on this matter with the same care as I scrutinized the submission of Mr. Wigg relating to the question of privilege."

MR. L. HALE (Lab.): "Quite briefly, the decision of the Supreme Court of Kenya is that this matter is sub judice because there was never a judge that was competent."

MR. SPEAKER: "That is the hon. member's view. It must be left to the hon. member's view."

As already announced, R.A.F. flying training in Southern Rhodesia is to cease. Training will end officially in November, the first aircraft to close the Thornhill base will be ready for export, near 100 will remain a skeleton staff until the end of the year. The main headquarters of the Rhodesia Air Force Group will close next March. The total number of the three stations, including wives and children is now about 3,000.

Third Reading Debate in Lords on Federation Bill

Duty of All to Make Best of Bill, Says Leader of Socialist Peers

THE HOUSE OF LORDS passed the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill last week, and it then received the Royal Assent.

Immediately thereafter a draft Order in Council embodying the constitution of the new Federal State was laid before Parliament. Both Houses will debate it before the end of this month.

During the third reading debate in the House of Lords...

LORD JOWITT, Leader of the Opposition, said that there were differing views on the Bill, but hoped that the dust of controversy would die away and that all would do their best to make the scheme work.

Labour Peers, however, were unanimous in their support. LORD JOWITT said that the economic possibilities of the scheme were not doubted, but many people were unhappy simply because it had not received the consent of Africans and was being imposed upon them. The Labour peers would not vote against the third reading, but that did not mean that they had not misgivings.

"This Bill will certainly have my blessing for what it is worth. I hope it will have the blessing of all men of good will throughout this country," he said. "It will be the duty of us all to operate it as far as we can to the best advantage. There are solid reasons for hoping that good will come of it. We have men of distinction to work in the spot, and we have a new Governor-General who obviously is the man in the right position.

"I hope that those who are concerned in the working of the Bill will regard almost as their first duty the securing of the confidence and the good will of their African citizens. I believe that in the quiet and almost humdrum discussion we have had about the Bill we have in fact passed a very great measure, charged for good of us with the happiness of millions.

"The recent visit of the Queen, other members of the Royal Family always seen to do all that is best in all the ways that are proud to acknowledge the Sovereign's rule over us. When I saw that the African folk, to use the biblical phrase, 'larded their loins' and 'set before her carriage to show their approbation of what she has done, that seemed to me an augury of hope.

Prospect of Dominion Status

"We will do our utmost to ensure that this Bill achieves what its framers desire—peace and the happiness and contentment of the millions of people who will become citizens of the new Federation. If in time that Federation is to pass on into a Dominion, it presupposes that there must then be a unitary State, and this presupposes that all the various territories, including Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, must by their inhabitants be freely consent to that change of status.

"That is why I said that I believe the first and most important task of those who are to administer this scheme is to gain the free will of their African fellow-citizens. I conclude by saying please God they will succeed."

VISCOUNT SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that throughout the debates he had been more and more struck with the underlying unity of purpose and intention. The debates had fully convinced those who had counselled delay: the course which would carry conviction to every African that the Federation is being.

The Bill sets the course and provides some guidelines, and I am confident that the course will be wisely followed. We have here quite a different problem from that which has faced us in framing our other constitutions: we are not only a problem of three territories, but of three races and of people at varying stages of development.

The constitution has been designed, therefore, by men with great knowledge and a singleness of purpose, its form was laid by all four countries, who over two years have tried to make the best they can for its people. The unity of the Federation will, I am convinced, be as fruitful as any we have achieved in our long Empire history. It certainly carries the promise of a new era.

LORD JOWITT referred to the Federal visit of the Queen Mother. She has rendered a great service. And what a happy memory it is that the Federation should come into being on the centenary of Rhodesia's birth! The land that bears his name stand to-day on the threshold of an advance, a new venture, a widening opportunity. How Rhodesia would have rejoiced to see that come to pass! He would have been the first to appreciate the great material and economic advance that federation alone can bring. In Rhodesia material success was always the aim to achieve the spiritual concept and way of life. His aim and purpose, constant and selfless, was a land of toleration and co-operation and opportunity for all its people; and federation must and will make that dream come true."

Federal Franchise

LORD SILKIN (Lab.), moving that election to the Legislature be on a franchise approved by the Secretary of State, said that in Southern Rhodesia only 250,000 out of two million Africans could vote. Universal African suffrage in that Colony was not practical politics, but when the time came for the second Federal election, a new franchise could be provided, by the two-thirds majority, which could be secured only by the support of the Southern Rhodesian Government, if exercised to the full.

THE EARL OF LANSDOWN said that general elections in the Federation might come sooner, and still the European majority in the Assembly might do nothing to change the franchise. The British Government would be powerless to do anything about it.

Not long ago the franchise for the Colony of Southern Rhodesia had been raised, presumably to avoid a loss of the franchise for Africans earning more money. What guarantee was there that the Federal Legislature would not do the same or that it would reduce the income limit if it was not the British Government responsible for African political advancement in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but what would happen if in the Federal sphere there was no political advancement?

VISCOUNT SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that if a party to the scheme wanted to alter parts of it, other could claim the same right. The issue was like a tree, with the Parliament approval of the Bill. If parts of the scheme were to be altered only by a United Kingdom Government, it would be a breach of the scheme.

The Two-Thirds Majority Provision

The two-thirds majority provision is a much criticised but had been proposed by the United Rhodesia Government as a protection for the Africans. To introduce a special class of provisions in the exclusive control of the United Kingdom would run counter to the constitutional procedure. Members either believed in federation and the integrity of the law who would work it, or they did not.

The purpose of the amendment was in fact provided for in the constitution. Any Federal Bill governing elections would require the approval of the Secretary of State. Similar provisions concerning the annual election, the subsequent electoral law, and the passage of that law had been in the scheme from June 1952 when the first officials' report was published. Subject to the introduction by the present Government of the two-thirds majority, the provisions were the same.

During the interim period the Governor-General had the power of making regulations to govern the election, which could differ from the interim Ministry's throughout the period he acted subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Apart from the safeguard that any constitutional Bill must after the two-thirds majority be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, and accordingly be subject to challenge in Parliament, an Order in Council would be necessary if any Legislature in any territory proposed to alter the constitution, or if the African Affairs Board held it to be a differentiable

The draft of any Order in Council can be laid before each House of the U.K. Parliament.

The amendment was negative. LORD KENNAM (Lab.) moved that no person should be employed in the public service...

Paragraph 112 of the federal scheme... no person would on the grounds of race alone be employed...

African Notes

LORD NOEL BUXTON said that... LORD EARL OF MUNSTER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies...

There were already signs of the impetus that federation would give towards abolishing it. The Federal Party being set up by Sir Godfrey Huggins would be open to Europeans and Africans.

VISCOUNT SWINTON said that the 'colour' bar would not be found in the Government service, but in industry. It would certainly not be abolished...

EARL OF WILT (Lab.) stressed that the Opposition wanted to ensure that the paragraph in the scheme would not be confined to Government employees...

The amendment was defeated by 65 to 21 votes. VISCOUNT HALL (Lab.) moved that the Order in Council should provide that the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland be preserved...

VISCOUNT SWINTON replied that if that were inserted in the Bill it would give not more but less security to Africans. The Federal Government had no power to deal with Protectorate status or amalgamation...

Native Lands

LORD LISWELL (Lab.) moved to incorporate in the Bill the provision that the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should remain responsible to the Governor of the Federal Government...

LORD SWINTON said that no doubt the Government would not be against... The amendment was negative.

There was no reason why the Bill should be amended to incorporate provisions which were set out in the preamble.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER said that the provisions dealing with the question of native land in the northern territories were completely covered by the Bill...

THE EARL OF LEAM (Lab.) said that the Federal Government is responsible for railways, aerodromes and national parks.

VISCOUNT SWINTON: The only power of the Federal Government with regard to Native land is for public purposes... The amendment was withdrawn.

Uganda National Congress Outburst

THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS drew the attention of the Rhodes centenary celebration...

On many occasions in the past the people of Uganda has been misled into believing that the Government are representative of the public opinion of the people of Uganda.

For example, it is authoritatively recorded that the Government of the East Africa High Commission and the Legislative Assembly, as well as their representatives in the initial and period of years, was supposed to be the representatives of Uganda.

For this reason the executive committee of the Uganda National Congress desire to eradicate any misunderstandings that might arise in the minds of the public...

The Uganda National Congress, as one organ of the indigenous public opinion of this country, wishes to record that it has sympathy with any ceremony that is performed in honor of the memory of Cecil Rhodes...

The executive committee of the National Congress of course confident that no person visiting the exhibition from Uganda will be subsidized out of public funds.

Governor's Message

Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Rhodesia, sent a message to the Rhodes centenary exhibition...

This exhibition, in which the Protectorate of Uganda is proud to take part, faithfully portrays the far-reaching developments which have taken place in Africa since the days of Cecil Rhodes.

It was more than 50 years ago that progress in this great continent has been exhilarating in its speed, and the sense of public duty and its immediate purpose should lead us to even greater efforts on the basis of all that we have achieved.

W. Lawrence, claiming that the introduction of cotton-growing in Egypt fairly in material published by the Egyptian Government...

The Yields of Cotton in Egypt published by the Egyptian Government and T. Spon... information which would be of interest to the public.

Development in the Colonies and Backward Areas

Mr. Lyttelton's Broad Survey of Commonwealth Problems

DEVELOPMENT IN THE COLONIES AND BACKWARD AREAS was debated in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. E. SHINWELL, who opened for the Opposition, asked whether the Government were conscious of malnutrition, starvation, and premature death in the backward and underdeveloped countries, where living standards and food consumption were lower than in pre-war days.

It was difficult to understand the Government's attitude towards the Colonial Development Corporation. The share of the Corporation was the principal test, whereas losses in the first few years were inevitable. Colonial development. The corporation was being criticised and confined. Why should not some of the areas which had been wiped out and interest charges reduced? Mr. Lyttelton had been allowed to undertake other work. Why had he had not enough to do, or because the work was being tapered off? Why had Professor Arthur Lewis been dismissed?

Mr. LYTTELTON: The term of his appointment came to an end; there was no question of dismissal.

Mr. SHINWELL: "Why was he not continued? He was doing excellent work. I can only assume that the Government are not relying on development."

There should be a Commonwealth Economic Council sitting permanently in London, with a competent, lively secretariat, concerning itself constantly with Colonial development, which was of Commonwealth concern. For financial aid to the Colonies, why should we not enlist the support of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada to a much greater degree?

Mr. LYTTELTON denied that anything had been done before the war. It was true that if those who had died and burnt 20 years ago could have seen into the future they would have planned on a greater scale, but they could not have foreseen the great rise in primary commodities after World War II and the Korean war.

Striking Advances in Africa

Mombasa traffic statistics were an example of the vast development since 1932: bars of 500,000 tons in 1947, at early year and about 3m. tons to date. Development had occurred on the Rhodesian copper-belt, giving output now valued at over £80m. a year. Equally striking advances had been made in the production of oil, bauxite, iron ore, sisal, cotton, sugar, and rubber. The revenues of Colonial Governments reached £57m. last year, compared with £40m. in 1932. The revenue of Kenya and Uganda last year had reached about £35m. compared with only £9m. in 1932.

The Government's four first tasks was the improvement of communications; second, agriculture; third, exploration and development of minerals; fourth, expansion of electric power; and fifth, expansion of local industries, with scientific research covering the first three.

Improvement of transport was a first task, bottlenecks in African transport for planes and the sea had not been broad enough.

To increase soil fertility was an enormous task. The vast majority of the British Colonial population lived in Africa, the vast majority of them. Great things were being done in scientific research on milk and meat yields, insecticides, refertilisation. To the African nothing was more precious than land, yet nothing was more often wasted. It was the work of the European farmer, but only less than half—perhaps than a quarter—of native land was cultivated upon scientific standards. By the African had to see for himself the experimental farms and what could be won from comparatively small holdings by scientific farming.

Erosion and irrigation became daily more important. Mechanical ploughing was creating a new series of problems.

There was a great field for irrigation in some schemes now being planned, but the high rate of disbursement had to operate irrigation on a large scale had never been developed. We must proceed by stages. The work went on all over the Colonies and striking results would come during the next decade.

I have seen and admired the splendid work which the agricultural officers are doing. They are right in the face of the demands of the agricultural industry.

In this country and other causes, we are woefully short of agricultural engineers. I take this opportunity of pointing out to the young men who are now entering universities the fascinating life which awaits them if they devote themselves to agricultural engineering in the Colonies. There are a great number of jobs which have not and should be available to fill up the vacancies in agricultural officers.

Employing and employing local inhabitants would be a great asset. Industries should be built up. In Kenya, for instance, the population will double in about 30 years. Industries should, at first, be concentrated on those serving agriculture or making products for local markets. Tribute must be paid to the work of the various agencies of the Colonial Office and experiment.

Problem of Finding Capital

The phase where Colonial development was not held back for lack of capital was rapidly passing during the next decade we should be hard put to it to keep the seeds.

Referring to the Colonial Development Corporation, Mr. Lyttelton said that the Corporation ought to think that it would not be a national economic property by investing tax-payers' hard-won money in projects which were going to result in profits. The C.D.C. should go into enterprises which were great risks, but also where there was a prima facie case of making a profit. When they explored the possibility of mining, for example, the market price, he thought the support should be given.

Now this country had an international financial surplus, but on nothing like the scale necessary for quickly developing the Colonies. The need for increased savings in this country, whether private, corporate, or Government, was clear. Mr. Lyttelton did not see how in the next 10 years those savings were likely to reach the necessary level. To promote the flow of foreign capital, not all by way of loans, was a prime matter of policy. The International Bank's valuable services were being neglected. What was required?

We must aim at a policy which part of the profits after remunerating those who had risked their money should be devoted to expansion within the colony itself. Expansion of major industries was still under consideration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in any case, this concern was a relatively small part of the total contribution to Colonial development.

It is reasonable that people in this country who receive dividends from overseas enterprise should be subject to U.K. tax. Moreover, it often may be desirable, where a company is formed to undertake a new venture, that it should have its seat in the Colonies, with all the advantages of access to the British investor—without which Colonial development or any other industrial development is impossible. Facilities for shipping, insuring, banking, and raising capital sometimes present serious problems in continuing a London operation.

Transferring Domains

However, it was not something of a paradox that the affairs of a company operating exclusively in a British Colony and employing a large local labour force should be directed by a board sitting in London. I think we shall see, indeed, we are beginning to see a change in the policy of companies in this matter. A number of important Northern Rhodesian copper companies have recently moved the domicile to Northern Rhodesia with the authority of the Government.

This enables directors to control affairs on the spot in close touch with the local conditions, and above all, with local labour leaders and local conditions generally. It enables companies to register locally, while, being subject to dividend remitted, to take full advantage of lower local taxes and plough back the residue.

I do not want to suggest that no new Colonial venture should be started up in London. Every company should be taken as a blanket authority this Government that any company which applies to

transfer its domicile will automatically be permitted to do so. Each case involves a lot of revenue to the U.K. and each case must be considered on its merits.

This correct and patient solution of complex Colonial problems required not only a continuity of policy, but the belief that we could achieve between the two great parties, but the exercise of the wisest statesmanship which this country possessed.

"If we can bring that to a close, we shall add further victories over disease, comparable to those over malaria and smallpox. We shall have, above all, literacy and enlightenment increasing for all the vast countries."

Points from Debate

Points made by other speakers included the following:

Mr. ALTHAM (Lab.) said as far as possible the financial health of the Colonies should be confined to the production of wealth by capital investment. It should not be social services, which were a drain on the wealth which was first produced. The population problem was such that no Colonial administrator could see the light about it. Great Britain was our contribution to the Colonies and backward territories, it was still the merest drop in the ocean compared with the immense problem of preventing famine in the war years. The United Nations, the colonial problem, the air and our Government should take the lead in the world to tackle this gigantic task.

Mr. J. BAUGHAN (Cons.) said that the Colonial Secretary had a great deal to say. He had to be realistic and suggest that the Corporation should finance projects that were of great value but unlikely to be profitable.

Mr. J. DUGGALL (Lab.) The present Government claimed credit for our changed sterling position, in fact, they were due largely to exports from the Colonies to dollar countries. It was more important than that they were dollar savers. We could produce more commodities and increase the regrettably small output.

Mr. E. LAW (Cons.) What changes needed to be made in the Colonies? Changes in their social and sexual life. The Government's grandiose schemes we should do far more good through modest agricultural instruction and developing a taxation system which would encourage private investment.

Mr. F. BESWICK (Lab.) The developing the Colonies the co-operative movement had a very important part to play. In 22 territories there were now 5,577 co-operative societies with an individual membership of over 1,000,000. In 1951 they had made a profit of over £200,000. Co-operatives produced a large part of the food and clothing of the Colonies. They had employed many of the unemployed. They had a large number of adequately trained personnel was a major factor in the production of the money held in reserve by marketing boards. They provided technical training and training in industry and agriculture.

Increasing Cotton Yield

Colonel W. SCHOFIELD (Cons.) said that the Colonies could be materially helped. A golden opportunity was presented to Empire producers to persuade English farmers to use more of their cotton from photo-graph rather than directly. Its production had grown from only 100,000 bales in 1946 to about 1 1/2 million bales this year now, but there was still the potential for expansion and improvement in quality. There were more specialists and training in the industry. There were more specialists and training in the industry. There were more specialists and training in the industry.

Mr. J. BAUGHAN (Cons.) The question of international communication between individuals must be tackled. In the last year, there was a great deal of communication on which we were spending because the frontier had been down.

Sir RICHARD A. BOND (Lab.) Conservatives appeared to think that the whole Colonial problem was one of the conditions for private enterprise to flourish with the low wage level, few hospitals, no nationalism. The battle against world poverty could be won only by international co-operation. The Expanded Technical Assistance Programme was in danger of disintegrating because of inadequate funds. What could there be offered for Britain's action of reducing its contribution from 10.3% in the 18 months to December 1951 to 5.6% this year? It was true that we had also offered £10 million of new money for technical assistance in a three-year period ending next month; but only one-tenth had been spent.

Mr. J. BAUGHAN (Cons.) Finding up for the the U.S. was 3,000 calories daily. In many backward countries it was 1,500. Great wealth had been produced

countries such as Northern Rhodesia and budgets had soared, but millions remained desperately poor because of the low wage economy. We must have more goods, building up production in the poverty-stricken countries in order that they could do what they so much needed.

He was not convinced by Mr. Lyttelton's remarks on the C.D.C. Acting on a strictly commercial basis would mean the virtual exclusion of some types of desirable development and the chief casualty was likely to be agricultural development schemes. If this policy were adopted, the development of the Colonies would be greatly damaged and the result a return of £10 million had been suggested, would be lamentable.

Mr. ANTHONY NUTTING (Lab.) Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that we had much to be proud of in our record of aiding the backward territories, although we were not satisfied that enough was being done. Our aid contribution since 1945 to U.N. and its specialized agencies placed second only to the U.S. and represented 11% - 12% of total United Nations. Then we had the burden of Colonial development, the cost of which had increased greatly.

Technical Assistance Programme

In December 1951, we had contributed £2,500,000 to the Technical Assistance Programme in the 12 months of £2,450,000. The reduction of 10% had been made up by our contribution of £500,000 this year. In 1952 we had supplied from this country 100 out of the total 100 experts, the second largest contribution. Only five countries now, with Russia added, made a contribution to the Technical Assistance Programme of over £500,000. Forty-eight contributed over £100,000, of whom eight were persistent contributors, six of whom were receiving technical aid.

It was true that we had only spent one-tenth of the £2.8m. promised by us for technical assistance, but we had entered into commitments of £951,000, and would spend a further £500,000, in addition to sending experts to the East Africa providing technical facilities in Britain.

As for the U.N. Fund for economic development, the Government supported the resolution introduced in the Economic and Social Council, which when progress has been made in international supervision of world disarmament, to devote to an international fund for development and reconstruction a portion of the savings achieved from such disarmament.

Allen

WALKERS TOBACCO COMPANIES, the Amalgamated Tobacco Company, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Walkers Tobacco Co. Ltd., have announced the resignation of their chairman, Lord Llewellyn, "consequent upon his impending appointment as the first Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland." That appointment was forecast by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some weeks ago. It cannot be made officially until the Order in Council has been approved by both Houses of Parliament, and an order issued by The Queen in Privy Council. Lord Llewellyn is expected to leave for Salisbury on or about August 15.

Industrialisation and Rural Life

CONCERN about the decadence of village life has been expressed by Chief Sigongo and other members of the Gwembe district of Northern Rhodesia. The district commissioner Mr. S. P. Bourne has commented: "It is indeed painful to see a very rich agricultural area being abandoned and neglected. In Chief Sigongo's country we have a concentrated example of the clash between the demands of rural life and the call of industrialization which is occurring throughout the territory." The district commissioner has a sense of the "industrialized north" of the Southern Province, with many large road camps on the Chirundu-Kariba road. Gwembe sugar scheme, the Kariba-Shona dam, lime survey, Chirundu township, and Kariba Gorge scheme survey parties. Such activities inevitably attracted large numbers of Africans from their villages, and were bringing about a decline in migration to Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Bourne added that it was clear that some Southern Rhodesian employers had been illegally recruiting labour from the area.

British Colonial Policy of Appeasement

Sir Alfred Vigness, Broadcaster

SIR ALFRED VINCE, Chairman of the Central members of the East Africa Centre Legislative Assembly, said in the course of a broadcast talk during his recent visit to Australia:

"The political situation in vast areas of the continent is not happy. The Union of South Africa has a problem which time alone will solve. The serious East African situation, with all its racial bitterness and inter-tribe animosity, the Sudanese, roiled by conflicting constitutional influences, and the machinations of the Government, which have been seen to appease Egypt and the Northern Sudanese, as a result their faith in British integrity has been sadly shaken.

"The British Colonial policy of appeasement and retreat has had a most bewildering effect, especially upon the loyal Africans in British territories. There is evidence very strikingly in Kenya where loyal Africans are distressed and perplexed by our Government's weak attitude. All the European settlers in affected areas go about fully armed day and night, and take every precaution not to be taken inwards. Servants who have been employed in the same household for 10 or 20 years have taken part in the murder of their master and mistress and of their children under intimidation and threats by Mau Mau.

Warnings Ignored

"Five years ago the Government were warned publicly of the danger of organized Communism of the worst subversive type, which was blatant in the tactics adopted by the organizers of the Mombasa strike, its cell system and brutal intimidation. This warning was not heeded. The independent African schools were allowed to increase in the African reserves, organized by an African who even reportedly had been trained in Moscow. African newspapers and pamphlets of a very undesirable character continued to be published. All this seems to have gone ahead uncontrolled.

"The Administration certainly was completely out of touch with the gravity of the situation which was developing—so much so that Princess Elizabeth, when that Princess Elizabeth was visited in Kenya by the Duke of Edinburgh, visited some of the areas which have since proved to have been the most dangerous, peopled, as is now known, by extreme Mau Mau adherents. In those areas many atrocities have been committed since the outbreak.

"Many aspects of the situation are still being discussed by members of the House of Commons who are continually protesting against any action being taken against an African organization called the Kenya African Union—consisting entirely of African members—and have given that organization the strongest possible support. That Union, incidentally, paid the air fares of two Leftist M.P.s who visited Kenya from London when the Mau Mau trouble started—to lend colour, I suppose, to their good intentions, and to add to prestige by being associated with members of the British Parliament.

"The Kenya African Union has been consistently backed by the press since 1952, and perhaps long before. In 1950 the Soviet newspaper published a list of movements which had been set up against imperialism in Africa. The Kenya African Union appeared in that list. So did the Somaliland Youth League, which led the Durandis in Mogadishu five years ago. Yet British Opposition M.P.s continued to support the Kenya African Union which has recently been proscribed and abolished as a subversive body. This drastic

step would not have been taken unless the strongest possible evidence had been forthcoming to enable the Kenya Administration to sack their Ministers in Whitehall that such extreme action was completely justified.

"The action now being taken against the Mau Mau adherents, being taken about one month too late. The Government have admitted that the chaotic state of affairs which has developed, although the delay in taking prompt and drastic action, commended by those on the spot at the outbreak.

External Aid for Mau Mau

"To those who think this present trouble is not caused by internal influences I would say that even the British Government have, at this late hour, half-heartedly admitted that Mau Mau organization was receiving encouragement from outside. The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, in a speech having recently stated that the Government will remain very much on the alert against outside interference in future, and if the Governor of Kenya has been allowed to say Secretary of State for the Colonies to make such a statement, you may rest assured that it is very much of an understatement and that years too late someone has woken up to the true facts of the case.

"It would be a mistake to underestimate the cunning and efficient methods of the Mau Mau organization and their sponsors. It was a matter of providence, in my opinion, that the human factor, as always, entered in; but they may well be pleased that Mau Mau did not get cocked. If so, a serious setback may be in the making in disguise, if we do not learn a lesson from it. Those lives which have been so carelessly taken may not have been saved in vain.

"The instigation of these vile men, who are not to be trifled with, they could not have been so easily enrolled in the outlying districts in the forest and mountain areas until all their own preparations had been completed. Brutal and bestial impatience got the upper hand, and horrible, primitive passions ran riot. What might have been if we had been attacked when all these plans had been completed is a matter for grave contemplation.

"The pity of it is that primitive and ignorant Africans, who do not realize that if the British and the Communists would only make their own peace, heaven help them, they would be apparently ignorant of the fact that the white man is a Communist in disguise and wait the coming of their master, the first to be liquidated when their masters are gone.

"I never hear of the Mau Mau in the Belgian Congo or Portuguese East Africa, and that is a pity. A Portuguese Government may well ask why the chaos has been allowed to develop in Kenya. It is a challenge to all European Colonial Powers. For the first time has appeared that laws governing African affairs in all African Colonies need co-ordination—those for the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, and the Central and East African territories under British rule.

Need for A Definite Policy

"The need for a definite policy, especially in relation to subversive activities, has been evident for a long time, and collection and definite action must be taken. So long as the present position is allowed to continue all these territories remain vulnerable to those very stealthy and able subversive propaganda from without. It will have to be met with counter-measures, great vigilance, and efficient control, but any measures must be planned inter-territorially and implemented on the same lines by each territory in close co-operation. Otherwise they will fail.

"It is fortunate for Africa that the Belgians and the Portuguese are realists. Their Colonial policy is realistic, and the African inhabitants of their territories are governed with justice and firmness, in contrast to the weakness and appeasement of the British Government, which the African does not understand or appreciate, and which must be rectified. The truth of the matter is that you cannot push primitive people over the coals. Time alone will make it possible for them to understand our democratic system and the responsibility of citizenship, and it will be a long, long time before they can be expected not to revert to the savagery of primitive peoples on the least provocation, especially when under the influence of witchcraft, superstition, and intimidation.

Wave of Violence in Nairobi Terrorists Attack African Schools

A LARGE-SCALE OPERATION to deal with a violent wave in Nairobi, where 12 murders by shooting had been committed in eight days, was started on Monday morning by police supported by reservists, troops, and units of the Home Guard. More than 17,000 Africans were screened in a house-to-house search, and many suspects detained.

On Saturday Mr. Sidney Davidson, a 53-year-old Australian, who has been described as carrying on a personal war with the chief Mau Mau leader, Dedan Kimathi, was wounded four times, twice in the stomach, once in his right hand, and once in the shoulder, by a terrorist at short range. Mr. Davidson was leading a patrol to the area to which he was being led by an informer. Mr. Davidson, who is a member of the Labour Department, is now in hospital. It is reported that he dubbed his assailant, who was using a sub-machine gun, with the butt of his rifle.

Fort Hall Post Overrun

One African policeman and 12 Kikuyu Guards were killed when terrorists overran a post in the Fort Hall area. The defenders fought to the last man. Three members of the gang and a shopkeeper who had aged as they grew, were found dead in the vicinity. Terrorists captured one Bren gun.

A gang of 20 terrorists near Nairobi was attacked by security forces which killed several, arrested others, and captured arms and ammunition.

An official record of the operations for the week ended last Thursday reports 42 incidents initiated by Mau Mau, 31 of which were Mau Mau attacks. Mau Mau captured 10 Mau Mau leaders, 70 Mau Mau wounded, 70 Mau Mau arrested, one Government officer missing, four Government officers killed, 100 firearms and 1000 rounds recovered.

During the past week attacks on African schools have increased, seven buildings having been destroyed. Recently

seven African teachers have been murdered and more than 20 pupils murdered or abducted. Mr. Hudson Mwangi, an African teacher, who saw his son and young sister thrown into a burning house, reported that the police and authorities the next day that he had seen the bodies.

An African soldier who got lost on a patrol near here and lost a Bren gun is awaiting trial for the murder of a European.

A campaign to kidnap European children by means of letters threatening to murder them has been started by terrorists in the burning area near the Aberdare forest, and raids have been carried out over a large area to steal cattle and supplies. Some of the cattle have been recovered by troops.

Last week five Kikuyu were executed in Nairobi for the murder of a European, Mr. Fergusson on New Year's day, when his partner Richard Bingley was also killed. Seven more Kikuyu, of whom four made an unsuccessful effort to escape from prison earlier in the week, were hanged in Nairobi on Thursday for the murder of the truck driver.

Prisoners' Aid Society

A KENYA DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY has been formed at the initiative of the Government, with the Commissioner for Law and Order as president, the Commissioner for Prisons as vice-president, and an officially-paid executive officer. An office in Nairobi has been provided, and grants will be available for special work and travelling expenses. An appeal has been made to persons of all races to become members of the association at not less than 2s. a year, and for associates who will also give personal service. There will be 30 members of the central council, of whom 20 shall be non-officials, have been nominated by the Government for one year. The remaining 10 members will be appointed from branches which are in course of formation in each of the main prison centres. An executive committee will be elected from 20 members of the council.

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PERSONALIA

MR. W. D. LEWIS has arrived from Nyasaland. AIR VICE-MARSHAL LORD BANDON has been made C.V.O.

MR. NORMAN GLADWELL reached London a few days ago from Kenya.

MR. R. J. BUTLER has been appointed Director of Surveys in Kenya.

SIR JOHN LAMB has sailed for Tanganyika in the RHODESIA CASTLE.

The MUKAMA of TORO is on his way back to Uganda in the LLANGIBBY CASTLE.

MR. J. B. GRIFFIN, Chief Justice in Uganda, has arrived in Lusaka.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW have returned to London from their visit to the Rhodesias.

A new edition of MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY'S "White Man's Country" is due for publication in a few days.

THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR has accepted an invitation to visit the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo.

MR. and MRS. P. B. JOELSON and Miss JOY JOELSON leave today for Madeira in the VINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. M. M. MADAN, of Nairobi, has passed his finals in the Bar examination in this country. He will shortly return to Kenya.

MR. P. D. THOMAS, district officer in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. THOMAS have arrived in this country on leave.

MR. LAURENCE USSHER and MRS. USSHER (formerly Lady Tait) have arrived in London from the Cape for a visit of about three months.

MR. J. H. ANDERSON has been appointed to the board of Messrs. J. H. ANDERSON & CO. in the place of MR. S. E. DILLI, who has resigned.

MR. A. N. BURROUGHS, deputy chairman of the National Bank of India and chairman of Messrs. Alex Laurie & Co., Ltd., is revisiting East Africa.

MR. W. V. BRELSFORD, Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. BRELSFORD have arrived in this country by air for a very short stay.

MR. R. K. S. HARVEY, general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and MRS. HARVEY have returned from their visit to Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. A. GORDON BROWN, editor of the Union-Castle Guides to Southern and East Africa, and MRS. BROWN sailed last week for the Cape in the BOINBURGH CASTLE.

CHIEFS MUHOYA KAGUMBE, DANDI CHUMA ARAP KITUP, and KIPROP ARAP TIPTI, of Kenya, returned to the Colony yesterday after a two-weeks' visit to this country.

MR. J. M. R. MACLENNAN, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia for the United Kingdom, and MRS. MACLENNAN are on their way home in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. J. PAIN, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, with MRS. PAIN and their two children, will sail on Saturday for Mombasa in the UGANDA.

CANON J. MCLEOD CAMPBELL, general secretary since 1932 of the Overseas Council (formerly the Missionary Council) of the Church Assembly, will retire at the end of this year.

Mrs. HAROLD EVANS, Director of Information at the Colonial Office, is about to visit the East and Central African territories. She expects to be away from London for two months.

THE GOVERNOR of MALAWI and SOFALA, the MAYOR of BEIRA, MONSENHO, and the members of Government, Ministers and leaders of the various political movements were present at a luncheon given for MR. J. H. BURROUGHS, Chairman of Trans-Zambesia Railways, when he recently arrived in Beira. Both MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of the railway, and MR. DURA spoke in Portuguese.

Miss SHEILA SIM, an actress who is taking part in the film "West of Zanzibar," arrived in Zanzibar on Saturday. MR. ANTHONY STEEL, another of the principals, is also here.

MR. R. R. FIDDIAN GREEN, who lived many years in Nairobi, has been elected President of the Sales Managers' Association of Southern Africa. His headquarters are now in Johannesburg.

MR. RALPH GIBSON, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and formerly London manager, and MRS. GIBSON are on their way to the Union, where Mr. GIBSON will preside over the South African board.

MR. J. J. LARDNER, who has been appointed stores superintendent of the East African Railways and Harbours in succession to MR. H. LOWLES, has for the past seven years held a similar appointment with the Nigerian Railways.

SIR ROBERT HOWE has accepted an invitation from General Nequib to attend the first anniversary celebrations of his *tour a year* ago to-day. The visit to Cairo will last 10 days, and the Governor-General will be accompanied by 25 officials from the Sudan.

Recent appointments under the East Africa High Commissions include MR. JOHN JOHNSTON as Deputy Director of the E.A. Literature Bureau and MISS ROSIE MARY HELEN LOWE as Acting Director of the E.A. Fisheries Research Laboratory, Jinja, Uganda.

In recognition of their services to Africa, SIR GODFREY BRUCE, SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, SIR ERNEST GUEST, SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, and the BARRON, DEVILLE JONES have been awarded honorary degrees by Witwatersrand University.

MR. COLIN R. M. PRESTON, who has been elected chairman of the Lake George Water Corporation, and following the resignation of MR. G. S. FELL for health reasons, is a director of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and British Metal Corporation, Ltd.

MR. ERIEZA BIRUMA, assistant agricultural officer in Bugabula, Uganda, is now in Britain on a four-months' bursary awarded by the British Council, to follow a programme arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture. He was educated at Makerere College agricultural school and was head of the Busoga district council.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. LESLIE ORME, formerly of Tanganyika Territory, has been elected a deputy chairman of the Royal Insurance Company and its subsidiary, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, of both of which he was previously a director. Colonel Orme also serves on the board of the Midland Bank and the council of the British Cotton Growing Association.

A summer school for officers of the co-operative staff of the Colonial Services opened in Oxford on Monday and ends on Saturday. Among those present were Messrs. B. J. SURRIDGE, Adviser on Co-operation to the Secretary of State, C. F. CAMPBELL and J. M. ROSS, of Uganda, J. L. STAMFORD-BURROUGHS and L. C. POWELL, of Northern Rhodesia, E. A. CHAMMAN, of Tanganyika, and J. W. SHAMER, of the Sudan.

Now that the Lake Victoria Hotel, Entebbe, is wholly owned by the Uganda Development Corporation, a new board has been appointed, consisting of MESSRS. C. C. SPENCER, J. F. C. TROUGHTON, R. A. LAWRENCE and R. E. MERTON with MR. A. E. FRANKLIN as chairman. MR. A. E. ALLEN, lately general manager of the Holborn and Frascati restaurants in London, has been appointed general manager. The former manager, MAJOR A. E. BROWN, has resigned and left Entebbe.

REAL ESTATE

To LET from October for 12 months. Fully furnished flat 2 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, Ascot, electric, central heating, bed and table linen, and bath. Mrs. RAUNER, 5, Bedford Gardens, N.W.3.

Queen Mother and Princess Return End of Southern Rhodesian Tour

THE QUEEN MOTHER AND PRINCESS MARGARET arrived back in London on Friday by Czelet from their 17-day tour of Southern Rhodesia. At Conon Airport they were greeted by The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. The captain of the aircraft, Captain P. W. Cane, was thanked by the Queen Mother for "a wonderful flight."

On the tarmac were Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Oliver Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. B. Ross, Deputy High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and airport officials.

The Royal visitors landed at 10.15 on Thursday morning and a ceremonial drive from Government House, and had travelled via Entebbe, Khartoum, Beirut, and Rome.

Final Visit to Tobacco Auctions

Their last visit in the Colony had been to the tobacco auctions in the capital. For an hour they toured the crowded sales floors, hearing explanation from Mr. F. Cooksey, director of the auctions. The Queen Mother was intrigued by the high pitched, saccadic chatter of the six auctioneers, four of whom are Americans. Several hundred guests followed the Queen Mother and Princess as they left for Government House.

En route they stopped at Parliament House, and visited an exhibition depicting the Colony's brief Parliamentary history. Met by the Speaker, Mr. F. I. F. Wilson, and the Clerk of the House, Colonel G. E. Wells, the Royal visitors spoke to members of the House and their wives.

In the afternoon Salisbury Park provided for a large civic garden party. Detachments of Scouts, guides, Red Cross and St. John ambulance workers, youth organizations, ex-Service men, and others mingled with pioneers and their wives and leading citizens. Business houses in the city were closed for this occasion. The Mayor of Salisbury, Mr. W. S. Sandford, and the Mayoress greeted the Queen Mother and the Princess, who were accompanied by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. J. M. Greenfield.

On the previous day the Royal visitors had received a great welcome in the native village of Mawa, 50 miles from Salisbury. A dancing "jester" flourishing assegai and battle-axe, held up their car as it approached the showground, and as the massed Africans saw the Queen Mother and the Princess they clapped hands, cheered, and shouted. After a Royal salute given by a guard of honour from the Rhodesian African Rifles, Chief Mangwande, recognized as one of Southern Rhodesia's most able and progressive Native chiefs, delivered the address of welcome.

Chief's Welcome

"Welcome, mother of our gracious Queen and British Empire," he declaimed, "in which space and distance have become of small account when words and works may encircle the globe as do the sun, so that no part of the Earth may brood in darkness. Welcome also to the daughter of our honored Empire. This was our dream come true that really should cross your threshold. It is good."

The Queen Mother told the assembly that she was happy to fulfil a promise made during the last Royal tour in 1947 to visit them again. After leading the party to the site, she had been presented children and presents of the area. A native agricultural show was inspected, and Princess Margaret laid the foundation stone of an African women's club.

The evening 1,400 guests attended an interracial

reception at Government House, Salisbury. Africans, Asians, and Coloured people and their wives were among those attending from all areas.

Company of Commonwealth Venturers

M.P.'s Appeal for £1,000,000

AN APPEAL FOR £1M. for the formation of a Company of Commonwealth Venturers is being made by Mr. Peter Baker, Conservative M.P. for Norfolk South, friends of whom will subscribe £250,000 if there is adequate public support.

The immediate objects are:—

- (1) To bring the leaders of the spiritual faith in the Commonwealth together in a Commonwealth assembly so that they may harness together the spiritual impulses and moral values of our diverse communities and especially forge a strong spiritual bond for youth.
- (2) To promote, in the changed world economic conditions, a policy for land and food development.
- (3) To promote a common policy of economic development and financial health, securing the requisite capital investment where it is obtainable from our own sources. To support this policy of development of the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth for the Commonwealth, the company will campaign for the establishment of a Commonwealth Savings Board.
- (4) To encourage free development in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, and to liberate initiative from the restraint of bureaucratic controls.
- (5) To complement in every possible way co-operation of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments by closer unity and understanding between their peoples.

The Democratic Party, formed by the old Association of Afrikaners in Southern Rhodesia, has been officially dissolved, and its members urged to join the newly formed Confederation.

A Yerse trail, my Friend



Smoked under the leaf this strand of tobacco from the Yerse's pocket shows the Yerse's taste for the finest tobacco. You know a different taste in a Yerse's pipe and the Yerse's most carefully selected. Why? My dear fellow Yerse, he is pipe smoker, Yerse, and Yerse's pipe can be smoked your favorite brand and Yerse's pipe.

FAMOUS FOR MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS

Parliament

Restoring Law and Order in Kenya
Questions to Colonial Secretary

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY REFUSED in the House of Commons last week a request by Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) that a commission be appointed to investigate the consequences of the order made in Kenya permitting the armed forces, police forces, and civilian officials to shoot to kill in the case of those who resisted arrest or attempted to escape.

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware of the widespread disquiet in this matter? While recognizing the discipline in the armed forces and the heroism of lone soldiers, it is a matter of concern that both the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief have sounded warnings on this question. Soldiers, policemen, lawyers, and journalists have brought evidence on this matter, and should not the Government make the kind of inquiry now proposed?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "I am glad the hon. member put down this question, because I think he is under some misapprehension. There is no blanket authority to shoot to kill. The ordinary principles of English law apply, namely, that only the amount of force may be used that is reasonably necessary in individual circumstances in order to effect an arrest. I consider that the statements made by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief are entirely proper. The Commander-in-Chief said 'I will not tolerate a breach of discipline leading to unfair treatment of anybody' and all cases in which evidence can be produced will be investigated."

Mr. WOOD (Lab.): "Would the Minister agree that allegations have been made about beatings of Africans the charges lie not against the armed forces but Crown but against the Kenya Police?"

Allegations Against Police

Mr. LYTTELTON: "Some allegations have been made against the Kenya Native police as well as against Europeans. There have been some convictions already. Speaking from memory, I think it is five or six. When evidence is produced those concerned will be pursued with severity."

Mr. LAHALE (Lab.): "Will the Minister tell us what provisions there are for an inquiry when people are shot or killed in these circumstances? Is there an inquest, and if so, by whom? If there is an inquiry, what evidence is called? What rights are given to members of the family to give evidence?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "Certainly it is open for an inquest to be held. Inquests are held."

Mr. HASTINGS (Lab.): "Will the Minister say what provisions he is taking to make sure that all people likely to be involved know the risks they are running if they make any attempt to avoid arrest?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "We can do nothing in these matters. On the other point, I might add in reply to the expression of dissent that all cases of sudden death were examined to see if they were due to a disease under Section 39 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is open to him to hold an inquest in any case where he is not satisfied."

Mr. Mr. EDELMAN (Lab.) asked how many Mau Mau terrorists have been killed, how many wounded and how many captured since April 1, 1953, or since the nearest convenient date for which statistics are available.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "From the beginning of the emergency to July 6, 1,300 Africans were killed by the security forces, 14 are believed to have been wounded, and 2,673 were taken prisoner. Between March 27 and July 6, the corresponding figures are 1,062 killed and 342 believed wounded. Between May 1 and July 31, 223 persons were taken prisoner."

Mr. EDELMAN: "Is there not a remarkable and disquieting disproportion between the number killed and the number wounded? Is it not the case now that any African found in a forbidden area may be shot dead without the charge of carrying a weapon or of carrying ruthlessness to an extreme?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The hon. member is largely misinformed upon this matter. Nobody can be shot in any of these areas unless he is resisting arrest or attempting to escape from arrest. That is not the prohibited areas. The ordinary provisions of law will apply in these areas as in other areas."

Mr. J. DUGDALE (Lab.): "Are we to understand that the Minister considers that all those Africans who have been shot were actually terrorists? Is he quite categorical that they were or were many others shot who were not?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "I am not asking a question, but by and large my answer to that would be 'Yes.' It is impossible for anybody to tell, when they are sitting in a room, whether a man is an ordinary criminal or a member of a terrorist gang."

Mr. WELLS: "Is it not a very disgusting state of affairs that the course of what appears to be three and a half months, 1,300 alleged Mau Mau terrorists have been killed, which is actually twice the number of the fatal casualties which have sustained in Korea since the beginning of the emergency?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The right hon. gentleman said three months. The figures I have are from the beginning of the emergency to July 6, which is a period of about 10 months."

Mr. S. SILVER: "How do you explain the fact that four or five are shot, and would not it be before arrest it is possible to say whether the person is supposed to be a terrorist, an ordinary criminal, or a law-abiding citizen?"

Proportion of Killed to Wounded

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman is entirely wrong. His arithmetic is wrong. I have a figure of 2,673 terrorists taken prisoner and 1,300 killed. That makes out four killed to one wounded. On that matter, those who resist arrest in these areas are actually liable to be breaking the law."

Mr. NOEL BAKER (Lab.): "From the universal experience of all military operations that the number of wounded and very often the number of prisoners, as in the number of fatal casualties, there is not a very great disproportion. It has been indicated in recent months, may I say, the Secretary of State to examine it very closely."

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The danger of these matters are well known to the Kenya Government, and the reasons for the high proportion of those killed is that the number of operations are increasing and the number of people being shot are increasing. It is necessary to clean up these gangs."

Mr. WATERHOUSE (Lab.): "Is the right hon. member aware of the fact that in this House, and in Africa, it is extremely difficult to get a fair and accurate account of the number of people who are shot?"

Mr. EDELMAN: "In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply I beg to ask the hon. member what cause this matter on the part of the Government, the earliest opportunity of the hon. member to ask the Colonial Secretary (I) what authority he had given to Mr. Davo Davidson to kill the Mau Mau subjects in Kenya, how many of Her Majesty's subjects had been shot by Mr. Davo Davidson. Mr. LYTTELTON: "Mr. Davidson is a Kenya Government officer, and he has the same authority as other officers. It includes authority to use force, and in the voluntary causing of death, if this is necessary, when persons fail to stop when challenged in protected and special areas. The only engagement in which Mr. Davidson is known to have been engaged was on July 27, 1953, when with a party of police he killed three terrorists who were wanted for murder and who failed to stop when challenged."

Press Report on "Lone-Star Gunman"

Mr. PAGET: "Has the right gentleman had his attention drawn to the picture of Mr. Davidson which appeared in the Daily Express, and to the caption underneath it: 'It looks as if Davo Davidson, a lone-star gunman of Kenya, has got his way. He has been dealing with military leaders, meet the Mau Mau terrorists with "Wild West" methods as described by Tommore Cooper to his cronies about the war against the redskins.' Now his plan seems to be to separate the redskins from the whites?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The Minister is not responsible for that."

Mr. PAGET: "I was just ending my question. I am asking the Minister whether his attention has been drawn to that, and whether the accuracy of the figures do not show that in the case of extermination is, in fact, being carried out?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The hon. and learned gentleman must realize that my responsibilities towards him are to give him accurate information which I derive from official sources."

Mr. Mr. STOKES (Lab.): "We go to gather from what the Minister has said that the hon. member is not as usual, completely inaccurate?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "I have given the official figures in the report in the Daily Express, and I am comparing my figures with theirs."

MR. PAGE: "Is the Minister aware that Mr. Davidson reported to have killed 33 terrorists, who are now on his automatic file and 45 more?"

MR. LYELL: "I cannot give the information which is derived from official sources as to the effect of the only engagement in which Mr. Davidson is known to have shot any person was on February 27, when he killed three terrorists wanted for murder."

MR. WIGG: "In view of the unsatisfactory reply given by the Secretary of State, I give notice that I shall raise the matter of the adjournment, and when I do so I hope that the Minister will tell me."

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. member has no right to raise the matter on this adjournment, and he must refer his remarks till then. He wants to write to the Secretary of State. I would not interfere with his right to do so."

MR. BROCKWAY asked Mr. Lyell if he would take the initiative in establishing an inter-racial commission including representatives of India and Pakistan to study recommendations regarding the steps to be taken to establish a frontier of racial peace between the two countries.

MR. LYELL: "No, sir. The House is aware that as soon as conditions permit it is intended to hold a conference of political leaders and representatives of all races in Kenya. This will include representatives of the Asian community resident in Kenya on whose participation it is not necessary that Indians or Pakistanis should participate."

MR. BROCKWAY: "As the Indian and Pakistan population in Kenya are as great as the European population, would it not be desirable that the co-operation of India and Pakistan should be secured in this matter?"

MR. LYELL: "No, sir. This matter raises very wide questions. The United Kingdom Government as such are not represented, nor would it be proper for India or Pakistan to take part in the discussion."

The annual report for 1952 of the East African Statistical Department records an increase in the demand for detailed economic and statistical information, which in many cases it was unable to provide. Population estimates and figures on Africa are very much in demand, but no action exists in the world. Cost of living figures were next in demand, followed by financial and trade studies.

Confederate Party Congress Opens in Salisbury Today

THE NEWLY FORMED CONFEDERATE PARTY of Southern Rhodesia met in Salisbury today. A statement by the organizers declares that they are actuated by anxiety regarding the current political trend and the future of Central Africa.

A provisional committee consists of Mr. G. R. Musgrave (chairman), Mrs. Max Danziger, Mr. J. R. Dennis Young, O.C., M.P., Mr. A. D. Mentz, Mr. H. A. Albert, Mr. E. W. H. Cresswell-George, Mr. H. J. du Toit, Mr. P. H. J. Labuschagne, P. A. Newton, A. Skeen, and J. C. Welman.

"There has been a regrettable spirit of petty antagonism between the main European elements in Rhodesia since the formation of the party, encouraged by extremists in both camps, has led to the formation of national fronts which, if persisted in, will seriously prejudice the future of the European. The party will resolve to stand unflinching to external pressures, including British foreign policy, which are calculated to embarrass European settlement in Africa. The party recognizes the permanent existence of separate communities and considers that the only way to racial harmony lies in giving each group the opportunity of developing its own area in its own area in the service of its own people. The party political pattern visualized for the Federal State will provide for local political autonomy for European and Native areas with an overall federal political authority.

"The party accepts the necessity for European political and leadership for the foreseeable future, but recognizes the importance of providing training and adequate scope for advancement by the Natives in their own areas."

The East African Governments have provisionally agreed to raise the salary scale for their civil servants starting them at £410, rising to £565 (at which there would be a retirement pension) and then to £640, with the possibility of reaching £720 by increments of £20 annually.

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Press Comment on Federation

THE CASE FOR THE LAW of the Central African Federation Bill has been noted without comment by many newspapers which in the past two years have given much publicity to criticisms of the Bill.

A recent article in the Daily Express said: "The federal principle is by itself dead. To bring in federation with a brutal disregard for African opinion or reactions has been to take a dangerous and avoidable risk. There has not been, and is not likely to be, opposition in the shape of insurrection. Neither that nor open civil disobedience would have done itself only in a few districts of Nyasaland, but in a real danger. What is to be feared is a slow withdrawal by the African into himself, a degenerating of the spirit of schizophrenic mistrust of the new world rising around him which could wither the fruits of federation before they ripen."

The risk may dwindle if the winners in the argument are the generous and understanding, and the beaten side do not continue to lose heart. It is more than likely that more can be done now to secure progress than in this danger in Africa can here.

Whatever the constitutional form, partnership cannot become a real thing until there are plenty of African professional men and skilled craftsmen who can hold their own in any company. The projected university opening its doors are useless unless they lead up to them the steps of adequate primary and secondary education.

There is a tremendous task here, in which Britain has a part to play, and not only through the Colonial Governments. Africans can be helped directly, and not through official channels, by support of the Christian missions, and vastly important in education, and gifts to the new university, or by personal service, best of all, the way lies open for it. For instance, if local authorities in this country could at last devise some system of allowing teachers to volunteer for a spell in Africa without sacrificing their pension rights solid contributions would have been made.

Opportunities for Friends of Africans

"The trade union movement and co-operative movement can help greatly if they can form a strong and links with the corresponding African bodies as they grow. All these opportunities stand before the friends of the Africans.

If they are ignored, it will be no substitute to pass resolutions denouncing Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir R. Welensky as Fascists (which they are not by a thousand miles) or demanding instant African self-government on the Gold Coast model, when the Africans concerned are a generation behind the Gold Coast in their march towards western civilization. These are noise words to hide faint wills."

The Times wrote that the Royal Assent lended a chapter of disputation and opened one of opportunity to serve the security, advancement and welfare of all the inhabitants, and to foster partnership and co-operation between them. The leading article continued:

"The proofs must be given in deeds as in words. The university for all races is one earnest of good intentions. It needs many others beside it, guarantees of African rights and chances of advancement, as merit deserves, in industry, in politics, and in the whole range of life of the new community.

"The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland can be the finest achievement in the new Commonwealth of the British Empire. It must be made so by the establishment of a firm basis in promise, of equal rights for all the men."

The theory, long held by some Rhodesians, that a network of passages and chambers existed below the lower basins has been tested by a party of Salisbury people, whose search was in vain. They were authorized by the Ancient Monuments Commission to undertake an excavation in the enclosure of the elliptical temple, which was dug at a point beneath which it had been suggested that two underground passages met. Solid granite was encountered at 9ft. 6in., and a one-inch hole drilled for a further 10ft. proved that the chance of any passage having been hewn out of the rock was negligible. No significant passages were unearthed.

Sir Eboe Pirbhai on Kenya's Problems

Self-interest Must Be Abandoned

SIR EBOE PIRBHAJI said in a speech on Monday that Kenya has before her a bright future, so long as all residents, Indian and African, work together, as one community, and make the most of the country's resources. This was said whatever difficulties we face, only on the basis of a foundation of law and order. Terrorism has no place in our country. Politically and socially there are bound to be difficulties in any young country which has a multi-racial population. African grievances, like the troubles of other countries, can be solved by constitutional methods and mutual understanding.

We intend by planned social and economic development, by education and the recognition of every man's right to a fair opportunity (whether he is European) to build a better future for Kenya.

General Parkins is doing the giant job of eliminating terrorism. Our part is to support the Governor in his plans and projects for development. In African housing, and general training in the creation of a postman and new businesses and enterprise, and the better agriculture, Kenya offers every widening scope for all communities.

To achieve these things we must abandon self-interest as communities, substitute constant suggestions for party political propaganda (which does harm to Kenya instead of good), overcome racial problems, work together, and make sure that the future is free from fear or bitterness.

Inquiry into Port of Mombasa

Committee of Concern and Advice

A SHARPLY CRITICALLY leading article has appeared in the Mombasa Times about the work of the Port of Mombasa Committee. It said, inter alia:

"The main we examine the decisions of the High Commission of the Recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Working of the Port of Mombasa, and we think there must be some very red faces among the gentlemen who sat to decide the very difficult task of the working of the port.

They were on a very shaky basis for our Railway and Harbours, and we have extremely able administrators and technicians, whose practical experience has been put to a gruelling test during the past decade.

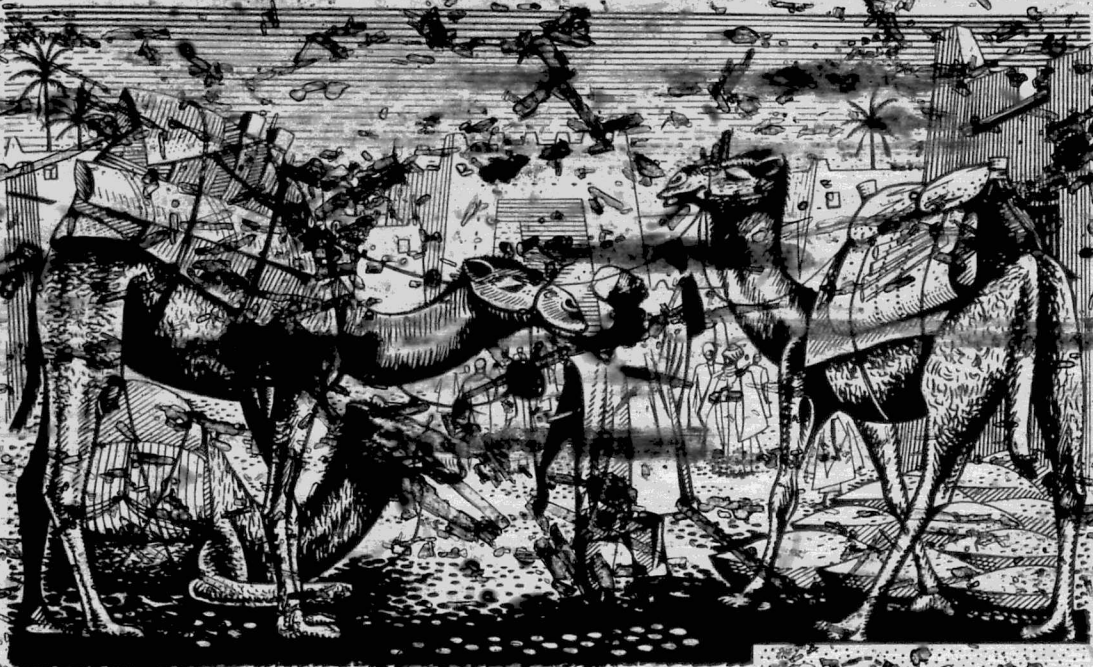
These men know their port but they have been faced with three problems, and are unable to forecast at the own's end that they could develop with the almost limitless facilities of the problem of raising money for the necessary expansion, and (b) the problem of procuring materials when a smog was found.

"The reports made by amateurs, and their handling of it was amateurish. They learned that future programmes included a multitude of unco-ordinated plans. These ready-made plans were included in the report as major recommendations. Apart from that, the final analysis of the report contains little of interest.

"The committee was an all-rounder. One man from the Port of Mombasa, or from a South African port organization, should have gone to work with the committee of what he was tackling.

"The people who wished for the committee's inquiry have not had the time to study its recommendations. We leave it to them to consider whether they have had their money's worth, or whether the able ones could not have made a better job of it. They may also be wondering, as many are, whether the inquiry was necessary at all."

Proposals for a properly constituted Department of Information in Kenya are about to be considered by the Legislative Council.



THE CAMEL TRAIN. Transport takes many forms to-day in the ancient valley of Kano. For though lorries, railways and aeroplanes now carry goods and passengers to and fro with modern speed and comfort, the long, winding lines of the camel trains still wind their way from the Sahara as they have done from time immemorial.

The routes these camel trains follow are mainly the routes of the old caravans, which were originally the only trade links between the interior of Africa and the Mediterranean. Banded together for protection against bandits—a caravan might contain as many as twenty thousand camels—the old merchants made their deliberate way from oasis to oasis across the great desert carrying gold, ivory, ostrich feathers, cotton cloth and corn.

Our branches in Nigeria are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions, or local commercial and banking. Please address your initial enquiries to our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



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DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS



Letter to the Editor

East African Railways and Harbours

Comments by Sir Godfrey

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Before the last war, and again since the war, this fair Kenya has steadily advanced by good deeds and words a reputation for some quarters for being difficult, touchy, unfair, and unreasonableness. That a tremendous difference there would be if we could see more frequently the other person's point of view and recognize with generosity, merit and loyal service! The most recent example of the way we have again failed is in the treatment of our transport services. What magnificent services they rendered during the war, with inadequate staff? Never once did they fail, and year after year new records were created. There was little criticism then. Indeed, the generals who relied so much on the Railways and Harbours at that time were generous and outspoken in their praise.

After the war things changed. The Administration had to face unprecedented growth in traffic demands, which slumps had frequently been prophesied. Enormous efforts were made to get equipment and the money to pay for it from sources which could not meet demands. Again in spite of these difficulties, new records were made each year in an attempt to cope. Valiant efforts were made by every member of the staff, from the general manager downwards, and remarkable results were obtained.

But there was some inevitable congestion at times, and a heavy due to lack of freight-shippers and suppliers, which then became the staff were blamed, and blame was laid out regardless of justice regarding of the mistakes that were being achieved. Who could blame any one of the staff because embittered by the treatment meted out to them?

At last a commission of enquiry on the working of the ports was demanded, wasting more time of busy men going about their country's business, in addition to looking for faults to criticize. One would have thought that there would also have been some where where praise was due, but I have failed to find it.

The report of that commission has been published, and its uselessness has been exposed first by the Administration itself in pointing out many of the recommendations were in fact already being carried out, secondly, by the Transport Advisory Council, and chiefly of non-officials who understood the real difficulties, and finally, by the High Commission, which very fairly pointed out that the Administration was not responsible for financial policy.

But even these comments do not bring out the real facts of life. They are to be found in simple details in the annual reports and success reports as the staff members which are widely distributed but are not very widely read. The annual report for 1952 is with the printers, and is about to be issued months ahead, be it noted, in spite of its size, of most other annual reports.

Some advance figures are already known. What do they say about the efficiency of the much criticized Railway and Harbour services? Here are a few which I have picked at random and which the layman can understand.

Cost to the Public of Rail Transport.—Out of 100 tons of public traffic about two-thirds, or 2.3m. tons, travel at rates ranging from 5 cents per ton mile to 12 1/2 cents. About 30,000 tons are handled at rates varying from 14 1/2 to 20 1/2 cents. What road transport could compete with those figures at a cost or in tonnage moved?

Capital Expenditure.—On the amalgamation of the P.A.R.

H. in 1951, the capital account stood at £36m. To-day, five years later, the capital commitment is in the region of £100m. What great rate of expansion could have been accepted or paid for?

Traffic is still growing by leaps and bounds. Total goods tonnage for 1952 will be over 4.7m. Compare that with the figures of the 1920s.

Rolling Stock.—For some time delays in manufacturing and delivery at home, our railways have received a few of the latest and most modern locomotives on any metre-gauge line in the world, and many more are about to arrive.

Operating Efficiency.—The mileages worked by each locomotive per month are phenomenal for such conditions, and have been noted by way of advertisement all over the world by the manufacturers for years. The same efficiency applies to the passenger wagons and coaches.

Staff.—The staff of the Administration for fair dealing, adequate working conditions, proper housing, etc., etc., is well known. There have been few staff troubles. For 10 years it has been the aim of the management so to administer its staff that there would be no need for staff and staff associations. As Mr. Dalton, the general manager, has said: "The management should always be a jump ahead of the staff."

I could go on but enough, I hope, has been recorded to show that our Railways and Harbours compare favourably with any other railway of its size and conditions in the world. I have some knowledge of these matters, and as an ex-general manager of a great railway. Let us say "Well done" for a change.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Yours faithfully, G. D. RHODES.

Only very recently has the Church shown great interest about these vital relations between the Gospel and the work of the business man. It is a matter of hope that questions of food, clothing and shelter, and the use of soil and company men and property in the centre of our life. Miss Phyllis L. Garlick, in "Journey with Hope".



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Mombasa Cathedral Needs £12,000

Mother Church of Christian Work in Kenya

THE MOTHER Church of all Christian missionary work in Kenya, Mombasa Memorial Cathedral, is in such urgent need of financial assistance that £12,000 is required for restoration work and provision of a new organ.

It was in July, 1903, that the foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Eliot, but it is rather less than a century since Krapf and Reibmann, the first missionaries in East Africa, began their work in Mombasa.

The word "Memorial" appears in the title of the Cathedral because it especially commemorates the work of three men; (1) the Rev. L. Manington, the first Bishop of East Equatorial Africa, who was ordained in Uganda in 1847, following the capture of the Rev. R. H. Parker, and a camp, who, in 1848, spent 18 months of a consecrated life in the service of the Holy See, work as honorary assistant secretary of the Diocese of Mombasa.

An unusual aspect of the appeal is that its chief supporters are not confined to the Church of England; among them is the Rev. A. G. Alderwood, moderator of the Church of Scotland in Kenya, a representative of which, Mr. J. MacGillivray, is serving on the appeal fund committee, of which the Rev. R. J. Lupp is chairman.

The Bishop of the Diocese, Mr. Leonard Beecher, points out that the Memorial Cathedral is the first church which many people have entered in Africa after a long sea voyage, and that very many of these have been urged into Sir Evelyn Baring and the Archbishop of Canterbury ask for generous public support.

Donations should be sent to Mombasa Cathedral Restoration Fund, Box 5, Mombasa.

Deep-Water Fishing In Lake Victoria

Uganda Development Corporation's Plan

THE UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, in conjunction with the Basoga African Local Government is establishing a new company, Deep Water Fishing Co., Ltd., to discover by research, whether edible fish can be found in payable quantities in the deep waters of Lake Victoria. If there are in these quantities of fish, the corporation will acquire fishing gear, modern craft and machinery for the purpose of carrying out the plan.

Lake Victoria is one of the largest and richest only one shallow water fishery in the world, and is used by African fishermen and European methods. Large quantities of fish are caught each year, but the quantities do not nearly meet the demand.

Little is known about the deep waters of the lake, which has some highly edible fish. The corporation feels that it is desirable to explore these waters by modern methods, and that this can be done only by power craft with modern fishing gear.

The Uganda Government and Basoga African Local Government have made financial arrangements with the Uganda Development Corporation and its Basoga agents for the new company. Mr. J. Deane, a local civil servant, is the managing director of the company since 1933.

Handicrafts have been developed in the past 100 miles from Basoga and others have been placed on Scottish motor fishing boats and a boat dryer. The industry is to be developed by trawling and the use of gill nets, and subsequently to dry or smoke the catches by modern methods. Capital expenditure is being kept as low as possible.

The company will not fish in the shallow waters, so the question of competition with the fishermen will not arise.

British Officials in The Sudan

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL wrote in *The Times* on Saturday.

"A merited welcome has been accorded by His Government to the statement of the Prime Minister of the Sudan that, though the Africanisation of the public service has made great strides, a full and governing Gold Coast is needed and want the services of British officers for some years to come and intend to make every effort to induce them to remain."

"What a contrast is provided by the case of the Sudan where the position is exactly similar and where, in ample evidence that the Sudanese themselves are now ready to purchase Egyptian position of their independence at a high price, would wish to pursue the same course."

"Under the terms of the agreement signed by the Government with Egypt last February, it appears that a Sudanisation committee has to complete the Sudanisation of the Administration, the police, and the Sudan Defence Force within three years, in spite of the fact that it is demonstrably impossible for the Sudanese to find trained men to take the place of the British provincial governors and district commissioners in the near future."

Author's Trip

THE LATE MR. CARPMAN, author of several books, including *The Blue Funnel Line*, is touring the East African continent with his wife. He will be in Mombasa on July 15, and will spend some months in Kenya. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Courtauld, Colonel Courtauld on the council of the Outward Bound Trust, are planning a sea and a mountain school to provide a refuge for between 15 and 20 youth, of whom one is afflicted with danger. The sea school was started in 1919 by Mr. Courtauld, Hon. chairman of the Blue Funnel Line, and Mr. Kurt Hahn, headmaster of Gordonstoun School. Colonel Courtauld was a first-class master at sea before the war, one of his English pupils was a member of Edinburgh. He hopes that a mountain school may be established in Southern Rhodesia.

The Pongwe Reserve in Northern Rhodesia is to be increased to a European population of 1,000. The present strength is 2,000 more than 100 British and about 400 African.

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VIROL - THE GOOD FOOD FOR GROWTH

Federation for East Africa Position of Asian Indians

THE CURRENT QUARTERLY ISSUE of the *East African Broadsheet* says, under the heading "Federation for East Africa":

For many years federation has been regarded as a very desirable objective. Much lip-service has been paid to it, but signs of willingness to make the sacrifices it would demand have been lacking. Meanwhile, as each territory has sought to work out its own salvation in its own special circumstances, the improvement (despite the High Commission) has been in the reverse direction with ever-increasing momentum. Local achievement has led to laudable local patriotism and equally deplorable inter-territorial jealousy, often coloured by differing attitudes to racial issues.

"Federation in Central Africa is all but founded on the white." The presence of the white in Africa makes the racial question far more complex and proportionately more dangerous. Unfortunately, the marked respect in which racial developments have emerged in the three territories is racial.

It is hard to see how to offer to the African the things which he craves for: his political aspirations; his economic needs; his sympathy denied him elsewhere; the European race, only in Kenya apart from small and isolated outlying groups, and the white man's privilege, the chief of all, which is an immense obstacle to federation.

The Attitude of the Indian

When circumstances being so different, the white v. black issue is less serious than in Central Africa, but it might be made for the sake of closer association between Asian minorities and the African politicians. It is probably no overstatement to say that federation will ultimately depend upon the attitude of the Indian, who may well have it in his power to tip the balance either way. The need therefore for the European to carry the Indian with him in his desire for federation is compelling.

The tributes of successive Colonial Secretaries, and their avowed conviction that for the good of the African white settlement must continue, went far towards winning support for the settler. The ground thus gained has been largely lost by the recent emergence in African opinion of an unprecedentedly strong and the tragedy of the Indian. Both have tended to emphasize the white v. black issue, than which nothing more certainly arouses the passions.

Many now believe that the settlers have no answer to nationalism, whether African or Asian, other than repression. Those who foster and encourage this erroneous belief can unfortunately point conveniently to the disabilities imposed on Indians in Nairobi, and the colour prejudice which binds the British to the presence in their midst of a leaven, albeit a small one, of highly educated and industrious Indians who, with a little encouragement, might contribute much to racial harmony.

"In East Africa one too often hears that it was a pusillanimous Government in Westminster which imposed our Indian Empire, whereas the root cause was British racial exclusiveness. It is a question which many in Africa have yet to face."

Infant Enterprise

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Gerard Quinn of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, is the subject of a page news in Southern Rhodesia. Leaving his home one morning on his bicycle, he called to his grandmother and the young boy said: "I'm going to fly to Johannesburg." "Thinking that he was on his way to the Johannesburg and his grandmother merely smiled," Gerard was, in fact, pedalling steadily to Bulawayo airport, a mile away. Then he piled his bicycle in the official car park, joined the passengers who waited out to the plane, entered the plane, and chose a vacant seat. The passenger-door having been closed, Gerard beckoned a steward and ordered three iced drinks. But the appearance of an air hostess spoiled Gerard's hopes of joining his 12-year-old girl playmate, who had flown to Johannesburg earlier that week.

NEWS ITEMS

In an inter-tribal affray between Kaviriri and the Ugandan and neighbouring Suk in Kenya, only the month seven Suk were killed and four wounded.

The main Order in Council to give effect to the new Federal Constitution for Rhodesia and Nyasaland will probably be debated on July 28 in both Houses of Parliament.

The Sudan rifle shooting team, possibly the best in the place in the Junior Kolapore competition, on Friday and won the Junior Mackinnon Cup with a score of 320 out of a possible 400 points.

A gazette of Crown lands, available for sale in Southern Rhodesia has been published. There is one block in the Bulawayo district, eight in Darwin, seven in Mtoko, 10 in Drungwe and two each in Matebo, Hartley, and ...

Squadron Leader Alan Charles Gratwicke, D.F.C., who served with Bomber Command, and received two severe head injuries in the recent war, was found guilty but insane when charged before the High Court in ... the murder of an African on his farm in ...

Four aircraft of the East Africa flight and three of the Sudan flight are ready on airfields in the Northern Province of the Sudan to attack locust swarms entering the territory from the east and north-east. Some 11,000 gallons of spray have been allocated to the landing grounds in the Northern, Kordofan, Kassala and Khartoum Provinces.

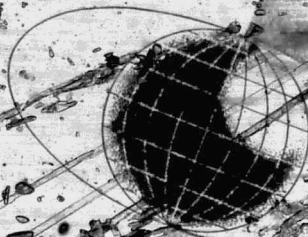
A Salisbury wood-carver, Mr. Adolfo Marques, spent 697 hours working on a photograph frame which was presented to the Queen Mother by the Portuguese community of the Colony. In the Portuguese Renaissance style, it was carved from a solid mahogany block and is 18 inches long and 12 inches wide. It is placed in a velvet-covered box.

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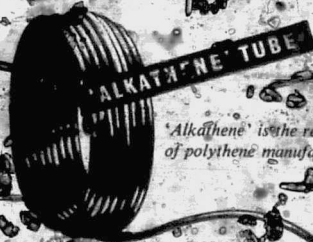
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Race Relations in Africa

Sir John Slessor on the Challenge

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR JOHN SLESSOR wrote in Monday's *Times*:

"In his address to the All India Congress in your issue of July 7, Mr. Nehru voiced his understandable indignation at the way indigenous Africans are treated in some parts of Africa. His solution for that evil apparently is to fight for equality everywhere by opposing Colonial authority by all means short of war. That makes about as much sense as it would to put forward as a cure for illiteracy to fight for education everywhere by opposing schoolmasters by all means short of physical violence.

The only counter to this attitude of mind is for all concerned with the problems of East and Central African governments, the Colonial Office or in the Governments of African territories or in the farms and mines and factories of Africa to adopt and actively to pursue a single, positive, liberal policy of race relationships between the three broad divisions of African citizens—the European Africans, indigenous Africans, and the Asiatic Africans. Unfortunately, that is just what is lacking at the moment.

"All sensible people know perfectly well that racial or caste domination is a concept as obsolete in Africa as, no doubt, Mr. Nehru is genuinely trying to make it in India. But it is a disservice to indigenous Africans to pretend that anything more than an insignificant fraction of them are yet fit to take any part in a responsible Government.

Task of Generations

"To remedy the situation in East and Central Africa is a task to be measured not merely in years but in generations. It will not be accomplished at all unless we can solve a problem which has never yet been solved as far as I know—the problem of a multi-racial society based on the principle of common citizenship. There lies a challenge to British people in the second half of the twentieth century.

"The Capricorn Africa Society has a policy of race relations which, in its own words, is 'flexible enough to meet the special requirements of each territory in East and Central Africa' and is 'willing to face with confidence the scrutiny and reasoned opinion throughout the world.' The aim of the society is, while making special provision for those indigenous Africans 'who are unable or unwilling to accommodate themselves to the new economy and way of life', to establish a political philosophy or ideology, embracing the aspirations of all races in Africa, founded on a common citizenship open to all of any race who have attained qualifications set at a level necessary to protect the standards of decent civilization.

"The enthusiastic sponsors of the society will be doing a great service to a cause of transcendent importance if they will broaden the base of the movement which, while it rightly derives its main impetus and initiative from Africa, must if it is to fulfil its purpose enjoy the encouragement and support of experienced and responsible people in the capital in which, after all, the ultimate responsibility for the government of British Africa must continue to lie—namely, London."

Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Two New Judges for Kenya

SIR OWEN CORRIE and SIR HUGH HOLMES have been appointed puisne judges in Kenya.

Sir Owen, who was born in 1882 and educated at Monkton Combe School and Trinity College, Cambridge, became a solicitor in 1909; and was called to the Bar 21 years later. He was appointed to the Colonial Service as a senior member of the Court of Appeal in Palestine, and was promoted in 1936 to be Chief Justice, Fifth and Chief Judicial Commissioner, Western Pacific, and on his retirement 10 years later he has been a Supreme Court judge on the British Home Continent.

Sir Hugh Holmes is ten years younger, he went to King's College and Trinity College, Dublin. After being called to the Irish Bar in 1910, he was legal member of the Ministry of the Interior in Dublin from 1918 to 1924, when he became a member of the First Instance Mixed Court Cairo. He retired in 1949 from the post of Procurator-General of the Mixed Court of Appeal in Egypt, which he had held for 20 years.

of Commercial Concern

Sir Robert Baglow, chairman of the Metal Box Co. Ltd., and its subsidiary, Metal Box Company Overseas Ltd., said at a special meeting in London on Friday that he was disappointed in the progress in East Africa, where they were consolidating their position and were "not unhopeful of the future."

Group net profits of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co. Ltd., a company owning ten estates in Nyasaland, increased in the year ending March 31 last to the new record of £1,328,298. Current assets of the group are now £16m. The dividend on the ordinary and A shares for 1952-53 is again 22 1/2%.

Last week's auctions in London 5,733 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.52d. per lb. compared with 4,832 packages averaging 3s. 1.10d. per lb. in the previous year. The average price in 1952 was 2s. 10d. for consignments from Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Ltd. will hold an extraordinary general meeting on July 28 to consider the proposal for a scrip issue of 977,209 ordinary shares of £1 in the proportion of one new share for every four shares held.

The current coffee crop of Brazil is officially estimated at almost 17m. bags, the largest crop for 12 of the last 13 years, and well over 1m. bags above each of the last two harvests. The carry-over at the end of June was put at 3m. bags.

Twine Factory

A new factory for Rhocore Products Ltd., was built in two months after their Salisbury premises had been destroyed by fire. The company produces 100 different types of cottons, twines, and threads.

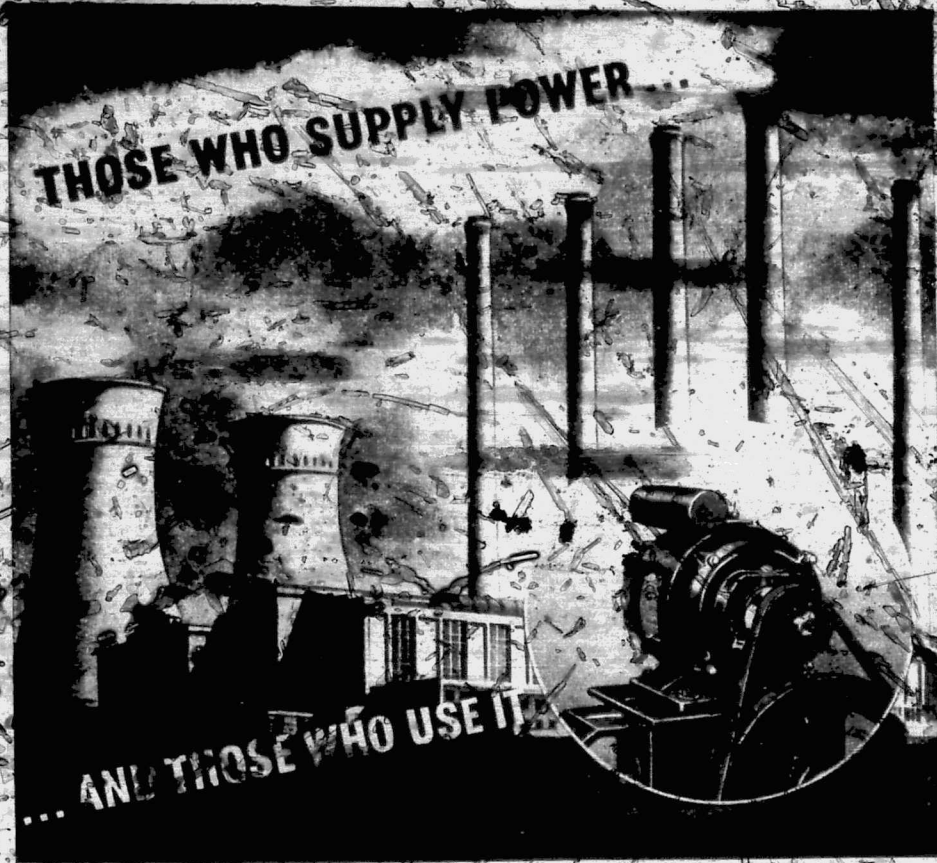
In order to enable logging and saw milling to continue, a small excision has been made from the prohibited forest area on the western slopes of the Aberdare Mountains of Kenya.

Although locomotives in the Sudan have increased meantime by only 32% and wagons by 45%, Sudan Railways now handle double the volume of traffic dealt with in pre-war years.

Drought in Tanganyika has caused failure of the sunflower, castor, groundnut, and sorghum crops. Maize imported from the U.S.A. is being sent to Dodoma and Mwanza.

Crest and Motto

IN A FRIENDLY CITY a woman in Argentina, Mrs. A. Gertrude Fairbridge, has written to the Mayor of Salisbury that Southern Rhodesia's capital is using her family's ancient crest and motto. The mayor's secretary replied that although the two mottoes, "Discrimine Salus," are identical, the College of Heraldry had confirmed in 1939 that the coat-of-arms submitted by Salisbury was original. It was developed from a design prepared by Mr. W. Fairbridge, the city's first mayor (1897-99). Moreover, the College's description includes neither a beaver nor fox, both mentioned in the letter from Argentina. The reply added, quoting from a letter written by Mr. Fairbridge in 1910: "The motto is that of the Traill family, the transfusion of course being for discrimination there is safety." It was adopted partly because it seemed very appropriate, the site of Salisbury having been most excellently selected, and because it carried a sharp iron pun such as was not uncommon in crests in the heraldic days of chivalry." The city's present coat-of-arms was re-designed by the College of Heraldry to simplify it and includes a fesse, or bar, of gold to indicate gold mining, a lion in the crest, and a griffin from the arms of Rhodesia, and a pendant escutcheon bearing crossed rifles and axes as borne by the pioneers.



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East African Section in London Views Expressed to Colonial Office

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce has issued the following statement:

Representatives of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have had a frank discussion with officials of the Colonial Office and with the East African Commissioner on the procedure and policy being followed in the disposal of surplus stores and equipment in East Africa, certain aspects of which could, the Chamber felt, be improved with advantage to traders both in this country and in Africa. The present and future developments of the 24-hour and "sanitation" facilities at Long Beach were also discussed. The Chamber represented and expressed disappointment that the volume of traffic which Mombasa was in practice handling had not increased, but had, on the contrary, decreased in comparison with 1951 figures.

They emphasized the ill effects on the United Kingdom's trade with Kenya and Uganda of the continued delay in shipment and urged the Government in maintaining constant pressure in ensuring that the situation is carried out.

Delegates stressed the uncertainties which faced the London merchant about the future market for United Kingdom textiles in East Africa.

Africa's Most Up-to-Date Hotel

Contractors Withdrawing From East Africa

MR. R. R. COSAIN, chairman of Messrs. Richard Costain, Ltd., has said in his annual statement to the shareholders:

"It has been found uneconomic to continue in East Africa, and we are in the process of closing down your company's activities here. The losses which must be faced in such a situation have been provided for in the 1952 accounts.

"In partnership with Clifford Harris and Partners, South Africa, the Hunyani Dam (which encloses an area of water as big as Windermere) was completed during the year, and work in Southern Rhodesia has been considerably restricted, owing to the financial stringencies in this country. It is hoped that developments will expand again when federation takes place.

"Your company has just completed the Ridgeway Hotel in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, possibly the most up-to-date and modern hotel on the African continent."

Growing Norton

THE VILLAGE OF NORTON, south of Salisbury, may become one of Central Africa's large industrial centres. A European population of 8,500 is planned, with 25,000 Africans, and an industrial zone catering for 46 heavy and 57 light industrial sites; the amenities include 10 schools, a hospital, hotel, sports fields, cinema, and golf course. Norton is being developed as a main distribution centre for the Electricity Supply Commission, and Central Africa's largest dam, Lake Mchlwane, containing 55,000 m. gallons, is only five miles away. African townships, south-west of the industrial zone, are to have churches, recreation and sports grounds, and better housing. Industrial sites may cost £250 an acre and residential sites £100 each. Stands will normally be leased for 25 years, with an option to purchase, annual rentals being 10% of the purchase price, and deductible if the option is exercised.

The first stage of building Peterhouse Public School in Southern Rhodesia will involve spending £200,000, says Mr. P. R. Snell recently. He has retired from the headmastership of Michaelhouse (Natal) in order to help establish a similar school to serve Central Africa. Peterhouse would be emphasized as a Church school, with a 100-acre site five miles east of Marandellas. Sixty boys are expected to be admitted in the opening of 1954, and a further 100 to be added in the year.

Mining

Copperbelt Trade Union Dispute

THE GENERAL MANAGER of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., has refused to discuss a demand by the African Mine Workers' Union that the general manager should be dismissed, and that the African personnel manager, transferred to another assignment. These six persons were all witnesses for the defence in the recent trial of Robinson Chisanga Puta, vice-chairman of the union, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for inciting violence to non-members of the union.

Another dispute in connexion with a demand by the union for an increased deduction on account of union membership from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per month remains unresolved with all four copper mining companies.

Company Progress Reports

Coronation.—A working profit of £3,330 was earned at the Tebekwe mine in June from the sale of 2,650 tons of ore, including £568 gold premium. The production of gold for the corresponding figures for the month were 23,830, 1,800 tons, and £586, and for the April's were 25,569, 3,136 tons, and £497.

Motapa.—2,277 oz. gold were recovered in June from the treatment of 19,700 tons of ore for a working profit of £2,000. The plant designed—822 tons of ore was treated in June and £68,478.

Wankie to Increase Capital

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD. proposes that the consent of the Treasury, in respect of the increase of £24.5m. by rights issues of shares and debentures, details will be announced after an extraordinary general meeting on August 13. The new capital is required for an expansion plan, which includes the establishment of a third colliery and is expected to raise the coal output from the present 2.75 m. short tons a year to 5 m. tons by the end of 1956.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. have appointed to the board Mr. J. H. Filson, Mr. T. Tucker, Sir H. F. Cartmel-Robinson and Sir William Murray. Mr. J. H. Lascelles is executive director and Mr. R. M. Peterson technical director. Mr. A. Chester, Jr., will resign from the board on July 31.

Kon Antelope

KON ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD. have appointed Mr. H. B. Egan, Sir T. Ellis Robins, Sir H. E. Cartmel-Robinson, Sir William Murray, and Sir J. Payne, Bart., to the board. Mr. J. H. Lascelles is executive director. Mr. A. Chester, Jr., will resign from the board on July 31.

Globe and Phoenix

GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD. report ore reserves on June 30 at 231,000 tons containing 211,000 oz. gold, an average value of 14.32 dwt. compared with 229,800 tons averaging 18.65 dwt. on December 31 last.

Sekenke Closed Down

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD. has closed down its operations in the Sekenke district of Tanganyika and ceased all active mining operations. The assets at the mine are being sold.

Copper Sales

OFFERENCES will not be required for the purchase of any form of copper when the London Metal Exchange resumes dealings in the metal on August 5.

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Rhodesia: Wilfred J. Ellis, Cecil Ave., Ndola

Company Report

The African Mercantile Company, Limited

Review of Year's Operations by Mr. H. H.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at St. Swithin's House, 11-12, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4, at noon on (to-day) July 23.

MR. H. H. SAWYER, chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952, a statement from which the following excerpts are taken.

At the annual general meeting held a year ago the raising of further share capital was foreseen, and since August last the company has consisted of 700,000 ordinary shares of 10s each and 300,000 6% cumulative preference shares of 10s each. Permission to deal in the whole of the share capital was given by the council of the Stock Exchange, London.

Trading Position

A year ago your directors expressed the view that the company's profit for the year ended December 31, 1951, should be regarded as a temporary peak due to abnormally favourable conditions of trade in the East African territories, and indicated that the profit for the year ending December 31, 1952, would probably reflect a fall. When the new capital was issued in August, 1952, they nevertheless felt justified in forecasting that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the profit for the year ending December 31, 1952, should not be less than £100,000.

Unfortunately, the Mau Mau activities in Kenya, accompanied by terrorism and insurrection which came as a profound shock, resulted in a state of emergency being proclaimed in Kenya in October, 1952. Owing to these unforeseen conditions, the company's trading became and has continued adversely affected.

Operational profits declined in consequence, and it is a disappointment to the directors that their forecast was not reached. The net profit, subject to taxation, after providing for depreciation of properties, fixed assets, and merchandise stocks, was £139,104 2s. 8d. inclusive of £7,321 13s. 9d. surplus on sale of assets.

After providing £81,440 4s. 11d. for current taxation thereon, allowing for taxation over-provided in respect of previous years, and bringing into account £39,665 8s. 7d. carried forward from 1951, a balance of £100,000 0s. 0d. remained available for distribution.

Dividends

It is proposed to transfer £15,000 to the contingency reserve, as before, increasing this reserve to £60,000, to transfer £2,500 to a general provident fund, and to recommend payment of an ordinary dividend of 15%, less income tax in respect of the year. This distribution requires £28,875 net, being at the rate paid for 1951 (when the net cost was £23,625), which the directors anticipated in August last. The dividend could be justifiably recommended for the year ended December 31, 1952, on the increased capital. It is not proposed this year to make any transfer to general reserve, which stands at £220,000, and the £50,479 6s. 8d. carried forward to past years, is the £10,313 8s. 11d. higher than the amount brought in.

In view of the deterioration in the conditions in East Africa you will not be surprised that the company was holding smaller stocks than in the year 1951, and that the cash in hand and in call was approximately £120,000 thereof was, however, earmarked for the balance of taxation payable on 1951 profits since paid.

The stocks on hand, which are always provided, would nevertheless have stood higher had some categories if the overtaxing of the port and railway facilities at Mombasa had not rendered necessary the phasing of inland tonnage of cargo.

Port Problems

Additional deep-water quays are, however, now being constructed by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which has a large programme on hand, but the port remains congested to result in serious losses to steamship owners through their cargo-carrying vessels having to wait for berths, and has also added to the difficulties and operating costs of our steamship agency business.

The ports of East Africa have been affected by traffic movements in Kenya, and by the terrorist activities of the Mau Mau, and the volume of traffic carried by the railways of East Africa is more than double the tonnage carried in 1939, further arrivals of the additional rolling-stock which the Administration in order are regarded as of vital importance.

A part of the heavy duties levied by the Kenya Government on the prolonged disorders, the holding in abeyance of the projects, and the temporary falling off in the investment money as a consequence of the economic changes, considerable difficulty has been experienced in the carrying out of emergency European investment in Kenya, including a number of the company's staff for full-time duty with the Kenya Police Reserve. In addition, other employees are performing part-time duties.

Effect of Mau Mau

In view of the deterioration in conditions, I am not able to forecast the extent of the profit for the present year; but the serious savings apparently made in some quarters regarding the issue of British troops generally are not fully shared by your directors, and as far as the company's business in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar is concerned, the serious and deep-rooted Mau Mau troubles in Kenya have at present had no untoward effect on these three other territories. Although more difficult conditions now exist in varying degrees, due to falls in commodity prices and the adverse effect on crops owing to the paucity of the winter rains. Late but generally good rains have, however, improved the long-term situation.

It was with regret that your directors received the resignation of Mr. E. A. Angle in February, 1953, on account of ill-health. Mr. Angle had been a director of the company since its inception 38 years ago, and his long experience and sound judgment had always been of material benefit to the company.

The vacancy was filled by the appointment of his son, Mr. E. A. Angle, C.E.A., whose re-election is being submitted to you for confirmation at the annual general meeting.

Chairman's Report

I also feel that the time has arrived when I should make way for a younger man, and your board has unanimously agreed to appoint our managing director, Mr. W. A. Saunders, to assume the chairmanship of the company after this meeting.

Mr. Saunders has served the company for many years, and his wide and intimate knowledge of its

affairs renders him the fit and proper person to guide its destinies in future with the fullest confidence of all.

"We realize that he will be taking charge of the company particularly troublesome times, and, therefore, I am confident you will join with me in wishing him every success in these his added responsibilities.

My colleagues have very kindly invited me to remain on the board as one of its members, a position in which I feel most cordially accepted.

The company's branches in East Africa were visited at the end of 1952 by Mr. G. H. A. Haynes, M.S.A., its secretary of the company, and his report to the board on the company's organization and conditions prevailing in the territories was of considerable value and assistance.

In conclusion, I would like to express my own thanks and those of my colleagues to all members of the company staff at home and overseas for their hard work and continued loyalty throughout the very difficult period of the past twelve months, also performing part-time duties in connection with the British Reserve and other emergency services there.

Coincidence

MR. C. LEDGER, of Watford, Herts., has written for *The News Chronicle*: "I was reading a life of Rhodes and put the book down at the page dealing with his visit to London to attend the meeting of the British South Africa Company on April 27, 1895. The next morning a parcel was delivered at my place of business. It was the packing of a copy of *The Times* dated April 27, 1895, containing a report of that very meeting."

A new edition of "Notes on Commerce and Industry in Kenya" has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 20 in London, presided by Thomas Day (the chairman presiding).

The following is an extract from his statement:

The following was reported on the operations of the factory. The mining profit of the year amounted to £5,652 in 1952, and the final profit of £1,016 in 1951.

Rain in the early and latter months of 1952, accounted for a loss of 40% of the year's available working time, and power failures a further 10%. The 1952-53 season was even worse than 1951-52—the

Underground work at D.S.O. has further confirmed our good opinion of that property. Up to the middle of 1952 the prices were favourable, but they have since declined.

I refer to the fact that it would be for the benefit of this company to come to an agreement for a larger mine, so as to develop on a large-scale basis.

We are pleased that we granted an option to the Rhodesian Asbestos, Limited, to purchase the Rosey Cross property. The option extends to Feb. 1, 1955.

In view of the protracted rainy season and consequent drop in production, coupled with the decline in fibre prices, we cannot hope for much improvement in the current year, but we shall naturally do all possible to achieve better results. The report was adopted.

The Sabena airline has started a twice-weekly service from Europe to ... calling Entebbe.



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ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1952

1952

Undertakings operated	Number of Consumers	Annual consumption	Capital
4,100	11,000	21 million units	47,324 million units
		£125,000	11,951,110

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