

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

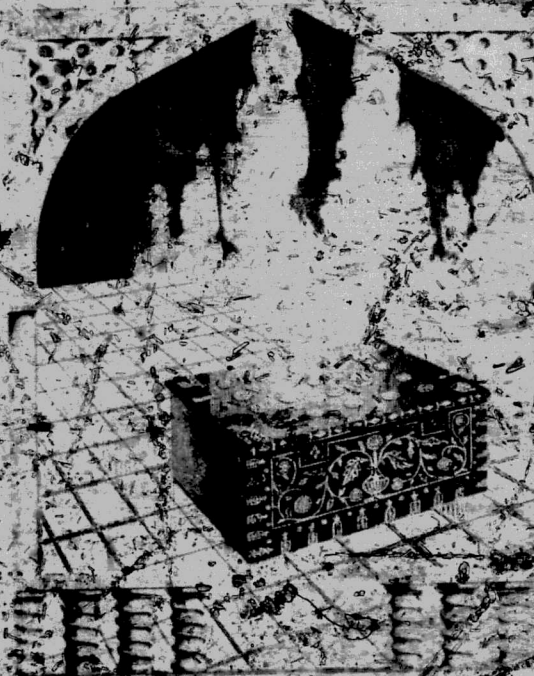
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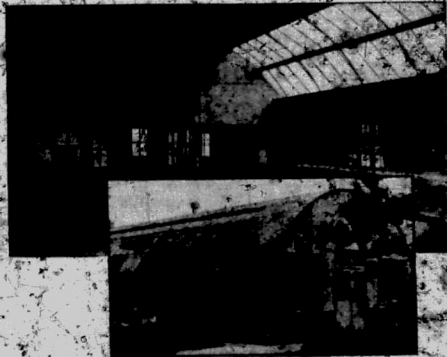
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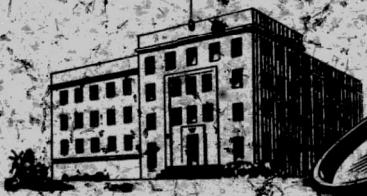


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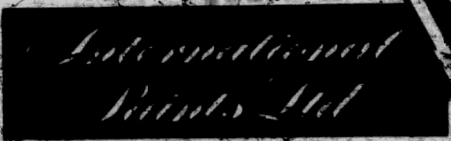
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Founder and Editor:

F. J. Jackson

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KENYA'S SALUTE to the PRINCESS ELIZABETH

Hail!

Daughter of Empire from the charmed West,
Bearing thy triumphs with so calm a mien!
Thine armour is an understanding mind
Which foils dispute with sympathy, a smile
That genders confidence; the subtle touch
Stirring a stranger's heart to make a friend,
Bloodless thy battles as the tribute won,
From the thrice-happy captives at thy feet,
Arm'd at all points and garb'd in youthful charm,
Here too thy victories are sure.

Daughter of promise, wise beyond thy years,
Welcome to Kenya! Brief, too brief, thy stay;
Yet shalt thou find a great and ancient land
Where fecund Nature lavish of her powers,
Surpass'd herself in mass, and forms of life;
Where early man (not yet undoubted man)
Strove with the wild but barely held his own,
Its coasts are steep'd in history, its peaks
Are named, its inland seas a wonder,
Here thine own people tamed the wilderness,
Builted their homes thereon, and toils for trade,
Then in a generation swept away
Came, to found our rule throughout the land.

Daughter of hope, who holds our hearts in fee,
Hail and farewell! God speed thy journey East,
Success attend thy mission, joy thy ways!
Princess, forget us not, come back again,
Come with thy gallant helpmate, and enjoy
Tranquillity in well-deserved repose.

A.L.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DESPERATE PROBLEMS with which the Imperial Government has to grapple should not divert its attention from the immensely important issue of Central African federation, for it

Test of British Statesmanship.

the opportunity offered by the visit to London of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were not seized; the British position in the Limpopo to Lake Tanganyika would be seriously affected. Indeed, the damage would extend far beyond that great and greatly promising area, since, if faith in the will of Great Britain to govern with wisdom and courage in Central Africa were undermined, it would begin to waver in East Africa also. The negotiations of the next few days in London must be difficult, but it would be tragic if some mutually acceptable adjustments were not agreed, especially as His Majesty's Government has officially declared its belief in federation. Sir Godfrey Huggins has been convinced for years of the essentiality of closer union of the three territories, but he recognizes, as does every person prominent in Central African public life, that material changes must be made in the present plan, and that it would be a waste of time and money to convene an inter-territorial and inter-racial conference in this country six months hence unless there were prior agreement on several fundamental points about which there are still differences.

Sir Godfrey Huggins has come to London to make clear to the new Government the needs of the case as they appear to Southern Rhodesia, whose general view is shared by

Results of a Political Skirmish.

most Europeans, official and non-official, in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The recent Victoria Falls Conference which provided no opportunity for the consideration of amendments to the able but imperfect plan put forward by the officials who had met in London some months earlier, did not begin to get to grips with the problem upon which it was supposed to concentrate. Unhappily, it was a political skirmish rather than a practical council. The conference had the valuable result that the Socialist Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies publicly committed themselves to the principle of federation, but the serious disadvantage of further postponing an issue

which ought to have been settled years earlier. Almost immediately upon their return home the African delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland found themselves in sharp conflict with their own people, extremists among whom had been busily intensifying their propaganda against any form of federation, however advantageous to Africans, and even against that inter-racial partnership which is basic to British policy.

In these circumstances a firm lead is required from this country which the present Cabinet should hesitate at this crucial stage, might reap the political whirlwind

Imperial Government Should Give Firm Lead.

The need is for a basis of federation acceptable to the two Secretaries of State, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the Governors of the two other Dependencies. Briefly concerned to be worked out in London now, and for the Imperial Government to announce that, as a result of the discussions, it has accepted a plan for early introduction, subject only to such amendments as may be generally approved at a conference of official and non-official representatives next summer. Faced with a definite commitment of the kind by His Majesty's Government, the organizers of obduracy in Central Africa would soon lose their power, which stems from their claim that the whole scheme can be defeated by African non-co-operation. Clearly the right reply to such tactics is to make known to Africans generally that a policy which is considered beneficial to all three countries, including their African inhabitants, is to be adopted, even if it be opposed by some Africans and some Europeans. The political and economic case for federation having been established beyond cavil, the challenge to the Cabinet is to decide now that procrastination shall give way to early action. That would strengthen the whole position of Central and East Africa, in which there is real need of practical, forward-looking leadership, based on principles which offer equal justice to all men under continuing British administration.

MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT KENYA which are in circulation among Members of Parliament and with the sup-

port of some of the organizations in this country and abroad, are recorded in this issue.

Misrepresentations About Kenya.

Responsibility for their transmission rests upon the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism, the apparent intention of which is to capitalize political enmity towards Britain from any quarter, however unsubstantial the justification or unrepresentative the exponents, in the hope that sustained pressure and biased publicity will cause the Imperial Government to prefer agreement to resistance. Because India, Indonesia, and some Spanish American and Middle Eastern States, all with an almost pathological hatred of any country in control of a colony, are consequently sympathetic to the aims of this extremist congress, its chairman, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., has expressed confidence in the usefulness of its campaign. He and his colleagues will, we predict, soon discover that Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Minister of State, are not the men to capitulate at the first (or last) notes of the trumpet blown by Mr. Brockway or his Kikuyu friend, Mr. Mbiyu Kionange.

The Parliamentary petitioners and the Kenya African Union are not in any agreement, whether by design or by oversight, upon the extent of their attack on European settlement. The fifteen

Attacks upon White Settlement. Members of Parliament, and the dupes whom they will doubtless rally in scores of thousands, petition that "Africans shall immediately be allowed to occupy and farm the large unused areas which are in the territories reserved for Europeans in Kenya." The Kenya African Union explicitly demands "the return of African land alienated to Europeans," which, if words have any meaning, implies the expulsion of all Europeans now farming in the Highlands and the transfer of their land to Africans. The parties unite in calling for the immediate cessation of European immigration, "in view of the land-hunger of the African community." Neither, of course, is honest enough to state that most of the land now farmed by Europeans—at a standard incomparably higher than that of which Africans are yet capable—was unoccupied, or honestly thought so, to be when British administration was established, that that occupation was undertaken for the express purpose of stopping slave-raiding and slave-trading, that it established peace and order

among the African tribes for the first time in their existence, and that this new-given freedom from inter-tribal war provided previously unknown opportunities for cultivation on a considerable, settled, and expanding scale.

Millions of well-meaning but ignorant people in this and other countries have been or will be told that Africans have inadequate land for their sustenance because the white man has come to Kenya. **Background to The Truth Is that it was the Wild Charges.** The white man, trader, missionary, administrator, and settler, who pioneered peace, order, and prosperity after centuries of African barbarism, and that the land-hunger of to-day is the direct consequence of the achievements of British administration, medicine, transport, and other social services, which have immensely increased the African population, provided better standards of living and a mobility never previously known, and fostered ambitions of which the fathers of the present generation had no conception. The sentimental conception of noble savages driven from their peaceful, productive homesteads is pure fantasy. The European pioneers of East Africa found savages without nobility, who killed without compunction, lived precariously and unhealthily, and were generally devoid of everything embraced in civilized ideas. That is the background against which the history of the past half-century must be judged.

Those who know these and other facts will recognize the statements which we quote in this issue as a fantastic falsification. An alien Government is alleged to have "taken over lands which had been tribal possessions for centuries," most of the land now occupied by Africans is said to "be limited to barren and tsetse-infested areas," and the generally poor standard of African agriculture is attributed to grossly overworked reserves. The historical answer to such charges is that British administration, for the first time in their history, gave Africans security of occupation, taught them new farming techniques, showed them how to defeat the tsetse, protected their cattle from other scourges, and so transformed the general health of the people, that their numbers in some areas are now more than the land can carry. Yet there is in these documents not one word of recognition of what has been done for the African peoples in fifty years by many devoted missionaries, administrators, settlers, and others.

Now is there any evidence that the mass of the African people are at a primitive stage—of which almost all to whom the propaganda will be addressed can have no conception. They must

Chaos in the Name Of Democracy

assume, perhaps they are intended to assume, that these African problems have to be considered in the terms suited to political and economic discussion in this country. Nothing could be more misleading. The organization to which the Kenya African Union has turned has the declared aim of fighting to end imperialism and bring about the national liberation and independence of the Colonial peoples. It sees what Great Britain has achieved in Kenya and as the immeasurable boon to Africans which it has unquestionably been, and as something of which this country may

be justifiably proud, but as a repressive system which ought to be substituted by "full national liberation." In practice, that would mean the tyranny of a few despotically-minded and almost wholly inexperienced African politicians, who would destroy the very basis of the freedom which their people now enjoy. The last thing which these misleaders want is equal rights for all civilized men. They would sweep away civilization by prematurely introducing one common electoral roll for all races, taking no account whatever of quality, character, experience and true leadership, but enfranchizing at twenty-one years of age everyone of every race, however ignorant, however incapable of understanding even the rudiments of public affairs. In the name of democracy they would establish chaos.

Notes By The Way

Non-Official Members Organization

SOME PUBLIC MEN in East Africa have for years felt the need for an organization which would embrace all non-official members of all the legislatures of the territories, including, of course, the Assembly which controls the services, now under the High Commission. I can reveal that negotiations for the establishment of an association of non-official members are at long last in active progress, and I trust that they will quickly come to fruition, for such a body, if properly used and led, could greatly improve the contribution made by its members to the evolution and development of policy. For instance, if the non-officials from the three territories had been able to meet before trouble developed in the three legislatures over the Kenya proposal to increase the duties on alcohol and tobacco, if at such a meeting they had shown themselves unanimously opposed to the plan, and if an intimation of their opposition had been given privately to the three Governments, it is virtually certain that Uganda and Tanganyika would have withheld the consent which they appear to have given with reluctance, and Kenya, informed of the strong opposition within and without the Colony, would assuredly have decided to raise the money she required from other sources.

Through Contact to Co-Operation

SO LONG AS CLOSE CONTACT is not established between the non-official members of all races of the three territories, a Government which, expecting differences of opinion on the non-official benches of its Chamber, sets out to win what support it can from any quarter, has an advantage of which it would be deprived if on major issues all non-official members had access to such an association as is now in prospect. Moreover, it would be a good thing for the non-officials of each country to be brought into close contact with those of other races (and their own) in the contiguous countries. Such gatherings would promote understanding and friendships, which in their turn would tend to reduce parochialism, suspicion, feuds and non-co-operation.

Unconvincing

THE WHITE RHODESIA COUNCIL, which was formed 100 years ago to oppose any kind of federation, has

circularized all members of the House of Commons on that subject. The timing suggests that the purpose is to frustrate Sir Godfrey Huggins's present mission, but the phraseology used will scarcely enhance the prospects of success. The letter makes the extravagant misstatement that "not one person has been able to show in what sense the federation of the three territories can assist Southern Rhodesia"; it reduces to a "whim of the United Party" the wish for federation expressed by the Government and Parliament of Southern Rhodesia and a large section of the general public; it describes the Victoria Falls Conference as "a hole-and-corner affair"; and those Rhodesians who favour federation are alleged to be "a select clique, directly or indirectly acknowledged by the British South Africa Company". Among other disputable assertions is the allegation that "federation will probably give to the Natives a sense of their own importance". Why, then, should African leaders in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland resist so strenuously (if misguided) something which would enhance their prestige?

Hail and Farewell

MR. RICHARD GRAY, who is on leave pending retirement from the office of superintendent of the East African branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been in its service in East Africa for almost 32 years. For five of these he was manager in Nairobi, until in 1942 he succeeded the late J. B. Park as superintendent. Joining the Royal Scots on the outbreak of war in 1914, he went to France with the 7th Division in November of that year, and in the following June transferred to the 51st Highland Division, with which he remained until 1918. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and wounded. An ardent angler and keen golfer, he is, I think, the only man who holds life membership of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club, Karen Country Club, and the Nakuru Golf Club. Mr. Robert Ridley, the new superintendent, joined the bank straight from school, went to East Africa after four years in the London office, and has been manager in Dar es Salaam for more than two years.

Seeking Federal Constitution Which Will Work

Sir Godfrey Huggins on Changes Necessary in the London Plan

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told representatives of the Press in London on Monday that he had returned to this country to find out whether the British Government would agree to a federal constitution for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland "which may work, even if one does not like it very much."

"It would be an economic union at first," he said, "but since you cannot have that with separate State Treasuries, there must be political union on the economic side."

"We want something on the lines of British constitutional government, but the draft constitution which should have been considered at the Victoria Falls Conference, but was not, could not work on the British system. It could work on the American system, under which the executive is not responsible to Parliament. If the people in political power here want to preserve British institutions in Central Africa, they have their opportunity through an economic union in British Central Africa based on the British Parliamentary system."

Minister for African Affairs Unacceptable

Asked about the Colony's attitude to the proposed federal Minister for African Affairs, the Prime Minister replied: "If he were to be included on the terms suggested, we should stop talking at once, for the proposal is incompatible with British practice. Though not with the American constitution, Cabinet government works within the Empire primarily because the chairman of the committee, the Prime Minister, can sack other members. The proposal is that this Minister for African Affairs shall not be sackable, which means that the whole Cabinet would have to resign in order to get rid of him in case of need."

"We also strongly object to the proposed nominated members. The equivalent in this country to what has been suggested for us would be a couple of hundred nominated members in the House of Commons. Think what might have happened in this country in recent years with about 300 floating votes in the House. Possibly available to the highest bidder."

Sir Godfrey admitted that he felt somewhat pessimistic because the scheme for federation had been dragged into United Kingdom politics and because the new Government had only a small Parliamentary majority. But, in view of the high importance of federation to Central Africa, he hoped agreement could be reached.

Why Federation Is Urgent

"He wanted a strong federal structure with a Government elected and functioning along normal party lines, since that was essential to Cabinet government. Because the British constitutions changed from time to time he would for himself reject an initial constitution which was rather poor from the Rhodesian standpoint, but he very much doubted whether such a plan would be acceptable to his electorate, to whom it would have to be submitted by referendum."

There was, he thought, no prospect that the African representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in which the vast majority of the people had no conception of the matter anyway, would withdraw their opposition to federation. The Victoria Falls Conference had been almost a complete "flop," and it would be impossible to resume it on the then basis.

The real point which the British Government had to

decide was whether to act in the interests of Central Africa, including the Africans of the three territories, in order to maintain in that part of the continent a really British sphere. The matter was urgent for various reasons, one being that the propaganda of a small proportion of Africans against federation, and even against inter-racial partnership, was growing stronger and stronger. One result of indirect rule was that the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had come to trust their Europeans less than did the Africans in Southern Rhodesia, in which direct rule had been continued.

Europeans and Africans Must Pull Together

Though from the time of the Bledjole Report the three territories were supposed to work together, one of the most important steps ever taken in them, that of nominating Africans to the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, had not even been brought before the Central African Council. Nomination had stimulated political activity among Africans in those two Protectorates, whereas Southern Rhodesia believed that they should work their passage.

He certainly did not consider that it would be wise to reduce the franchise qualifications in order to get more Africans on the electoral roll, for that would lower the general standard, which would be as bad as the nomination system in the other territories.

In Southern Rhodesia there were between 4,000 and 5,000 Africans qualified for the register, but no more than 450 had applied for registration—in some cases because registration might draw attention to the fact that they were liable for income tax, but generally because the African attitude was that Europeans could get on with the job.

"The essential thing," said the Prime Minister, "is that Europeans and Africans should pull together, and they will never do that with separate political institutions. We must get those of them who are qualified into our politics, and perhaps some day we shall be drawn into theirs."

The Prime Minister said that he thought the Union of South Africa would welcome federation because that would involve the accelerated development of the hinterland to which the Union must look for markets. The Union would not want backward countries to the north. Federation would increase the borrowing power of Central Africa, by making the broader economy a better risk, and expedite progress on large development schemes of mutual advantage.

Incentive and Effort

Moreover, the only hope of substantially improving the conditions of the African inhabitants was to raise greater resources. For too long British taxpayers had borne the burden of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which should now be allowed to increase their own contribution by the development of their resources.

To throw the responsibility upon a federation would encourage local effort, immigration, investment, and general advancement. An urgent need was to attract more Europeans of organizing ability. But for European leadership Africans would sink back into the black slumber from which they had been aroused.

On Monday evening Sir Godfrey Huggins was the guest of the South Africa Club at dinner at the Dorchester Hotel.

Mr. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, presided, and said in a light-hearted speech that he had the difficult job of proposing the health of his British hosts.

"If he were fulsome, it would be nauseating. If he were depreciatory, he might get the sack. If he said that Sir Godfrey was not bad as Prime Ministers go, that would be doubly inaccurate, because it would be an unfair understatement and because 'my Prime Minister does not go,' he stays put. (loud laughter), having the record among all the Empire's Prime Ministers of 19 years of uninterrupted office, because the people of Southern Rhodesia have had the sense to spot and back a winner."

Sir Godfrey Huggins said that the Colony had been

founded when Rhodesia came to the Imperial, that it maintained the British tradition, and even talked about the Empire (applause), though it was a bit risky to mention that in present-day England (laughter).

The Imperial Heritage

The Rhodesian aim was to preserve at least a part of Africa for the Imperial heritage, as a British sphere of influence for ever, and that would be facilitated by federation. If that aim were to be frustrated, Southern Rhodesians would have enough self-reliance to carry on alone, but they would deplore that fate.

There was much talk in this country about helping Africans

the only safe means of doing which was to make them earn the opportunity of progress. The benefits of civilization could not be given to any people; they must be earned in the economic and the political sense. After a period of struggle, believe, the world was about to rearm, that everyone, white or black, could have only what he earned.

Rhodesians had every intention of helping the advancement of the backward peoples committed to their charge, but they, like the rest of the Empire, would quickly discover that the Finance Minister had agreed in the discussions in London to prescribe some most unpleasant medicine in the general interests of the sterling area and the world.

There was still some of the Empire left, and the best means of keeping it was for the Imperial Government to encourage its development.

What Extremist Africans in Nyasaland Want

Proposals which Would Make the Country Unrecognizable

THE MOST EXTREME statement so far issued by any African body in Nyasaland reached EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by air mail a few days ago from the Nyasaland African Congress (Central Body), Lilongwe, bearing the signatures of J. R. N. Chinyama, president-general, and A. J. M. Banda, secretary general.

The statement dismisses inter-racial partnership as chicanery, refuses to accept the word of the British Government that it wants federation, and declares that Nyasaland Africans will never accept any kind of federation because their goal is "African self-government" with the Gold Coast as their model.

A series of demands includes the vote for all Africans, male and female, of the age of 21 years and over; increase in the number of Africans in the Legislature from two to 12; election of all non-official members of that body by secret ballot; the appointment of five Africans to the Executive Council; rapid Africanization of the Civil Service; strict control of the immigration of Europeans and Asians; cessation of land alienation to either race; and the reversion within 33 years of all alienated lands to "the ownership of the African people of this country."

In Forefront of Nationalist Forces

The document, which is addressed "to the British Government, Members of Parliament, and People," reads as follows:

"We the African people of Nyasaland, have always been opposed to any suggestion, move or scheme for a closer political union of Southern Rhodesia and our country."

"We opposed the proposal for amalgamation in 1933. We now oppose the proposal for federation, either as embodied in the London Conference report or in any other form. And we will always oppose any suggestion, proposal, move or scheme for any form of closer political association with Southern Rhodesia."

"When the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, visited our country in August, 1951, to obtain our views on the spot, we told him with one undivided and unequivocal voice that we did not, do not, and will not want federation with Southern Rhodesia. Never."

"The Nyasaland African Congress, which is in the forefront of the nationalist forces in the country, presented the Colonial Secretary with a comprehensive and exhaustive memorandum which analysed the London Conference recommendations and rejected not only the principle of federation but the suggestion made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, namely, that the Central African territories (including Nyasaland) should be developed on a basis of political partnership between African and Europeans. In that memorandum the Nyasaland African Congress exposed this chicanery (partnership) and rejected it categorically."

"When the Government, itself being an interested party, succeeded in inveigling three Africans (one chief, one school teacher, and one Government clerk) into attending the Victoria Falls Conference, despite the Ruddy expressed protest of all the African people of Nyasaland, the three Africans, nevertheless, put up such strong opposition to both federation and the partnership fraud that the conference had to break up

without reaching any finality, agreeing only to resume the discussions in London in the middle of 1952.

"Shortly after the new Government assumed office the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, made a statement which stressed the Government's desire to bring about federation as soon as possible, and expressed the hope that we, the African people concerned, will be convinced of the advantages of closer political union with Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Lyttelton added that the British Government would actually persuade Africans to accept federation on the basis of the assurances included in the report of the London Conference and agreed upon at the Victoria Falls Conference.

Charges against British Government

"This statement has not only served to strengthen our opposition to the scheme, but has also shaken our confidence in the British Government. It has given us, the African people of Nyasaland, the impression that the British Government is pandering to the European settlers in Central Africa; for it is the European settlers in Central Africa, and not the British Government, who want federations and who have been urging and agitating for closer political union of the three territories for the past 30 years or so."

"The Secretary of State emphasized in his statement that the Victoria Falls Conference (including European and African delegates) reached unanimous agreement on the principle of partnership as a policy under which federation could be brought about, and on the inclusion of safeguards for Africans in the federal constitution.

"This statement does not accord with the views expressed at the Victoria Falls Conference by the three Africans from Nyasaland, who said the mandate they had from their country (which has the largest population of the three territories) was to reject unconditionally both partnership and federation. On their return from Victoria Falls the three Africans told their people throughout the country that they had rejected both partnership and federation at the Falls Conference."

Exploiting African Loyalty

"Now the Government in Nyasaland, in accordance with the Secretary of State's statement, is making concerted efforts to secure African support for the scheme. Government officials are now exploiting our loyalty to the King; they are going into the villages and telling chiefs and people individually that the King has agreed to federation, and that since the King has already agreed it is sacrilege and disloyalty for Africans to refuse."

"Through their Press, and by word of mouth, the European settlers who want federation are conducting a campaign of malicious and heinous propaganda about the Africans' attitude to federation. They now say that African opposition to federation is due to ignorance. That Africans do not understand the proposals contained in the London Conference report."

"The European settlers are saying this, knowing full well that the report was carefully explained to Africans by Government officials in the three territories, and that in Nyasaland the report was printed also in the vernacular, so that even those who could not read English could understand the proposals by reading the report in their own language. The settlers know that we Africans understand the proposals contained in the London Conference report. They say we do not understand merely because they want to mislead British public opinion and the British Parliament."

"We, the African people of Nyasaland, oppose federation not because we do not understand what it means. We oppose federation because we understand what it means and what it implies."

"We oppose federation not only because of the oppressive, racialistic policy of the Government, where a white settler minority has arrogated to itself all political power, and seeks, through federation, to extend this obnoxious policy to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. We oppose federation because we are a Protectorate. Our country is for a Colony for European settlement, as Southern Rhodesia is. That is why we cannot accept the doctrine of partnership with Europeans.

Gold Coast Taken as Model

"Our political goal and the political goal of the European settlers are poles apart. Ours is AFRICAN SELF-GOVERNMENT (that is to say, government by ourselves) and the establishment of a Sovereign State when we have passed through our tutelage. To attain that self-government and sovereignty we must develop without let or hindrance. Our destiny is like that of our fellow Africans in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, or the Sudan.

"The goal of the European settlers is the establishment of a Central African Dominion, like South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, in which they will have an imperium over the African people, doing with them as they please, and denying them equal political and economic rights, to which they, as fellow-citizens, are entitled.

"We elect to remain a Protectorate and assert our right to self-determination. We have a right to determine the form of government under which we want to live. This is an inalienable right, and is the basis of democracy. It is a right which the British Government, Parliament, or people cannot arbitrarily take away from us without committing a grave breach of trust.

"We have no faith in any assurances or safeguards, as we know full well that these will not help us in practical politics. They have not helped any Africans before. The Africans in Southern Rhodesia are even now supposed to have such safeguards; in fact, they are actually written in the Colony's constitution. But not on one single occasion have these safeguards helped the Rhodesian Africans against the oppressive laws and treatment made and meted out to them by their white rulers.

"All laws affecting Africans in Southern Rhodesia are subject to the King's veto. But for the past 28 years the European rulers of that Colony have been piling oppressive and discriminatory laws upon the Africans, and not once has the King's veto been used. When the former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon-Walker, visited the Colony in September, he was told this plainly by the Africans of that country.

Steps Towards Self-Government

"We, the African people of Nyasaland, demand that our country be excluded from any scheme of closer political union in Central Africa. We demand that, to give practical recognition to the Protectorate status of our country and to enable us to attain our objective of self-government, changes and reforms in the following directions be effected immediately:—

Constitutional Changes.—We demand:—

"(1) That all non-official members of the Legislative Council be elected by the people by secret ballot.

"(2) That all Africans, men and women, of and over the age of 21 have the right to vote for a member of the Legislative Council.

"(3) That as a first step Legislative Council seats be allocated as follows:—12, Europeans, as at present; Asians, 5.

"(4) That five Africans be appointed to the Executive Council.

"(5) That members of district, provincial, and Protectorate Councils be elected by secret ballot, the qualifications of voters being the same as for the Legislative Council.

"(6) That Africans be represented on the existing local government bodies in the urban areas on the same principle as non-Africans are represented. The introduction of advisory institutions like the African urban advisory committees in Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, and elsewhere be discouraged. **Civil Service.—We demand:—**

"(1) That a start be made now to appoint suitably qualified Africans to senior posts in the Civil Service.

"(2) That the posts of assistant district commissioners, head postmaster, hospital wardmaster, inspector of police, prison superintendent, education officer, cooperative officer, office superintendent, assistant secretary, and many others be reserved for Africans.

"(3) That the growing practice of appointing Europeans to these African posts be discontinued.

"(4) That the importation of foreigners to occupy junior administrative and technical posts be discontinued forthwith, and that instead Africans be trained to fill such posts.

"(5) That in filling any Government post preference be given to suitably qualified Africans.

"(6) That the present system of promoting a few Africans to positions previously held by Europeans without giving them the salaries commensurate with the increased responsibility attaching to those positions, be stopped. In all Government appointments there should be no discrimination or dis-

crepancy on grounds of race or colour as regards pay and working conditions. Effect should be given to the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Land.—We demand:—

"(1) That no further alienation of land, whether public or African trust land, to foreigners, European or Asian, be permitted.

"(2) That the period of 99 years as the maximum for land lease in the Protectorate be reduced to 33 years, after the expiry of which period all lands must revert to the ownership of the African people of this country.

"(3) That all land in the Protectorate which is not already alienated, including the African Trust land, be vested in the district councils, and not in the individual chiefs, as is the case at present.

Chiefs, Appointment and Deposition of.—We demand:—

"(1) That the appointment and deposition of chiefs be made only with the concurrence and approval of the majority of the people themselves. No chief should be deposed by Government unless the majority of the people have expressed their disavowal or disapproval of his conduct.

"(2) That the Government make provision for the education of chiefs in methods of local government and court procedure, and for the education of their heirs up to secondary and university standard.

Education.—We demand:—

"(1) That more and better education facilities be provided for Africans in the Protectorate.

"(2) That more scholarships be made available for Africans for university training.

"(3) That the age limit regulations which keep most of the children out of school be repealed.

"(4) That education in the Protectorate be free and compulsory, and that the control of primary and secondary education be vested in African local authorities.

Control of European Immigration

Immigration.—We demand:—

"(1) That the immigration of Europeans and Asians into the Protectorate be strictly controlled.

"(2) That more Africans than Europeans or Asians be appointed to the Immigration Control Board.

Town and Country Planning.—We demand:—

"(1) That no town and country planning scheme which has the effect of segregating Africans into locations or racial ghettos or zones be implemented.

"In view of the aims and objects outlined, and the demands tabulated above, we, the Africans of Nyasaland, cannot accept federation or partnership, and hereby once again register our strongest objection to both federation and partnership.

"Our motto is 'Self-government as soon as possible.'"

[Some statements in this document are so obviously false or misleading, and many of the demands are so manifestly unreasonable that no purpose would be served by examining them point by point. It deserves to be published in full, however, so that the public may know what passes for leadership among African extremists in Nyasaland.—Ed., E.A. & R.]

Importance of Federation For the Good of All Races

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., vice-chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Imperial Affairs Committee, said in Cambridge on Sunday:—

"Africa is undergoing three revolutions which Europe was lucky enough to experience at different times. It is Britain's responsibility to give her experience and leadership to Africa, and to prevent some of the mistakes which we have made in the past. If we fail, Africa will look elsewhere for leadership, probably to Russian Communism. The time has passed when small, weak, backward communities can survive on their own.

"The significance of federation in Central Africa is that it will give to that part of the continent greater strength and self-dependence. The Europeans there have an essential contribution to make. The Africans must acquire the self-confidence which will enable them to act as partners with the Europeans.

"Federation in Central Africa can be worked for the good of all races in that area, provided that each race is willing to make its contribution. If they are not, there is little hope for Africa in the future.

What Great Britain is Being Told about Kenya

Campaign against European Settlement Supported by Socialist M.P.s.

POLITICAL PRESSURE is about to be exercised in the House of Commons and through organs of the United Nations with the object of forcing the Government of Kenya to withdraw land in the Highlands from European ownership and transfer it to Africans.

The Congress of Peoples against Imperialism is organizing this movement. Its chairman, MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., said publicly in London a few days ago that before the end of this year "the Kenya land question will be a very live issue in Kenya, in this country, and in the United Nations."

Fifteen M.P.s. are sponsoring a petition to Parliament in the following terms:—

Petition to Parliament

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Parliament Assembled,

"The Humble Petition of citizens of the United Kingdom,

"Sheweth that a grievous wrong is being suffered by the people of Kenya through the alienation of 16,700 square miles of the most fertile land in Kenya and its transference to European settlers, without the consent of the people of Kenya and without compensation for the value of the land.

"The consequences are that:

(1) In the case of thousands of Africans the occupation of land is limited to barren areas;

(2) The Native reserves are overcrowded, with disastrous effects upon the well-being of the people and upon their agricultural pursuits;

(3) The 250,000 Africans resident in the territories reserved to European settlers are squatters and have no legal security;

(4) Thousands of Africans have been driven into the towns to serve as cheap labour, and to exist in conditions which gravely affect their health and character.

"Wherefore your petitioners pray that:

(1) The Crown Lands Ordinance No. 27 of 1938, and the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1938, which authorize the alienation of African land, and the restriction of African occupation to reserved areas, be withdrawn;

(2) Africans shall have rights to the occupation and ownership of land in any part of Kenya;

(3) Commission shall immediately be allowed to occupy and farm the large unused areas which are in the territories reserved to Europeans;

(4) Immigration of further settlers shall be stopped in view of the land hunger from which the African community suffers.

(5) Conjointly with the withdrawal of the above ordinances arrangements should be made, in agreement with representatives of the African peoples, for the provision of agricultural credit, equipment, and training to permit the Africans to develop their land co-operatively.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Petition Initiated by Kenya African Union

The M.P.s. who have so far signed their support are Mr. Richard Acland, Mr. Stan Akerberry, Mrs. Fenner Brockway, Mrs. Barbara Castle, Mr. E. Fawcough, Mr. Michael Foot, Leslie Hale, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. A. C. Mann, Mr. John Rankin, the Rev. R. W. Scaevan, Mr. Stephen Swingle, Mr. Victor Yates, Mr. A. Wedgwood Benn, and Mrs. Eirene White.

The Congress of Peoples against Imperialism has issued a statement which includes the following passages:

"The Kenya land campaign seeks to draw public attention to the urgent problem of land famine which faces Kenya Africans. It puts to Parliament specific practical proposals for ameliorating the hardship now being suffered.

The petition has been initiated in Kenya by the Kenya African Union, the leading African organization there, with a membership of about 100,000. Africans are signing the petition in hundreds of thousands, and at least a million signatures are expected in the first stage.

In Britain the petition is being signed under the auspices of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism, an organization to which are attached most of the important anti-imperialist parties and movements in Colonial countries. The petition has the support of a number of Labour M.P.s. and of leaders in the trade union, co-operative, and progressive movements.

"Delegates from the Kenya African Union are in Britain now to advise and help with the campaign. They are Mbiyu Koinange and Achieng Onyok.

Koinange says about the purpose of the campaign: "Land in Africa is life. For the peoples of Africa, whether they be stockmen or cultivators, land is the basis of society or social organization. Progress and development begin with security of tenure in the land. Soil is in my country, in Kenya.

"Yet hundreds of thousands of Kenya Africans find themselves landless. Native reserves are grossly overcrowded. The results to African agriculture are disastrous. In the territories reserved to European settlers 250,000 Africans exist as squatters; they have no legal security. For a large section of African land occupation is limited to barren and useless forested areas. Thousands of Africans have been driven to serve in towns as cheap labour; they exist in the worst possible social conditions.

Land in Kenya

The story begins in 1895 when Kenya became a British Protectorate. At that time the population was almost entirely African, living in tribes, engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. But the temperate climate and fertile soil of the Highlands invited European settlers, and since the beginning of the century a policy of European settlement has been deliberately encouraged.

In 1949 there were 13 settlers in Kenya. Today there is a European population of 38,000, of whom over 2,000 are engaged in farming. The African population is 5,544,000, and there are also 132,826 Indians, mostly engaged in trade, and 26,374 Arabs.

Since the turn of the century 16,700 square miles of territory has been taken away from the Africans and given to Europeans. This is called alienation of land.

Usually it has been the best agricultural land that has been taken. Africans have had to eke out what little remains from their soil; and overcrowding and excessive cultivation have caused further impoverishment of the soil. This is rampant. It is a direct result of this siphoning of land.

No compensation has been paid to Africans for lost land. Before the settlers came the land was held in common by the tribes. When Kenya was made a Protectorate it was claimed that such communal ownership belonged to the Government. The only payment made for the land (if any) was for crops, buildings, and labour.

Under certain sections of the Crown Lands Ordinance No. 27 of 1938 and the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1938, provisions are made for the alienation of Native lands and the restriction of African occupation to reserved areas. The petition calls for the withdrawal of these ordinances.

Under these permits the Commission of Land can survey land and divide it into farms which have been given to Europeans. In the alienated areas Africans are mainly excluded from the occupation of land. A European farmer may not then employ a non-European manager.

Africans are segregated in Native reserves. When Africans continue to live in the alienated lands they are squatters. They exist on a feudal basis of being allowed to work a corner of the farm in exchange for their services to the European occupier by feeding their cattle (if so permitted) by the roadsides, by burning their own manure

... allows the... they have... of... it is not... by...
 "Yet large areas of the land reserved to Europeans remain unused.

European Immigration Should Cease

The petition asks that Africans shall have the right of occupation and ownership of land in any part of Kenya that they shall immediately be allowed to occupy and farm the large unused areas at present reserved to Europeans; and that further immigration by settlers shall be stopped.

"These are reasonable demands. For over five million Kenya Africans, who have watched their land slowly taken away, this represents the minimum of justice. It is a matter of bare survival.

The injustice which the petition seeks to remedy has been perpetrated by a Government in which the Africans have no elected representation, so that in effect, an alien Government has in a matter of half a century taken over lands which had been tribal possessions for centuries.

"Linked with the call for justice in land is, therefore, a demand that Africans shall have at least the right to elect those members of the Legislative Council who are supposed to represent their interests. This is the least that could be expected as a step towards full democracy in Kenya and the Kenya African Union delegates include this demand in their mission to Britain.

"The land problem reflects on the whole economic life of the Africans and leads to their exploitation as cheap labour, to the formation of urban slums called shanty towns in which conditions are appalling, and to generally bad economic conditions.

"The delegates from Kenya therefore include economic questions and the urgent need for free trade unions and co-operatives to protect African workers and peasants among the subjects of their mission.

Facts about Kenya African Union

From notes circulated to the Press we quote the following:—

"The Kenya African Union was founded in 1944 to unite all Kenya Africans for the cause of African self-government; to educate Africans politically, economically and socially; to demand freedom of speech, assembly, and the Press and the return of African land alienated to Europeans; to direct and make demands about the method of appointments to councils and boards in Kenya; and to work co-operatively with African and non-African associations outside Kenya in such a way as to benefit its members. The present membership is over 100,000, divided into 50 district branches covering all the major tribes of Kenya.

"Mr. Mbiyu Koinange is an executive member of the Kenya African Union. He is 46 and the son of an African chief.

"Mr. Koinange has education at Kiambu Mission School and the Alliance High School near Nairobi. In 1929 he went to the United States, studying at the Hampton Institute in Virginia, Ohio Wesleyan University, where he took his B.A. degree, and Columbia University, where he graduated as a Master of Arts in sociology and political science.

"In 1937 he took a post-graduate course in education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1937-38 took a further course in education at the University of Chicago. In 1942 he studied social anthropology at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

"Mr. Koinange is the founder and principal of the Kenya Teachers' College, which has about 1,000 pupils, and is secretary of the Kenya Education Council, which controls 20 schools with some 60,000 students unaided by the Government.

"He is a member of the executive committee of the United National Association of East Africa and an executive member of the Kenya Citizens' Association. He has membership of all groups and clubs at the important of men relations in Kenya.

"Mr. Achiong Onoko is chairman of the Kisumu

branch of the Kenya African Union, as well as an executive member and trustee of the union. He was born in Kisumu Province in 1920 and educated at Maseno Secondary School.

"He was one of the founders of a weekly newspaper, *Kumaji*, which first appeared in 1945. It was the first printed newspaper in the Luo language, and it has now reached a weekly circulation of 5,000. He is still one of the regular contributors to this newspaper.

"In 1949, when living in Nairobi, he was appointed to the municipal council of the town after receiving the highest number of endorsements from the African Advisory Council, which is consulted on such appointments. He resigned on leaving Nairobi for Kisumu, where he now lives.

"Mr. Achiong Onoko is now manager of the Ramogi Press in Kisumu, which was at the time of its foundation the first African printing press in Kenya, and which prints books, newspapers, and other matter in the principal languages of the country.

"He is also secretary of the Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation, which is one of the largest public companies in Kenya. Both capital and personnel in this company are entirely African.

Anti-Imperialist Congress

The Congress of Peoples against Imperialism is a world organization, founded in Puteaux (France) in June 1948. Its object is to rally the anti-imperialist and democratic movements of the world in the struggle to end imperialism and bring about the full national liberation and independence of the Colonial peoples, all preparation for social liberation and the unity of peoples.

The congress holds a yearly conference, and is directed between these by an international committee composed of delegates from the affiliated movements and several members. The congress has affiliated to it the major national democratic movements of most countries in Africa, including the Kenya African Union, and anti-imperialist movements and groups in Europe and Asia which accept its principles.

"Its London address is 31 Stratton Ground, London, S.W.1. The president is M. Haddad (Algeria), the vice-presidents are Dr. Azuwa (Nigeria) and Dr. Lohia (India) and the chairman is R. Fenner Brockway, U.K.

The affiliates are the Civil Liberties Defence League of Sierra Leone, the Convention People's Party of the Gold Coast, the Federation of Partnerships of Uganda African Farmers, the Kenya African Union, the Mouvement pour le Renouveau des Libertés Démocratiques of Algeria, the Council of Morocco, the National Council of Madagascar, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, Neo-Destour of Tunisia, the Trades Union Congress of Tunisia, the Umma Party of the Sudan, the Indian Socialist Party, and other anti-imperialist organizations and groups in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

[Editorial comment under Matters of Moment. Next week we shall report statements made by Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Koinange at a meeting in London.]

Prize for Kenya Settlers Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Impressions

"IF THERE ARE PEOPLE who feel that race relations in Kenya are bad, the best thing they can do is to come and see for themselves," said Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for the Colonies, in Nairobi on Monday, after a two-day tour of the Highlands of the Colony, during which he met non-official representatives and visited Native Townships in the Nyanza Province.

One of the things which had impressed him most was, he said, the sense of responsibility shown by the European settlers towards their African fellow citizens. He was convinced that Kenya had priceless assets in British investments and British farming, which it was in the interests of all to preserve.

British officials were anxious and devoted in helping the Africans through the difficulties caused by the impact of the western world on their traditional way of life, and many Africans were acquiring valuable experience in local government.

Everyone in Kenya and Nyanza had seemed to him happy and healthy, and loyalty to The King was universal.

Empire's Plans to Strengthen Sterling

Results of Commonwealth Financial Conference

THE CONFERENCE OF Commonwealth Finance Ministers closed on Monday when the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that it had given a new lease of life to the sterling area.

The official statement contains the following passages:—

"The sterling area is faced with a very serious crisis because the sterling area as a whole is spending more than it earns. We are confident that this situation can be set right, and that the steps which will be taken will give to sterling the strength it must have to continue as a widely used international currency.

"Measures taken to avert a drain upon reserves must form part of a long-term policy designed to restore and maintain the full strength of sterling. The only way to prevent recurrent drains on the central gold reserves is for every country in the area strenuously to endeavour to live within the means which are, or can be, available to it.

"The Finance Ministers will therefore put before their Governments certain definite proposals calculated in the aggregate to ensure that the sterling area as a whole will be in balance with the rest of the world in respect of the second half of 1952. Proposals to the same end will be recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governments of the territories with which he is concerned.

Attack on Inflation

"The first and most important step is to ensure that the internal economy is sound and that all possible measures are taken to combat inflation. That will also help to keep down the cost of living. Another important requirement is to increase exports and earning power. In some cases long-term borrowing from outside the sterling area may be practicable. Finally so far as other methods do not fully achieve the desired results, it will be necessary, as a temporary measure, to reduce imports.

"While emergency measures to stop the immediate drain upon the gold reserves are necessary, and inevitable, they can be only palliatives. A lasting solution of the sterling area's problems must be found in order to prevent the recurrence of crises and to make sterling strong.

"These aims can best be achieved when the world-wide trade of the sterling area is on a substantially higher level, when sterling is freely convertible into all the main currencies of the world, and its position need no longer be supported by restrictions on imports.

"It is accordingly necessary that for some years the sterling area should be in surplus with the rest of the world (including a surplus with the dollar area), and that, after taking account of available sterling assets and long-term investment from abroad, all member countries should balance their external accounts.

"This requires the maximum expansion of earning power. By the development of their productive power members of the sterling area will not only strengthen their own economies, but will also help to meet the growing world demand for food, raw materials and other essentials.

Capital from Foreign Sources

"Such development will require the investment of substantial financial resources, and it is clear that, after taking account of whatever they themselves can provide, it will be necessary for many member countries to obtain those resources from overseas.

"For some time the Commonwealth will not be able to meet its growing needs entirely from its own resources, and developing countries will therefore need to rely in varying degrees on investment from outside the sterling area. We are agreed that such investment is to be welcomed, and that all necessary steps should be taken to encourage it.

"Production of money and securities within the sterling area could be greatly increased by regularly increasing the purchase of such instruments by member countries, and by the wider application of the world-wide system of automatic stabilizers.

"We are also confident of the opportunities for sterling finance in the rapidly growing and expanding markets of Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East.

for that purpose. We have made arrangements for such an examination to begin forthwith.

"While steps are thus being taken to overcome the immediate problems of the sterling area and to accelerate its development, we agree that its recovery will not be complete until the conditions have been created in which sterling can become and remain convertible.

"Accordingly, it is our definite objective to make sterling convertible and to keep it so. We have arranged for an investigation of the steps which should be taken along the road to convertibility to begin forthwith.

"We realize the need for frequent and comprehensive consultation between Governments within the Commonwealth on the problems of the sterling area. In particular, steps will be taken within the next few months and from time to time to review progress on the measures now being taken and proposed."

Future Government for the Sudan

Two-Chamber Parliament Proposed

A TWO-CHAMBER PARLIAMENT, consisting of a Chamber of Deputies of about 100 elected members, and a Senate of about 50 members, three-fifths of whom would be elected and two-fifths nominated, has been recommended by Judge Stanley Baker, whose report as chairman of the Sudanese Constitution Amendment Commission has been placed before the Legislative Assembly for discussion.

A Prime Minister elected by the Chamber would choose a Council of Ministers, not necessarily deputies, but all Sudanese. The Ministry of Defence would be the Prime Minister's responsibility, but a separate department under a Secretary of State would deal with External Affairs. A Ministry of Southern Affairs would also be established. Permanent officials to act as advisers for certain key Ministries would be chosen by the council, over which the Governor-General would have the right to preside in an emergency.

These arrangements would continue until the Sudanese decide on their future policy, and for this purpose a constituent assembly would be created on the advice of a resident international commission to supervise the attainment of full self-determination. This commission might be composed, it is suggested, of one British, one Egyptian, and one American representative.

Sir James Robertson told the Assembly that a White Paper would be submitted in a few days, and that the views of the Assembly would be considered by the Executive Council and the Governor-General, who would then have the self-governing constitution drafted. Since that would probably take a month, the Bill would be passed before the Assembly early in March.

The British administration in the Sudan is a Greek rule, but every five years it should know the political disunity in this country is caused by Egyptian propaganda and Egyptian money, said Abdulla Khalil Bey, leader of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, when commenting on the agreement signed by the Umma delegation in Paris, agreeing to a plebiscite in the Sudan, and blaming Great Britain for the country's disunity. He added that he could not understand the signing of the document by the Umma delegation.

A fine of £150 has been imposed on the editor of *Al-Ashiq*, the organ of the pro-British party in the Sudan, with a suspension of the paper for one month, on account of editorial comment likely to incite hatred against the British Government. A *British Soldier* and *British Soldiers* with the intention of inciting and inciting in the Canal zone had been reported. Unless the fine is paid the licence of the paper will be withdrawn.

Indian Delegation Refused

MR. OLIVER LYTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has refused to receive a delegation from the East African Indian National Congress on the subject of separate electoral rolls in Kenya for Muslims and Hindus, on the ground that it is undesirable for him to discuss with one party only a measure which has been

Next Week's Royal Visit to Kenya Princess Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh

WHEN PRINCESS ELIZABETH and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH leave London by air next Thursday for Nairobi on the first stage of their five-months' tour, during which they will travel 30,000 miles and visit three continents, they are likely to be seen off from London Airport by THE KING, the Queen, Queen Mary, Princess Margaret, and the Duchess of Kent.

The B.O.A.C. Argonaut in which they will travel will be commanded by Captain R. C. Parker, one of the corporation's most experienced pilots, who joined the R.A.F. in 1929, became a first officer with Imperial Airways six years later, and has flown more than 2,500,000 miles. The second stage of the flight will be under the command of a more seasoned pilot, Captain R. G. Ballantine.

The journey, which will take 19 hours, will be broken only at El Adem R.A.F. air station for refuelling. Shortly after its arrival in Kenya the Argonaut, which was built in Canada, will return to this country for other members of the party and baggage.

Royal Lodge, Sagana

Due in Nairobi on February 1, the royal couple will spend the following day touring the city and its environs before going to Royal Lodge at Sagana on the slopes of Mount Kenya, about 100 miles from the capital. A public holiday has been declared for February 2, when Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will be welcomed in the grounds of Government House by more than 11,000 school children and 600 teachers.

Royal Lodge, which was presented to the Princess by the Colony as a wedding gift, has been built mainly of local cedar by Indian and African artisans under the direction of a European architect and builders of the Public Works Department. Local stone has been used for the plinth and low walls, and imported materials have been employed only for the metal work and fittings. The roof is of cedar shingles.

The house, which contains two complete suites and modern kitchens, commands a fine view of the Sagana Valley, and the twin peaks of Mount Kenya can be seen from the garden. The Sagana River is stocked with rainbow trout.

Mr. Richard O'Brien Wilson, a former lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who now farms in Kenya with his father, Sir Frank Wilson, will be attached to the staff of the Duke of Edinburgh, with whom he served in the cruiser KENT during the recent war.

On February 7 the royal visitors will fly to Mombasa to embark in the Gothic for Ceylon.

Tanganyika African Association

A MEETING organized in Dar es Salaam by the Tanganyika African Association, with the support of many leading Asians, has adopted a motion supporting the principles of the report of the Constitutional Development Committee, and asking the Government to implement as soon as possible its recommendation for equal distribution of non-official seats in the Legislature. The motion was proposed by Mr. Thomas Plantan, president of the association, and seconded by Mr. A. G. Abdülhussein. Among the well-known Asians present were Mr. A. A. Adamjee (who presided), Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee, Mr. V. M. Nazeralli, and Mr. A. Anjaria.

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PERSONALIA

LORD HARLECH is paying a short visit to West Africa. Among passengers outward-bound in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE are LORD and LADY MCGOWAN.

VISCOUNT BRACKEN left London by air a few days ago to spend a recuperative holiday in Kenya.

M. DEQUAE is Minister for the Colonies in the new Belgian Government formed by M. VAN HOUTTE.

MR. PERCY EVERETT has been elected mayor of Dar es Salaam, which post he held in 1949 and 1950.

MR. CHRISTOPHER and LADY ANNE HOLLAND-MARTIN have returned to 20 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7.

The late Mrs. M. CATHERINE GLADYS SEDOUS, widow of F. C. Sedous, the Rhodesian pioneer, left £77,894.

SIR GODFREY RHODES, Special Commissioner of Kenya, has arrived in this country on a visit of about six weeks.

MR. CYRIL SPENCER, Financial Secretary in Uganda, will shortly arrive in London by air from Uganda on a brief visit.

THE RT. REV. CLIFFORD MARTIN, Bishop of Liverpool, accompanied by Mrs. Martin, has paid a short visit to the Sudan.

MR. R. J. K. RUNDELL M.C. and MISS JOAN TYSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Tyson, formerly of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

MR. F. J. LATTIN, Development Commissioner in Uganda, is on his way to England by sea for leave pending retirement after 22 years in Uganda.

MR. J. WOODMAN, a judge in Northern Rhodesia, will be on leave in Europe from the end of this month. He intends to spend most of his time in France.

MR. STUART GILLET, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has arrived in London for talks with the Colonial Office on the groundnut scheme.

MR. G. A. ST. G. POORE and MISS ELIZABETH MARY ELPHINSTONE, elder daughter of Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, of Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. G. H. LEPPER will sail in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for Cape Town on February 23 for a short visit to South, Central, and East Africa. He is expected back in London early in May.

THE EARL OF DUNCAPE, chairman of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and a director in Gray Daves and Co., Ltd., has been appointed a director of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.

MR. RICHARD STOKES, M.P., Lord Privy Seal in the last Government, who has sailed in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE for South Africa, will visit Rhodesia and East Africa during his three-months' tour.

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary, is Acting Governor in Northern Rhodesia during the visit to London of SIR GILBERT RENNIE, MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, Administrative Secretary, acts as Chief Secretary.

MR. T. G. GIBBORNE, secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet, and MR. R. G. FELTHAM, private secretary to the Prime Minister, are accompanying SIR GODFREY HUGGINS on his present visit to London.

BRIGADIER E. G. COOK, who last week retired from the chairmanship of the Southern Rhodesian National Building and Housing Board, was presented with a silver tankard and cigarette box at a farewell party.

GENERAL LORD ISMAY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has been elected a member of the Athenaeum under the rule which permits the annual election of a number of persons eminent in science, literature, the arts, and public life.

The Governors of Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, SIR GILBERT RENNIE and SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, have flown to London at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, so that they may be available while the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is here for discussions on Central African federation.

PENSIONERS' ASSOCIATION

KENYA GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS' ASSOCIATION REFERRED EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVANTS, who have served in Kenya Colony, are invited to become members of the Kenya Government Pensioners' Association. This Association represents the interests of former Kenya civil officials *qua* pensioners; is affiliated to the Colonial Civil Servants' Association; and maintains liaison with other Colonial Pensioners' Associations, representing a total of some 16 territories. Minimum annual subscription 5/- G. BERRY LEWIS, honorary secretary, The Weathercock, Western Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN welcomed for long or short visits at Ashley Arnewood Manor, New Milton, Hants. Near sea and New Forest. Good train service from Waterlool. Further particulars from Miss Budden or Miss Gough. Telephone New Milton 1453.

AIR EDITION

A rise of 25% within 12 months in the number of subscribers to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is proof positive of its value. Hundreds of the most influential men in all the East and Central African territories have testified that they find it indispensable, because much of the contents appear nowhere else. The annual subscription to the Air Edition is still only 70s. A specimen copy will be sent on request.



Obituary

Mr. Theodore Wallace, K.C.

FROM NORTH BORNEO we have received by air mail the following tribute to the late Theo. Wallace:—

"From his early days in the Colonial Legal Service, Theo. Wallace's aptitude and brilliance, combined with a high sense of duty, marked him out as an exceptional man for whom rapid promotion was sure to come. From Crown counsel in Kenya he went in 1939 to the F.M.S., where his career was shortly to be interrupted by three and a half years' interment in Singapore.

"To one who greeted him on his release in September, 1945, Theo., like most of his fellow prisoners, was a changed man physically, and, indeed, scarcely recognizable to an old friend, but his spirit was unbroken and his humour and quick-wittedness remained unchanged. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that his health was sadly affected, and though in the next few years he regained much of his physical strength, to the rigours of interment must be attributed his early death. His marriage after the war gave him much happiness, and he was a devoted husband and a proud father.

"In North Borneo as Attorney-General from 1946 Theo. Wallace shouldered an unusual burden of work and responsibility. In that new Colony the Statute Book required drastic overhaul and to this task, Wallace set himself with energy and skill, to produce excellent results. Many were the knotty juridical problems confronting him, and his acute legal brain found wise and acceptable solutions for them all.

"As a member of Legislative Council he will always be affectionately remembered as a keen but persuasive debater, stating his points clearly and simply, and frequently introducing his characteristic flashes of Irish humour. He earned the firm trust and true friendship of officials and non-officials alike, and while there was keen regret when recently he left the Colony to take up his new appointment in Tanganyika, there was pleasure and satisfaction that his talents had secured him well-deserved advancement in his career.

"A fine man has been taken from us. We shall always remember his high professional skill, his capacity for friendship, his rich laughter and his ready wit. To have known him well is to appreciate to the full the grievous loss suffered by his wife and his family."

R. H.

Mr. George Watts

MR. GEORGE WATTS, who has died in Kasama at the age of 80, was Northern Rhodesia's oldest working civil servant, for until a few hours before his death he was at work in charge of the Mpika post office and wireless station. Born in Weybridge, Surrey, he was trained as a jockey by an uncle who at that time rode for The King, but after a bad fall he decided to go to South Africa, where he joined the Cape Colony telegraphic staff in 1900. After serving in German South West Africa during the 1914-18 war, he ended his Union career as a postmaster, was pensioned, and then went to Northern Rhodesia. The territory's Postmaster-General has written: "When Mr. Watts came to us, he gave his age as 54, and soon showed he would work like a man of 34. A few years later, when his conscience must have been bothering him, he wrote to say that he thought we ought to know that he was really nearly 70. He would transcribe Morse messages at remarkable speed in a perfect copperplate script, and on the morning of his death wrote his last message: 'Feeling very ill. Cannot continue. Temperature rising. Must close station. Sorry.' Had he lived for two more months, Mr. Watts would have been eligible for a second retirement pension.

Mrs. HEATON NICHOLLS, wife of Senator George Heaton Nicholls, has died in Natal. Her husband was a Commissioner in London for the

Major Mervyn A. Ridley

By the death of MAJOR MERVYN ADRIAN RIDLEY, Kenya has lost one of her early and best-known settlers. He went to the Colony in 1906, and after working with Swift and Rutherford, joined a syndicate formed by Lord Crawford, his brother-in-law, for sisal growing in the Makuyu district. At the outbreak of the first world war he served with the East African Mounted Rifles, but later returned to this country to join the Grenadier Guards. After being badly wounded at Loos he served on the staff of the Duke of Devonshire in Canada.

Returning to Kenya after the war, he settled on Kapsiliat Estate in the Sergoit district and concentrated on Red Poll cattle, of which he imported pedigree animals.

A keen polo player, he started Sergoit Polo Club, and was vice-president of the Kenya Polo Association. He was also interested in racing, being senior steward of the Kenya Jockey Club. Double Sport, the Colony's leading stallion last year, was one of his horses.

The Rev. Mother Vincent

THE REV. MOTHER VINCENT, O.P., who died recently at the Dominican Convent High School in Gwelo, had spent nearly 60 years in Southern Rhodesia. As a Dominican nursing sister she arrived at Maclostuis in May, 1892, and five months after the occupation of Matabeleland went with her sisters to Bulawayo to help nurse the sick and wounded. In 1901 she was one of five nuns who opened a small convent school in Gwelo. In 1934 a surprise visit was paid to Mother Vincent by Prince George, and 13 years later, during the Royal tour of Rhodesia, she was presented to Their Majesties.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LILEY, D.S.O., The Yorkshire Regiment, who joined the 4th Battalion The King's African Rifles in 1911 and commanded the 4/4 Bn. in the 1914-18 war, has died in Kenya. Between the wars he served in the Sudan Civil Service, and was Director of Labour in the Middle East in the recent war. He had settled in the Londiani district of Kenya.

MR. CLELAND SCOTT, who has died in Kenya, was at different times a professional hunter, writer, lecturer, prospector, farmer, animal trainer, and a director of Trans-Africa, Ltd., a touring and safari-business. He arrived in Kenya more than 30 years ago, and had had remarkable success with lions and leopards as pets.

MR. WILLIAM MARSH GOOD, who has been killed in an aircraft accident, was vice-chairman and managing director of Tokenhouse Securities Corporation, Ltd., and a director of other companies. At one time he was much interested in East African potentialities, especially from the mining standpoint.

MRS. EVELINE ROBERTS, who died recently on her farm near Marandellas, was one of Southern Rhodesia's pioneers. She went to that country with her mother in the Moodie Trek, which first settled the eastern border region and was married in Salisbury in 1897.

MR. H. M. COLE, who has died at Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, was a well-known member of the Roan Antelope mine staff, and a former president and secretary of the Rhodesian Golf Union.

A seven-year-old boy, ALAN TREVOR BRIDGEN, has been drowned in a dam in the grounds of his home near Nairobi.

MR. CHARLES COLLINS, a former Town Clerk of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, died recently.

MR. DENNIS ("SONNY") WEBSTER has died suddenly

Kenya and Southern Rhodesia Sir Philip Mitchell on Their Contacts

HIGH TRIBUTE to Southern Rhodesia was paid by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell, when he addressed National Service men on the eve of their departure for training in that Colony. He said (in part):

"Southern Rhodesia, to which you are going, has established a very high reputation in two world wars for the quality, discipline, and courage of its fighting men. It is a young country with a fine record, a country which places loyalty and devotion to The King and to Rhodesia in the forefront of its scale of values, second only to its firm Christian faith and obedience to the will of Almighty God, a country sure of itself and looking with confidence and courage to the future.

"You are going to a country where you will be judged by high standards for what you are and how you conduct yourselves. I am sure you will acquit yourselves well, and that you will never forget that the honour and good name of Kenya are in your keeping. By what you do and say the fine people of Rhodesia will judge the country from which you came.

"There is an agreeable side to your training—travel to a new country, comradeship, good company, and making friends with the Rhodesians. They will work you hard, and you will often be very tired, but you will get tough and fit and know the great enjoyment of being young, hard, happy, and ready for anything.

"Many of you will make your first acquaintance with Regular Army sergeants, sergeant-majors, and officers, men specially chosen for their qualities of leadership, for the ability to train young men in the way they should go, masters of their profession, and what is perhaps more important, of themselves. Don't try to go with such men! The consequences, I can assure you, are wailing, lamentation, and gnashing of teeth! There is no one quicker than they to spot a trier—and a slacker, or a better friend to those who try.

"May your conduct be such that when your time there is drawing to an end, I may receive from Sir Godfrey Huggins, that great man, one short signal—it is all that I ask. Send us some more."

The G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa, Lieut.-General A. M. Cameron, said: "I don't want you to enjoy yourselves in Rhodesia. I want you to come back saying it was hell."

Work of Research Institutes Indigenous Political Studies

AN ARTICLE in the current issue of the *Journal of African Administration* states that work in progress at the Rhodes Livingstone Institute in Northern Rhodesia includes the completion of the writing-up of field studies undertaken earlier among the Plateau Tonga and the Yao, an economic study of labour migration in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a study of the social organization of the Luo in the area and the rôle played by the fishing industry there, tribal studies of the Luanda of the Balovale and Mwinilunga districts of Northern Rhodesia and the Lakeside Tonga of Nyasaland and, finally, a study of nascent urban society in the Copperbelt and of the effect of urban conditions on the Africans living there. The Beit Railway Trust has financed two studies in South Rhodesia among the Shona and Ndebele.

The East African Institute of Social Research, with headquarters in Uganda, is undertaking a social survey of Jinja (where rapid industrial development and the presence of European industrial workers present new problems to the Administration), a survey of immigrant labour in Buganda, and tribal studies in all three territories. These will provide the groundwork for the problem which the director has chosen for comparative study—the working of indigenous political systems in East Africa under modern conditions.

Two Africans of Character Unselfishness and Modesty

MR. CHARLES GROSSE spoke in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. last Sunday of two Africans whose friendship he recalls with especial pleasure.

One was an 80-year-old paramount chief of the Acholi, Nbilisandru, in whose country Mr. Grosse was taking films and making recordings, which he explained to the old man as "taking pictures of sound."

"His little keen eyes flashed upwards at me from under his brows, and I knew he was thinking: 'Well, of course, they are all mad, but this one should be under restraint.'"

"I sent for a gramophone and put on a Paul Robeson record. That, I told him, is a black man singing. We have made a picture of his song."

"For two minutes he thought, and when he spoke I thought the subject had changed rather abruptly. 'Sir, he said, 'you owe me a great deal of money.'"

"I agreed that we did, it was, well over £2,000, and asked if he would like it at once. He waved the suggestion away, and said: 'I am not an old man as old men in my tribe go, but in my short term of years I have seen our tribal songs dying out. Forget the money you owe us. Give us instead one of the black speaking boxes and the black plates that are the tongues, and I will ask the district commissioner to keep them safe in the iron box in his office. Every harvest festival, I, and then my son, and then his son's son, will gather the people about him and our songs will speak again. Thus our songs shall never die.'"

"Could you forget a man like that? I think not!"

The other friend was a Wemba personal servant from Northern Rhodesia, named Nyali.

"One Armistice Day, nearly a year after I had taken on Nyali, I ordered a parade of my eight Native constables. They were already falling in, shining and be-medalled, when I discovered that my own two humble medals were missing. I had not, I recalled, seen them since the previous Armistice Day."

"I shouted for Nyali. He disclaimed all knowledge of them, but sprinted to his quarters and returned with a brooch of four medals. Some swift adjustments were necessary, since I was entitled to two only."

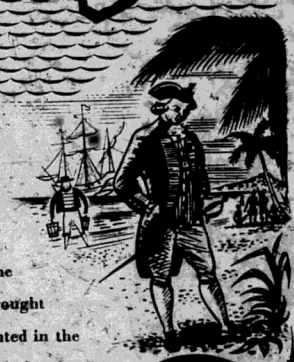
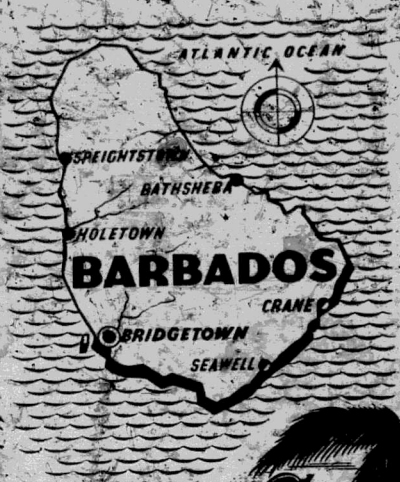
"I handed him back the 1915 Star and the Distinguished Conduct Medal. On its edge was engraved: 77693, Corporal Nyali Kagwa, King's African Rifles. I looked at him accusingly. He gave his little smile and murmured as though in excuse: 'It was some years ago, sir.' I pinned his medals on him and fell him in on the right of the line—a lone but gallant legionnaire."

U.S. Film Producer's Tour

MR. PAUL MOFFER, the American film producer, who some 20 years ago made "Africa Speaks," has spent three months in East and Central Africa collecting material for a major game film. With his wife he travelled through the Rhodesias, Tanganyika, Kenya, the Sudan, and the Belgian Congo. In Livingstone he stated that he was resolved to make a film on David Livingstone on his "retuge to Hollywood. "Build comfortable camps in your nature reserves," he added, "and you will have Americans flocking here in tens of thousands." While in Northern Rhodesia he learnt that one of his travelogues had won second place in the Venice International Film Festival.

Racial Unity

RACIAL UNITY is the name given to an organization initiated by Miss Mary Atlee, a sister of Mr. Clement Atlee, M.P., to work for a closer understanding between peoples of different colours and creeds by bringing the racial question to public notice. The chairman is Canon L. J. Collins. A public meeting will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on February 4 at 7.30 p.m. The High Commissioner for India, Miss Atlee, and Messrs. James Griffiths, M.P., C. J. W. Alport, M.P., and Dingle Foot will speak. Lord Hailsham will preside.

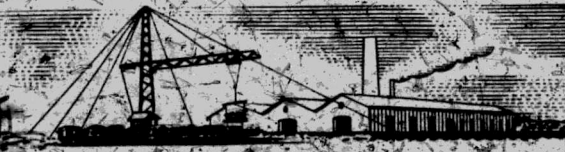


SUGAR : According to an old Polynesian legend the ancestors of the human race originally sprang from a sugar cane plant and it may well be that the South Pacific is indeed the place of origin of sugar, if not of mankind. In the 18th century Captain Bligh, after visiting the Solomon Islands, brought back some specimens of the 'otahaite' variety which were planted in the East Botanical Gardens in Jamaica and formed part of the parent stock of the cane which for a hundred years supplied sugar to most of the New World as well as to a considerable proportion of the Old.

Sugar cultivation had however been established in the British West Indies long before Bligh made this voyage. Barbados—the oldest English Colony in the British West Indies—has always been among the largest sugar producers in the Empire, and today sugar is the most important industry in the Island.

Full and up-to-date information from our branch in Barbados on market conditions and industrial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request. Those interested are invited to write to the Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Bulawayo Council and African Exhibition

Criticism by "Manchester Guardian"

BULAWAYO CITY COUNCIL'S refusal to authorize the letting of a hall for an exhibition of African arts and crafts unless Africans were excluded from admission, has been the subject of leader comment in the *Manchester Guardian*.

"One hears talk of the colour bar in this or that Colonial country," wrote the journal, "and where it does not take a legal or formal shape it is often hard to envisage the way in which it works out and where it chafes. But now and again an instance comes to illustrate it."

"In Bulawayo there is a Little Theatre which holds an annual drama festival. Its organizers had the idea of expanding this into an African festival, to embrace music, dancing, drama, arts and crafts, literature, and photography. The organizers asked the city council to allow the use of a certain public hall. The council at first refused point-blank, no reason was given, except that the refusal was 'in accordance with the council's policy.'"

"The decision was criticized, particularly in the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, and the council thought again. It agreed to the hiring of the hall for an exhibition of African arts and crafts on the clear understanding that no Africans would be admitted to see it."

"If the exhibition was to be staged for the benefit of Africans," it suggested another hall, in the Native urban area, which would presumably be visited by few, if any, Europeans, and which, as the *Chronicle* points out, would be of little value to thousands of Africans who do not live in the location."

"The organizers have quite properly refused the offer on these terms. Again, no clear reason has been given. One can only assume that, in the councillors' opinion, an exhibition staged where it would be visited by Europeans and Africans alike would somehow undermine the principles of European leadership or should it now be called 'partnership'! Surely Southern Rhodesia, as the leader of the British tradition in Central Africa, can do better than this!"

Locust Threat to East Africa

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London write (*inter alia*) in a report dated last Thursday:—

"Between December 11 and 31 reports of 10 immature swarms, some of them large, were made in the Somaliland Protectorate. According to late reports, several mature swarms invaded south-eastern and southern Ethiopia, in November. In the Ogaden swarms of the new generation, some of them very large, began to appear in December, and all escapes from November hatchings reached the adult stage by early January, when some immature swarms spread into the Harar-Direclawa area."

"In Somalia a widespread hopper infestation extended in December from the Kenya frontier to east of Galkayu, being particularly heavy in the upper Juba and southern Mudug provinces. There was a lighter infestation in the Garoe area, and a suspected one in northern Mijertein. In early January eight immature swarms were in central Somalia."

"In the Mandera area of Kenya hoppers began to reach the adult stage towards the end of December, and in early January there were 14 reports of young swarms, some very large, in the north-eastern part of the country."

"Some of the swarms produced in the northern part of the Somali Peninsula may breed in early spring in the coastal areas round the Gulf of Aden and southern Red Sea. Further south swarms are likely to move south and south-west, and Kenya, northern Tanganyika, and possibly Uganda are liable to be invaded on a very considerable scale."

Sudan General Strike

COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SUDAN have been paralyzed by a three-day general strike which started on Sunday. Leaders of the Workers Federation, who called the strike in support of their demands for a 75% increase in pay and shorter working hours, are reported to have been somewhat impressed by the report of the Government commission, which has recommended considerable pay increases. Twenty persons arrested following a demonstration in Wad Medani included Ismail el Azhari and Yehia Elfadli, leaders of one faction of the Ashigga Party. Five demonstrators received injuries when the mob was being dispersed by the police with tear gas.

Land Transfers in Kenya

For Residents and Industry

RECOMMENDATIONS by a committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya, to consider the existing formula in connexion with agricultural land transferred to residential, commercial or industrial users, with the Government's comments thereon, are as follows:—

RECOMMENDATION 1

On the grant of a change of user the land rent be assessed as a percentage of the agreed residential value of the plot.

The Government has accepted this, but, to avoid the possibility of fraud, the word "agreed" will be substituted for "agreed". The value will have to be approved by the Special Commissioner of Lands. There will be an appeal to the Member against the refusal by the Special Commissioner to approve, with a further appeal to the Governor in Council.

RECOMMENDATION 2

That land rent after the grant of a change of user be assessed as 1% of the agreed residential value of the plot.

The Government considered that 1% would give the community an equitable share of the increased value only if the rental were revisable. The principle of revisable rentals has not been accepted, and the Government has decided therefore that the rental be assessed as 14% of the agreed residential value of the plot.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Revised ground rent to become payable from the date of the sale of each sub-division.

In certain cases advantage will be taken of the change of user before the sale has taken place, and possibly without any intention of effecting a sale. This will be the case when a private holder of land seeks to develop his land on a residential basis without parting with his interests, or to effect a sub-lease and not to sell his property.

Government propose therefore that the revised ground rent shall be payable as from the date of the sale, agreement of sale or sub-lease, or as from the date upon which advantage is taken of the change of user.

RECOMMENDATION 4

That land rents be subject to revision every 33 years from the date of the grant of change of user, subject to a maximum variation of 100% on each occasion.

The Government, with the approval of the Board of Commerce and Industry, has decided not to adopt the principle of revisable rentals for the following reasons:—

- that it makes for instability if a contract is subject to change during its term, and so discourages development;
- that for a period, possibly five years, before each revision was due, there would be stagnation owing to uncertainty as to the future rental;
- that appreciation in the unimproved site value was due mainly to the efforts of the local community through services provided by the local government authority and not to the efforts of the Crown. The local government authority claims its return through the periodic revaluation for rating purposes;
- that the valuations in this scale would be subject to challenge on a fairly wide scale during the periods preceding the rent revision.

RECOMMENDATION 5

That in all leases in respect of which a change of user is granted the terms of the lease be 99 years from the date of the grant.

The Government accepts this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 6

That normally the assessment of land rent be made on the grant of a change of user for industrial purposes be precisely as recommended in the case of residential purposes. The Government accepts this recommendation, and proposes that it should be applied equally to the grant of a change of user to commercial or business purposes.

Government proposes that change of user to other purposes (e.g., for use as a sports club or for educational purposes) shall be on such terms as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

The commission consisted of the Special Commissioner of Lands (chairman) and Messrs W. D. Havelock, M.L.C., J. G. H. Hopkins, M.L.C., R. J. Millar, G. M. Roddan, and K. W. S. Mackenzie, with Mr. F. E. Firminger as secretary.

Eight boys and two girls are on their way to the Fairbridge Memorial College at Naivasha, Southern Rhodesia, and four girls and seven boys will sail in the STIRLING CASTLE next week.

Repeat Performance

The Roan Antelope Copper Mines Mechanical and Electrical Engineers are 100% in favour of Metrovick

UNIFIED BOILER CONTROL

by



A discussion with the operating Mechanical and Electrical Engineers of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. resulted in the unanimous opinion that the Metrovick system of unified boiler control had given exceptional service and recommended similar equipment for the remaining boilers. Tests made a short time ago to determine the

differences between the Metrovick unified control and the original equipment culminated in results "so astonishing" (the actual words of the electrical engineer) that a check test was run. Despite the fact that sub-standard instruments were used, together with a complete change of staff, the results proved even better than the figures obtained in the first test.

Summary of Tests	Nos. 4 and 5 Boilers	
	No. 4, Original Boiling	No. 5, Unified Boiler Control
Coal consumed during test	15724 lb.	17032 lb.
Steam generated	14623 1/2 lb.	17890 lb.
Ratio—lb. steam per 1 lb. coal	9.3	9.4
kWh consumed	170	106.5
Ratio—lb. steam per kWh	8.60	16.80
U.B.C. INCREASE IN BOILER EFFICIENCY	1%	
U.B.C. INCREASE IN AUXILIARY EFFICIENCY	5 1/2%	

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Two Hundred Years in Business Fine Record of James Finlay and Co.

GREAT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES, which are nowadays so often a target for ignorant, jealous, and undeserved criticism, seldom record adequately and attractively the facts of their development, usually from very small beginnings, but James Finlay and Company, Ltd., of Glasgow, who have just completed their second century of trading, have commemorated the occasion by the private distribution of an admirable history.

The founders of the business were Scots of character, competence, energy and determination. Beginning as merchants, they became manufacturers and pioneers in the trade with India (in 1816 sending the first ship to Bombay which ever cleared the Clyde). They made significant contributions to mechanical invention and scientific agriculture; they were among the earliest of employers to show concern for the religious, medical and educational welfare of their workers; they took extreme pains in recruiting staff, even the most junior; and they appear to have been ready to try almost anything.

Services to the State

Risks did not frighten the succeeding generations of men who had charge of the business. They showed boldness without rashness, tenacity without obstinacy, shrewdness and vision, adaptability, and continuing integrity. "Truth, Honour, Industry, Independence," has long been the business motto of the house, and this record leaves no doubt that those who were admitted to the partnership, and in recent years to the board, had been seriously tested and found worthy. Many of them have rendered great service to the State, either at home or in India.

Through a subsidiary, the African Highlands Produce Co., Ltd., the firm (as it then was) was one of the pioneers of tea growing in Kenya 25 years ago; but the reference to that interest in this modest book occupies less than a page. The Kenya company has now more than 5,000 acres under tea in the Kericho district.

The reader is reminded elsewhere that as recently as 1867, a standard encyclopedia referred thus to the effects of tea drinking: "It is impossible to protest too strongly against the habit, occasionally adopted by students of keeping off their natural sleep by the frequent use of strong tea. The persistent adoption of such a habit is certain to lead to the utter destruction of both bodily and mental vigour."

That was not the view of the Finlays, who were to become one of the leading tea agency concerns in the East. They shared the vicissitudes of the planting industry and contributed much to its progress. Now they are expanding their connections with East Africa.

Sir Miles Thomas Backs Federation

FEDERATION is clearly an economic necessity, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C. in Southern Rhodesia recently. "It would be a tragedy if mere political considerations were allowed to become major obstacles. The mineral wealth of Northern Rhodesia can be allied to the agricultural potentiality and secondary industries of Southern Rhodesia and these, together with the virility and enterprising outlook of the people, would provide a promising future. Southern Rhodesia is one of the brightest examples of modern development, due to a realistic outlook on world affairs and a keen appreciation of the importance of race relationships. The sooner federation comes about the better for all concerned, and the more effective will be the efforts against the attempted infiltration of Communist ideologies in the Central African territories."

New Rhodesian Enterprises Recent Registrations

NEW COMPANIES registered in Southern Rhodesia recently included the following:

Total Investments, Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land and buildings (£50,000); Rhodcor Products, Ltd., Salisbury, tinned and cordage manufacturers (£50,000); Union Properties, Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land and buildings (£38,000); Nicotina Estates, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£37,500); Sifidya Estates, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£36,000); Muzambane Estate, Ltd., Harare (£10,000); Salisbury Industries, Ltd., dealers in land and buildings, garage proprietors, etc. (£35,000); Whitecliff Farm, Ltd., Salisbury (£35,000).

Chidzwa Farms, Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000); Rhodesia Tobacco Exporting Co., Ltd., Salisbury, tobacco dealers (£25,000); United Linen Co., Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in textiles and soft goods (£20,000); Boulder Brick, Ltd., Gwelo, brick and tile makers (£10,000); Chikankwe Stores, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Garfield and Robinson, Ltd., Salisbury, general dealers and manufacturers (£10,000); Gilbert & Dewar (Rhodesia), Ltd., timber merchants, Gwelo (£10,000); Glass and Incorporated, Josias (1951), Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in glassware (£10,000); Jansen Estate Co., Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land and buildings (£10,000); Salisbury Lateralists (1951), Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land and buildings, betting club proprietors, etc. (£10,000); J. Small, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£10,000).

Abbott Construction Co., Ltd., Salisbury, builders and contractors (£6,000); Rhodesian Fire Protection Co., Bulawayo, dealers in fire-fighting equipment (£6,000); Capital Gift Centre, Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000); Salisbury Panel-Beater, Ltd., sheet metal workers (£5,000); Umfuli Brickworks, Ltd., Salisbury (£5,000); R. A. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Que Que, estate agents (£4,000); Industrial Foundry Co., Ltd., Salisbury, foundrymen and metal merchants (£4,000); Jeronda, Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in land and buildings (£4,000); J. C. McBride & Co., Ltd., Salisbury, shipping and shipping agents (£4,000); W. A. McKibben & Co., Ltd., Salisbury, builders and contractors (£4,000); Mashona Milk Producers, Ltd., Salisbury, storekeepers, etc. (£4,000); Newlands Pharmacy, Ltd., Harare (£4,000); H. Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Salisbury, builders and contractors (£4,000); Penfold's Plumbing and Building Co., Ltd., Salisbury, plumbing and building (£4,000); Sani Brothers (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, importers and exporters (£4,000); Sterling Asbestos Mines, Ltd., Bulawayo (£4,000); Unicomia, Ltd., Bulawayo, importers and exporters (£4,000); Veterinary Supply Co. of Central Africa, Ltd., Salisbury (£4,000); Victoria Development Co., Ltd., Salisbury, hotel-keepers, financiers, etc. (£4,000).

Salisbury and District Estates, Ltd., land and estate agents (£3,000); H. Lister & Co., Ltd., Salisbury, builders and contractors (£4,000); Glen Estate Agency, Ltd., Salisbury (£1,000); Clonham Investments, Ltd., Salisbury, investors and financiers (£107); Eagle Investment Trust of Southern Rhodesia, Ltd., Bulawayo (£100); Falcon Investment Trust of Southern Rhodesia, Ltd., Bulawayo (£800).

Increases in capital of companies in the Colonies were registered by: Rhodesian Investments Trust, Ltd., from £5,000 to £50,000; Rhodesia Tobacco and Raising Co., Ltd., from £10,000 to £50,000; South African Timber Co., Ltd., from £300,000 to £600,000; and Venturian-Bled Enterprises, Ltd., from £3,000 to £15,000; all in Salisbury; and Fortune, Ltd., from £4,000 to £7,000; F. L. Hadfield & Co., Ltd., Harare, £6,000 to £7,000; and Rhodesia Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., from £50,000 to £60,000, all in Bulawayo.

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Kenya's Wheat Crop

THE DAMAGE DONE to wheat in Kenya by abnormal rains is extremely serious. Of an originally estimated total of 1,000,000 bags for the season between 20% and 22% has not been reaped, and of the balance another 20% or so is in sprouting and weathered as to be unmillable. However, it is held that, with some reparation in the milling standards, these will be enough local flour to carry the Colony through until next year's crop. A substantial quantity of wheat can probably be exported by the Kenya Farmers' Association to the Continent, at most, for which abnormally high prices are being offered.

Commonwealth and Empire Review, published quarterly by Tothill Press, Ltd. has ceased publication.

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Letter

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Controversy Over Increased Duties

Views of J. F. Troughton

Editor of THE AFRICA AND RHODESIA

There is no doubt in my suggestion that the recent deleterious controversy regarding the new duties leviable on East Africa might have been avoided if an inter-territorial conference of officials and non-officials had thrashed out the matter. Experience has shown that with the help of the world discussion of imposing changes in customs duties with representatives of officials almost certainly results in leakage of information and in attempts to forestall the new duties by changes in the law; it is absolutely necessary that any revision of customs duties should be planned in strict secrecy and nobody except those personally concerned should know anything about what is going on.

There is no justification for the recent public controversy in East Africa. It is no secret that differences have arisen in the past between two or more of the Governments, but those differences have been resolved through compromise or through one or other of the territories in the interest of inter-territorial co-operation falling into line. If this does not happen, then it is for the Secretary of State to impose a solution.

A necessary consequence of any such course is that a Member for Finance whose territory has been and been over-ruled must be ready to defend the common policy in his own Legislature with vigour and courage, even though he may have resented that policy through and through in private consultations and may personally believe that it is wrong.

Public ventilation of inter-territorial differences can only have the effect of exacerbating inter-territorial feelings without any compensating advantage. All that is needed is that each Member for Finance should play the game according to the rules.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. TROUGHTON

Our correspondent was at one time Financial Secretary in Kenya.

Northern Rhodesia has been raised from a second to a first-class citizenship.

A bonus of £100,000 is to be added in February to the local population in Northern Rhodesia.

Quitting the abolition of the post of press officer in Kenya, the *K.I.O. Fortnightly* has ceased publication.

Eleven new cases of bubonic plague and one death have been reported from the same district of Tanganyika.

A petition against compulsory fingerprinting in connexion with registration is being circulated for signature in Kenya by the Society for Civil Liberties.

A census of all four Africans and of Africans living in townships and some thickly populated areas near townships will be taken in Tanganyika in the month of February.

The 1st (Nyasaland) and 3rd (Kenya) Battalions, The King's African Rifles, comprising some 1,500 men, were welcomed by Major General Carroll Seah, G.O.C. Singapore, when they disembarked on Monday from the transport *DEVONSHIRE*.

Kenya Voters' Roll

A new voters' roll is being compiled in Kenya for each of the electoral areas, as described in the new Legislative Council (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1951, for the election which is to be held next May. Registration will end on February 25.

The *United Press* recently published a four-page advertisement advertisement which contained what was claimed to be the first two-colour picture (as distinct from cartoons) which had appeared in a Rhodesian newspaper. Colour is, of course, used in magazines in the Colony.

After consultation with parents, the standing committee of the European Education Authority in Tanganyika has decided that the two-term year shall be enforced at the Mbeya and Kongwa schools but that the three-term year shall continue at Arusha. Arrangements will be reviewed annually.

A flaw in a structural member of one aircraft has forced Central African Airways to ground all their Viking planes. Other types of aircraft are being pressed into service, and it is believed that some are being borrowed from South African Airways and East African Airways. It is hoped that normal services will be resumed by the end of the month.

Judge William Lockhart-Smith, lately Attorney General of Nyasaland, was on Monday found not guilty of conspiracy, and Abdul Sacramie, an Indian barrister, was also found not guilty on the same charge. The case was heard at Blantyre, and Judge Sir Henry Brand stated that a charge of corruption remained to be met. The prosecution alleged that Sacramie had bribed Judge Lockhart-Smith to withdraw prosecutions against three Indians.

A letter has been sent by the president of the hereditary Bataka of Busoga, Uganda, to the Kabaka of Buganda, with a copy to the Governor, suggesting that all leaders should write to the King of Egypt asking him to stop fighting against the British Empire. At one time, says the letter, Egypt was a protectorate like Uganda, but was given her freedom, and due respect should be shown to the British, who are referred to as the protectors of Africa. These parts of Africa which were under British protection and the writer had no opportunity then, there in the rest of the continent.

Will Some M.P. Ask the Question?

Facts Needed about Barkimann Road

PARLIAMENT MEETS again next week. Will an M.P. ask questions based on statements made by Mr. A. Davies, a member of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, after a visit to the Mackinnon Road Military Stores Depot near Mombasa?

He was reported to have said:—
"The depot is so large that we had to split into two parties to go round the stores in two days. I was absolutely shocked to find appertained to be a terrible waste of materials. Thousands of tons of corrugated iron had been stored in the depot so long that it was rusted to an extent that made it unsuitable for building construction. Galvanised black iron piping were stacked up to 30 feet high, with crampers climbing over the stacks in places. The piping was all rusted and corroded that before it could be used in any water scheme it would have to be replaced almost length by length. I saw many road rollers rusted and corroded. In one a small tree had grown up through the engine."
There were also reports of numerous mites and various five pairs of mites, which were badly wounded but they were very numerous. Large quantities of glass and petrol containers were still in their original packing cases. The effect of weathering was such that they would have to be completely overhauled before they could be used.

I saw several gardens which must have been lying in the open for several years. Grasses and foliage were growing over them. Cracks and holes of nails, bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and fish were in badly rusted as to be of practically no value.

I should say that three-quarters of the stocks were of scrap value only. About 2,000 motor vehicles of various types in various condition were gradually being overhauled.

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Of Common Concern

A loan of £E100,000 free of interest is to be made from the Sudan Treasury to the newly established Sudan Building Society, subject to the approval of the Executive Council. Moreover, for every £E1 paid by subscribers the Government will pay a like sum up to a total of £E150,000. The director of social services of the Gezira board has been elected chairman of the society's temporary committee. When a Sudanese suitable to become manager can be found, he will be sent to the U.K. for two years' training. Meantime an English manager, seconded from a British building society, will be appointed.

Rhodesia Railways

A record revenue of £12,308,176 was achieved by Rhodesia Railways in the year ended March 31 last. This was almost 20% above the previous year's figure, and 93.8% over that for the year ended September, 1946. Total expenditure, at £10,154,480, was also a record, against £8,701,349 in the previous year. The balance carried to net revenue account, £2,153,696, is the highest since 1944. Percentage of expenditure (excluding provision for depreciation and renewals) to revenue was 76.28.

Charges for trade stands for the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition to be held in Bulawayo next year will range from 7s. 6d. per sq. ft. for open stands to 40s. for covered space, with a 10% discount for exhibits occupying 250 sq. ft. or more. About 400,000 visitors are expected. The estimated cost is £400,000.

A sharp all-round advance in the prices of sisal has taken place in the last few days. No. 1 now being quoted at £220 per ton c.i.f., U.K., and No. 2 at £212.

By a typographical error it was stated last week that kribium, the new synthetic soil conditioner, is to be manufactured by the Montisano Chemical Co. of America. The first word in the name should, of course, have been spelled Monsanto.

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd., a subsidiary of Sisal Estates Ltd., produced 6,724 tons of sisal and tow in the six months ended December 31, compared with 5,925 tons in the corresponding period of 1950.

Heavy rains forced Chibanga Cement Ltd., to close down its kiln in Northern Rhodesia for 10 days. Eighteen feet of storm water poured into the quarry.

Second-class bus fares in Kampala Municipality have been increased by two cents of a shilling per stage, with a minimum of 14 cents.

In the London auctions last week 632 packages of Nyasaland teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 0.54d. per lb.

Dividends

Bandanga, Ltd. (Nyasaland tea estates)—8% (15%),
W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd.—Interim 24% on increased capital.

W. Boyd and Co. (Printers), Ltd., Nairobi—71% less Kenya tax at 5s. in the £. Net profit, approximately £12,500.

Liquidation of Sisal Estates, Ltd. Proposals of the Directors

PROPOSALS to be submitted to the shareholders for the liquidation of Sisal Estates, Ltd., will involve repayment of the preference capital and the distribution of shares in the wholly owned subsidiary, Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., in full satisfaction of the rights of ordinary shareholders.

In February last Sisal Estates, Ltd., transferred its management and control to Tanganyika, and the proposals are subject to permission from the appropriate authorities in the Territory.

The 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each would, according to the proposal, be repaid at 24s. 6d. per share, plus a further payment equivalent to 6% per annum from the date on which the half-yearly dividend is paid to the date of repayment.

Ordinary shareholders would receive three stock units of 5s. each, credited as fully paid, of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., for each 5s. ordinary share now held, together with a capital cash distribution to be provided out of a special dividend to be declared by Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., at the rate of 4s. 6d. for each 5s. ordinary share of Sisal Estates, Ltd.

By capitalizing £415,663 of the reserves, the capital of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., would be increased to £750,000. Application will be made to the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the whole of the issued share capital of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.

O.K. Bazaars Report

O.K. BAZAARS (1929) LTD., a company with a branch in Southern Rhodesia, earned a consolidated profit of £1,117,878 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £987,054 in the previous year. A dividend of 50% on the ordinary shares requires £325,348, leaving £792,530 to be carried forward, against £1,780,000 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £2,200,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £300,000 in 6% second cumulative preference shares, and £500,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares, all of £1 and £100,000 in A ordinary and £355,100 in B ordinary shares of 5s. each. Capital reserve stands at £206,743, plant and equipment reserve at £82,258, general reserve at £1,152,355, current liabilities at £3,857,226, fixed assets at £955,773, investments at £3,989,637, and current assets at £4,552,440, including £369,892 in cash.

The Bulawayo store has not yet been completed, but is expected to open towards the end of this year. The existing Rhodesian branch is in Salisbury.

The directors are Messrs S. Cohen (chairman), M. Miller (deputy chairman), both of whom are joint managing directors, J. Cracko, N. Cohen, A. Schwartz, I. Hyman, L. Miller, and Stanley Cohen. Mr. C. Friedman is an alternate director, and the London registrars are Messrs. Thomson McLintock and Co.

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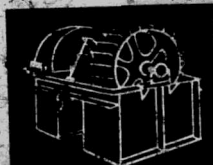
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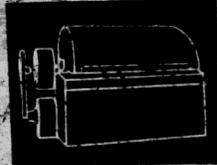
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Dunnotter Castle	Feb. 1
Warwick Castle	Feb. 14
Durban Castle	Mar. 7
Llandevany Castle	Mar. 24
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Mining

Zambia Exploring

ZAMBIA EXPLORING CO., LTD. announces a final dividend of 6% and a bonus of 10% making 20% less tax for 1951 compared with 13% in the previous year. Profit for the year was £166,609, against £82,033 after charging £84,576 loss on sale of shares to Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd. Tax absorbed £79,000 leaving £91,609 to which is added £3,540 credit in respect of an amount previously written off.

Dividends

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD. held their 18th ordinary general meeting in Kericho, Kenya, on December 31, but owing to delay in completing the annual report and accounts the meeting was adjourned.

REZENDE MINES LTD. will pay no further dividend in respect of 1951. An interim distribution of 8% (the same) was paid in July.

AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD. 5% (the same). Profit to June 30, £16,217, after tax.

Gold Premium Sales

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S PROCEEDS from the sale of some of her gold output on the premium market amounted to £29,041 in October and November, the first two months under the new arrangement. The Mines Department points out that since at the Bank of England price of £12.85 per ounce the total output in the two months was worth £1,024,087, the premium represents an increase in revenue of only 2.83%.

Diamond Sales

DIAMOND SALES effected through the Central Selling Organization last year reached the record value of £65,057,965, compared with the previous record of £50,897,081 in 1950. In the last quarter of 1951 sales were valued at £15,363,749, against £18,097,940 in the September quarter.

African Investment Trust

AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD. have passed resolutions to amend the articles of association and to pay £500 to Mr. H. B. Spiller in recognition of his services as a director.

Mining Personalia

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, JNR., has been appointed vice-chairman of Rodan Anthiopo Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. and Mutlura Copper Mines, Ltd. Mr. Heathcote has resigned from the boards of the first two companies, and Mr. WALTER HOCHSCHILD has become a director of all three. WINDSOR RALPH MCKLEEM has been appointed a director of Mutlura Copper Mines, Ltd. and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.

MR. A. W. DEBRAND, formerly secretary of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Nebanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., has been appointed a director of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd.

MR. G. H. HATHURBY, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has resigned from the staff of Birmingham University and taken an appointment with the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HERBERT FLETCHER, of Filabusi, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. J. H. GIBSON, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has returned to Bindura, Southern Rhodesia.

Company Progress Reports

NEBANGA 7 tons of tin concentrates were produced in December, including 11 tons from tributaries.

GRIBE & PHOENIX Gold reserves on December 31 were 197,400 tons averaging 19.07 awt., comprising 145,400 tons in blocks, containing 134,900 oz. gold and 52,000 tons in pillars, containing 53,300 oz.

News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. PINCHIN JOHNSON AND ASSOCIATES, LTD. have declared an interim dividend of 7% (the same).

MR. HUGH BECK, B.Sc., A.M.I.MECH.E., M.I.M.A.E., London manager of Crossley Brothers, Ltd., of Openshaw, Manchester, has been elected a director.

THE BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., parent company of the Brush-Aboe group, has acquired a 31% interest in Diesel Equipment Co., Ltd., of Vancouver.

MR. F. R. MANNING, since 1948 principal representative of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd., has been appointed a director of the company.



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Under takings operated	2	Under takings operated	11	Under takings operated	15
Number of Consumers	1,704	Number of Consumers	11,092	Number of Consumers	27,000
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Capital	£70,000	Capital	£246,000	Capital	£1,113,322

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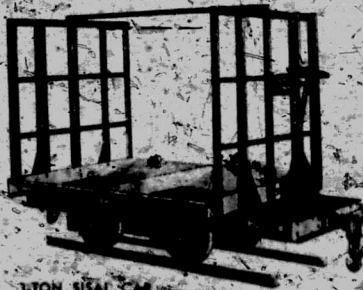
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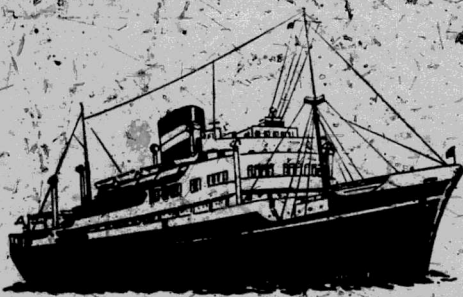
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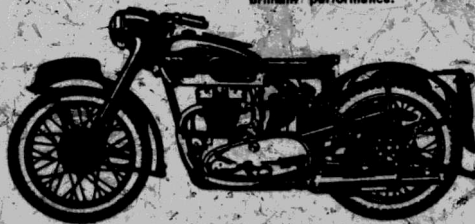
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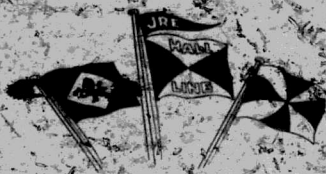
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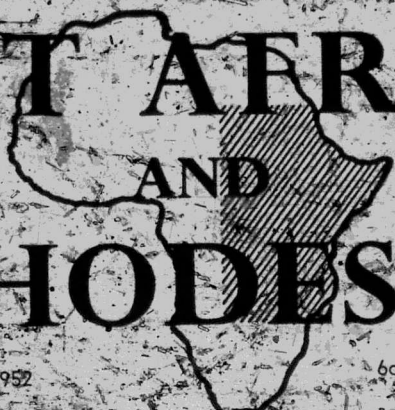
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOUNDING A NEWSPAPER being always hazardous, the sponsors of a new publication very seldom take the heavy additional and avoidable initial risk of buying all the machinery required to print it on a plant of their own.

How Not to Start a Newspaper.

The normal practice is to contract with an established printer for the production of the new journal, not merely for a short period, but permanently, except in the case of publications with huge circulations or of a local paper established as a sideline by a jobbing printer. For reasons which were certainly not explained satisfactorily in the Legislature by the Chief Secretary in the middle of this month, the Government of Nyasaland has disregarded the normal, prudential course of limiting its outlay on a paper which is soon to appear for Africans, but has plunged at once into the purchase of machinery and has promised to provide up to £100,000 from the Native Development and Welfare Fund for a venture which could, and in our opinion should, have been much more modestly capitalized.

we postponed publication of the news until we had checked its authenticity and inquired if an approach had been made to local printers for official actions. quotations before any machinery had been ordered. Now we have been assured that commercial printers long established in Nyasaland, were not consulted; no attempt was made to discover on what terms they might have been prepared to undertake the printing, but the largest printing company in the Protectorate took the initiative of offering to print the paper at cost plus ten per cent, and when they were informed that machinery had been ordered, they expressed their readiness to take it over at cost. Both offers were rejected by the Nyasaland Government, on whose behalf the Chief Secretary has now told the Legislature: "No organization in the territory was in a position to perform the printing, and it was for that reason that the necessary machinery and plant were ordered. It was only after the plant and machinery had been ordered that any suggestion was made that some other organization should do the printing. However, an organization of this sort should be self-contained. That

The Government's decision seemed to us so incredible when we first heard of it that

is advice which any newspaperman worth his salt would give.

None of those statements carries conviction. If the production of the new paper will from the start exceed the capacity of local printers, it must surely be planned on extravagant lines.

Government Statements Carry No Conviction

If new machinery is indispensable, would it not be much more economic for an existing concern to add to its equipment than for an entirely new plant to be established? If plant and machinery were ordered before printing by contract was even considered, the Government attitude stands condemned, for it could not have known whether the purchase of machinery was justified until it was aware of the terms on which a commercial house could do the work. Failure even to inquire indicates an indefensible attitude to private enterprise—and it will be fresh in the mind of some readers that charges of that kind have already been made by local commercial leaders in other connexions. If the Government believes, as its spokesman stated, that "any newspaperman worth his salt" would expect a new paper with a limited circulation to start operations by buying all the machinery necessary for its production, it will believe anything. The truth is that such a notion would strike any practical journalist as representing a fantastic overcapitalization of the project.

Normal business prudence has been entirely disregarded. The machinery bought so precipitately will remain idle for much of the time if it is to be used only for this

Normal Prudence Disregarded

African newspaper (and no other suggestion was made in the Legislature) and idle machinery means heavy loss. It is safe to predict that costs on this basis will prove far higher than those of a commercial contract, the offer of the local company to do the work on a ten per cent profit basis was, in fact, abnormally generous. As to the point that, once a contract had been placed, there could be no protection against progressive increase in the price, the reply is that reputable business houses have higher principles in such matters than the Government appears to recognize, and that a long-term guarantee could have been sought. Moreover, under the Government's wasteful plan the newspaper will have to bear the full weight of rising costs, which commercial printers would spread over all their output. The Chief Secretary emphasized that finance was not being found from

Protectorate revenue, but by Africans with their own money through the Native Development and Welfare Fund. Does that justify extravagance by the Government, the trustees for the fund, or standards less rigorous than those applied to State funds? If not, what was the purpose of the remark?

Mr. A. C. W. Dickson, who sharply criticized the Government's actions, said that a loan of £50,000 had already been approved and that twice that sum was to be provided.

Questions Which Should Be Answered

Since he was not contradicted, the Government has presumably agreed to the allocation of that large sum. As practical publishers for almost thirty years, we declare that to be grossly extravagant. Without hesitation we say that no publisher in this country would contemplate anything approaching that investment in such a project, and that any house which embarked upon a venture which seemed desirable but was unlikely to be profitable would be at pains to limit its commitments to the minimum. Nyasaland ought to be told much more about this strange affair. Who was the originator of the idea? What practical newspaper experience had he had? By whom were the estimates for the project examined and approved? What practical newspaper experience had they had? If none, who with such experience was invited to advise the authorities? What advice did he (or they) give? Who will edit and manage the newspaper? What practical journalistic experience have they had? Where, when, and with what results? What is their experience of Nyasaland, the territory with which they will have to deal, and its African peoples? What emoluments are they to receive, and for what periods have they been engaged? These are a few of the questions which immediately suggest themselves, and to which the public should not be denied answers. We hope that candid answers will be promptly given. Whether there is a sound case for the establishment of this Native newspaper in Nyasaland we are not in a good position to judge. So far as we are concerned, the sole point at issue is that the Nyasaland Government's own statements suggest that it has been precipitate and grossly extravagant in making the arrangements for the production of the journal.

"Our Empire was built, not by Government, but by uncommon men. Our trade was fostered by uncommon men. In such wars as we had to fight, always in defence of the weak, we were led to victory by uncommon men. Our social services can be maintained only if we let uncommon men have their heads." Mr. Gilbert London, M.P.

By The Way

Cuckoo

CONTINUANCE OF THE TALKS between the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies proves, I believe, that Rhodesian objections to a Minister for African Interests who would be a "cuckoo in the nest" are now accepted in London. A portfolio of African Affairs is customary in the British Colonies, in which it has been traditional to charge someone with the special protection of Native interests. What Rhodesians, and by no means Rhodesians only, consider intolerable is the idea that a federal Prime Minister should be denied the right of appointing or dismissing such a Minister, who, even in case of conflict with all his colleagues, could be dropped only if the whole Cabinet resigned. Sir Godfrey Huggins had made it clear in advance that he would discontinue discussions with the Imperial Government rather than accept this item in the proposed plan; and it must therefore have been high, possibly first, on the list of points for debate. That is why I deduce that the cuckoo has already been dislodged from the Rhodesian nest.

What Africans Can Earn

SURPRISING FACTS about the earnings of Africans in Southern Rhodesia were given by Sir Godfrey Huggins when he addressed a joint meeting in London last Thursday of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. A stock criticism of official and non-official Europeans in British Colonies has been the allegation that Africans were denied fair scope for their abilities and activities, and that, to use the customary phrase of the calumniators of their British kinsmen overseas, Africans were kept in the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water. One clique of busy and bitter propagandists has for years made this accusation against Southern Rhodesia (which they falsely represent as indistinguishable in matters of Native policy from the Union of South Africa).

Scope for the Energetic

SUCH EXTREMISTS usually attend meetings for the purpose of voicing their own views, not of learning unpalatable truths, and it is therefore probable that few of the propagators of mischievous misstatements about Southern Rhodesia heard the Prime Minister's refutations. So that they may not plead ignorance henceforth, I hope that the High Commissioner's office will notify them of the current earnings of skilled and semi-skilled Africans at work in the capital city of the Colony. It was discovered during an inquiry which Sir Godfrey Huggins caused to be made, that some African store-owners make as much as £100 a month; that African cabinet-makers earn £70; that self-employed African tailors average £35 to £40; that joiners are being paid £30 to £35; that clerks on African newspapers and magazines working in clothing factories receive £30; that unskilled mechanics get £20 and upwards; that green-grocers admitted earnings of £20 to £25; that African drivers of heavy lorries average £28; and that African taxi-drivers earn from £40 to £30 a month. Do these figures suggest that the enterprising African is denied fair play?

Anarchy in Cairo

DISMISSAL BY KING FAROUK of Nafas Nafsa and the appointment of Aly-Mahet Basha does not indicate any change in Egyptian policy. The new Prime Minister has promptly announced that his views are those of the

Government which was sunk without trace or warning—not because of its blunders in foreign affairs, but because it failed to keep internal order and therefore jeopardized the Palace. Last week-end, indeed, Cairo was the scene of anarchy. Mobs organized and directed by extremists, doubtless including Communist agents, destroyed or seriously damaged within a few hours about a quarter of the modern business centre, doing damage to British premises which is provisionally estimated at £5m., and to Egyptian and other foreign property worth perhaps ten times that figure. Among the buildings wrecked or sacked were those of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), B.O.A.C., the British Council, the British Institute, the Turf Club (where 11 British residents may have lost their lives), Sheppard's Hotel, and almost all the well-known European-style shops, restaurants, and bars.

Poor Example for the Sudan

THE THREAT TO THE THRONE is clear from a passage in the letter to the new Prime Minister from King Farouk, who wrote: "Sincere work and a firm will will be needed to protect Egypt from sedition and disorder." He added, of course, that the purpose must be "to secure the independence of the country and the unity of the Nile Valley." Correspondents in Cairo all report that the city was for a time in the grip of revolutionaries last Saturday, and that never before has the capital been the scene of such destruction. The aim was a popular rising, which the police did little to check; in some places at any rate they encouraged the demonstrators, who were frustrated only at the last moment by the proclamation of martial law and sharp military action. Now the new Prime Minister has given warning that there will be no mercy for trouble-makers, and that security must be assured to Egyptians and foreigners alike. What has happened in Egypt will not be lost on sensible men in the neighbouring Sudan, where the secretary-general of the Umma Party has expressed the hope that the change of Government in Cairo will produce a more reasonable and practical attitude towards the Sudan.

Cost of High Living

THE HEADING "High Cost of Living in Rhodesia" over a story in *World's Press News* might more appropriately have read "Cost of High Living," for it contained the allegation that a married journalist cannot live in that Colony at less than £130 a month. That is nonsense. I know journalists in Rhodesia earning nothing like that figure who lead a normally full life without financial anxieties. The anonymous writer asserts that he found it easier to manage with his wife and child on nine guineas a week in London than on anything under £130 a month in Rhodesia.

Unreliable Allegation

His view of necessities must have changed greatly since he left Fleet Street, for in his present budget (given only partially) are £15 for clothes and £12 for car expenses, both of which seem to reveal an attitude of extravagance. Large numbers of young married Rhodesians get along very well, at least, and less than half the suggested minimum, as the High Commissioner in London would, I am sure, confirm. It is regrettable that journalists should be misled by a generalization which is palpably unreliable.

Fundamental Sense of Racial Unity in E. Africa

Interview with Minister of State for Colonial Affairs

RACE RELATIONS are so good in East Africa that we have excellent foundations on which to build social, economic and constitutional progress, the RT. HON. ALAN LENNIX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on Tuesday in the first interview given by him since his return from his visit to Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and Uganda.

"Because the time at my disposal was so short," he said, "I could spend only three nights in Kenya, one in Nairobi, one on a farm near Nakuru, and the other in Kisumu, and only two nights in Uganda, but I saw many people of all races. I believe, talked with the frankness for which I had hoped and which was so helpful to me.

"In all sincerity I can say that I am more convinced than ever of the fundamental sense of unity among the races in each of the three countries. Since I was there in 1937 there has been an immense change for the better in this direction.

Encouraging Harmony

"Wherever I went in the three territories I found evidence of inter-racial harmony. I saw Africans, Arabs, Asians and Europeans in friendly association in business; in local government, in politics, and on social occasions, and nobody who had heard from so wide a range of people of all kinds what I have been told recently could be other than encouraged.

"Africans are beginning to produce a number of leaders to whom we may look for valuable public service as they gain experience. In this connexion I am thinking particularly of Tanganyika, where most of my time was spent, and where I had special opportunities of seeing how local government is developing in the more advanced areas, where Europeans, Africans, Arabs and Asians are working well together, concentrating on doing practical jobs to the best of their ability, with little or no thought of particular racial interests.

"That, I am sure, is the right way in which to develop non-official participation in public affairs. Starting on the local government level, we must develop experience, competence, and confidence and then in time draw on this reserve for the wider spheres of public life.

"Whatever kind of constitutional arrangement is made in Tanganyika must take account of the need for this kind of experience, and must provide room for those who have benefited by it to participate in central government responsibilities. Our tests should always be practical and up to date. To rush things would be to endanger that general understanding between the races which is the guarantee of fair dealing."

Capital from U.S.

Great developments of all kinds were assured, Mr. Lennix-Boyd said, and they would be swift if the large amount of capital required could be obtained reasonably quickly, and in greatly increased quantities from the United States.

America would, he thought, be much interested in the project for a north-south railway to link the Rhodesia Railways system with the Central Line in Tanganyika. It was now hoped that the report on which an Anglo-American team had been at work for some months would reach London fairly soon.

Given sufficient capital, large-scale mining development in Tanganyika and Uganda would certainly be

undertaken, and the expansion of secondary industries would continue in all three Dependencies.

"I must say a special word about Kenya," the Minister of State concluded. "In an all-too-brief visit—and I hope to make a longer stay in East Africa at not too distant a date—I saw some good agriculture in African areas and splendid farming by Europeans in the Highlands.

"The contribution of white settlement to the progress of East Africa as a whole, very definitely including its African inhabitants, cannot be exaggerated. The difficulties which have been overcome have been immense. Settlers faced disaster at times with gay or grim courage, and in many cases it was only after many years of dogged determination that they won through to solvency.

"Because in pre-war days world prices for agricultural products were so low as a rule, a good deal of land in the European areas was not brought under cultivation." Since the war there has been a very great change in that respect, and settlement has gone ahead most hearteningly. It will not be long, I hope and believe, before almost all the good cultivable land will be in full use.

Land-Position Misrepresented

"Incidentally, the present position is often misunderstood and misrepresented. The picture of vast areas of derelict land in European ownership is exaggerated. The people who make play with statistics almost always forget to make proper allowance for the areas under grazing by stock, those portions of the land which cannot be economically cultivated and on some estates it can be a high proportion of the land used for houses, storage, African accommodation, roads and so on.

"I shall always retain memories of the most to three delightful territories, in which I could not have had greater hospitality from all races or more striking proof of faith in the determination of the Government which I represented to do its best in the interests of all.

"My aim will always be to contribute so far as I can to the maintenance and development of good race relations and to help forward territories which exert a near fascination upon me."

V.H.F. Telephones

NYASALAND is the first territory in Central Africa to use the most modern telecommunication technique, a very high frequency radio equipment, and the Zomba-Lilongwe multi-circuit radio telephone system has recently been opened. Nyasaland's mountains have tended to obstruct telephone development, but the very high frequency technique, similar to that adopted in radar, has now helped to turn such natural obstacles to advantage. By locating stations on such high ground as Zomba and Dedza Mountains, long distances may be covered by a direct radio beam. The system was designed by the General Electric Co., Ltd., to a specification prepared by the Postmaster-General, and extensive tests were made some time ago by the company's engineers and the Nyasaland Telecommunications Department. At first there are to be six telephone and four telegraph channels operating simultaneously over the radio beam, and equipment for trunk circuits between Zomba, Limbe, and Fort Johnston, and between Lilongwe, Salima, and Fort Manning, has already been manufactured at the G.E.C. works in Coventry.

Sir Geoffrey Higgins on African Constitutional Problems

Indirectly Nominated Councillors, and Inter-Racial Partnership

TO NEGOTIATE a federal constitution for Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which I am trying to do in London, is not so easy as some people think, seeing that the constitution has to be accepted by four countries. To obtain something that will satisfy the House of Commons and the people of Southern Rhodesia, is rather like trying to bring the North and South Poles closer together. But it is not impossible.

It entails hard thinking on practical, common-sense lines in this country, and in the Colony an acceptance of something unpalatable now, with a view to building up a strong, self-reliant, self-supporting State owing allegiance to the Crown—an inland State in Central Africa in which British rule can be maintained, and in which a multi-racial society can live in peace and friendship.

Three Possible Patterns

There are three patterns for such a State. One is to hand the country over willy-nilly to the Bantu people, who arrived there a few years earlier than we did. I need not go into the pros and cons of this argument with my present audience, though with some it would be quite necessary.

The second would be to hold the country by European dominance and the possession of arms. Such a State, with a minority holding down the majority, would have to be a police State in perpetuity. We cannot seriously countenance that solution.

The third pattern would be one like Southern Rhodesia, where an attempt is being made to improve the lot of the Bantu people and, as they advance, increase their opportunities so that the races can live side by side in complete amity, each with its own social life, but working together in a common effort for the improvement of the lot of all the people. This policy, called partnership, is exemplified by our sharing our political institutions. The common voters' roll was enshrined in the constitution that was granted to Southern Rhodesia nearly 30 years ago, and the Southern Rhodesian Parliament confirmed this policy about a year ago.

It is true that the property qualification was raised at the same time, but this rise merely balanced the fall in the value of the pound. There has always been a property qualification, because whatever the value of having a vote based on the attainment of a certain age may have in this country, something more than that is required in a multi-racial society, so that a certain standard of ability, although a fairly low one, must be maintained.

Definition of Partnership

I might for a moment digress to discuss this blessed word "partnership" which has supplanted "parliamentary" in Whitehall. I find that I first used the word in an address to a Rotary club at the end of 1950, and this is roughly what I meant by the expression—partnership in a multi-racial society means the co-operation of all the races to the full extent of their capacity in developing a country in the best interests of all its inhabitants.

It may be said, "That sounds quite a fat and reasonable proposition. What is the difficulty in revising a federal constitution on such a basis?"

Strange to say, the policy in the countries for which

the House of Commons is responsible does not practise partnership, and I will indicate to you what I mean by comparison.

Our Native Africans take part in our elections and vote on the policy of the party or the opinion of the particular candidate. There are not many on the voters' roll, but there could be several thousand if they took the trouble to register. But for the most part they are not interested, you people here seem to provide all the interest. They are satisfied to leave it to the Europeans, who, they realize, know more about it, and with whom they are for the most part on very good terms. Those who have registered appreciate the vote and working in this European institution; the candidates have to meet their African constituents, and, since we have small numbers in each constituency, the African voters do influence elections.

Serious Gulf Created

In most of the countries for which you are responsible you have instituted nominated Native African members. These so-called nominated members are chosen by an attempt at an electoral system, the best that can be done in their present state of development, but they are chosen on colour, not on policy. Having special members to represent Africans, and chosen in a different way from the Europeans, immediately suggests that their interests are not the same, and it creates a gulf between them that can only increase with time.

The introduction of the so-called nominated African members should never have been allowed in view of the Bledsoe Report on amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the formation of the Central African Council. You may ask why we did not do this at the time. The reason was that we hoped for amalgamation of the countries, which would have entailed a bicameral Government, and we considered the proper place for the African at this stage was the Upper House or Senate, where nominated members are not unusual.

The switch from amalgamation to federation makes these nominated members an embarrassment, which may have to be accepted for a time, but the worst feature is that it starts off the Federal Parliament with a membership divided by colour and not by policy.

There is another feature of our system that is even worse. You have nominated Europeans to represent African interests. This suggests that the ordinary member of the House is incapable of representing the interests of the African or unwilling to do so. I cannot think of a better way of inducing into the mind of the ordinary member that he can shirk his responsibility, since someone else is especially elected to relieve him of this duty. In our house of 30 members, I think that every one of them was on some occasion championed the cause of the Native African.

Politics Can Come Later

What we in Southern Rhodesia require for the African is more and better housing in the Native urban areas, more water conservation schemes, more schools, more hospitals, and other social amenities. More politics can come later, when it is a better and more self-respecting citizen.

To provide his requirements we require a large national income, so that we have more money to spend on him, and this provision should be obtained very much earlier if we can bring about federation, which

will come and in that the development of all three countries.

I know that in a measure this country is considered that those of us who have migrated have become standardized in the process. It was not long ago that Mr. Driberg stated "that talking to Huggins about Natives is like talking to Streicher about the Jews."

Others, who regard us as nitwits, have learnt nothing from your industrial disturbances caused by the industrial era of the Victorian age, when the country went so, town; and they are, moreover, incapable of drawing conclusions from countries such as Malaya.

I mention this because Southern Rhodesia would be like the senior partner in a federation if it came to pass. These same people ignore the fact that the average Southern Rhodesian regards Rhodesia as his home and his children's home, and he knows that if he wishes to stay in Africa he must carry the African with him. A hostile majority would make the situation quite impossible. He further knows that for economic reasons, even if there were no others, he must raise the African from the ignorance and sloth and the chronic maladies which in it create the sloth.

Letters to Officials

Who is more likely to do what is best for the African, the people whose future depends on good race relations as a body of officials who live a long way away, who know little or nothing of the psychology of the people, and who, I think, judging from their remarks, find the European responsibility almost overwhelming, or must so that (although no doubt acting in good faith) they are examples of their acting from our point of view in a very irresponsible manner, by treating the Africans as children, and not as adults, and trying to teach them to perform in a play which is beyond their ability at their present stage of development.

A few African natives have risen out of their environment in one generation and become knowledgeable and civilized beings. These are the people whom you see over here, and they are the people who could lead their community to a higher standard. From the European point of view, they are a problem, because they are so different from most of their fellows. These are the people we have to encourage, creating opportunities for them to raise our better people on the level, so that they do not develop an inferiority complex.

The problem of race relations is a human problem. The matters to be resolved change from year to year. In 1929 we did not visualize a permanent Native urban population. At that time every African working in the European area was a bird of passage. He worked for a short time and then returned to his home in the country, where he had left his wife and children to carry on some very indifferent agricultural pursuit.

Now we have more and more of them wanting security of tenure near their work, and it will be a great test of the European sincerity when they are asked to find land which the Native can have on a long lease and on which he can own his own home. I believe, they will rise to the occasion when this becomes a problem for settlement is put before them.

Africans and Apartheid

Some of your ideas over here are not appreciated by the Natives. For instance, during a survey of Native opinion in Southern Rhodesia in regard to federation, some town workers stated that they would prefer to join the Union of South Africa. The word "partheid" had no terror for them. The important factor for them was that cash wages—but not real wages—were higher in the Union. Real wages are about the same in the two countries.

Central African federation is less important to us than Great Britain, which in recent years has lost great assets and spheres of interest, everything is turning against her, and she is not careful she will be left with nothing but a shell. By being reasonable and trusting your wit and kin over us you have a chance to make your idea of the British way of life prevail in Central Africa.

No country is more loyal to The King and Crown than Southern Rhodesia. Therefore I ask you not to let the present negotiations fall on academic discussions. We have fine records. You can trust us; and our Africans trust us. We from time to time have to lend our police to our British neighbours in the north to help them in their troubles!

We are extremely optimistic about the development of our Colony. Since the way we have made tremendous strides and very large development schemes are being considered. High priority must be given to another railway link with Portuguese East Africa. That is absolutely essential. Then we must have a link starting from near Salisbury to reduce by 50% the haul from the Copperbelt to Northern Rhodesia, and to relieve the strain on the present system, which requires many locomotives and rolling stock.

We have proved a very large body of high-grade iron ore

and established a pilot steelworks. When the capital is found to turn it into a really large undertaking, we shall produce the cheapest steel in the world, and by throwing the plant somewhat out of balance, we can turn you from a consumer of pig iron a year ago, and far more cheaply than you could get it from any other source.

Another pilot plant is nearly ready for the manufacture of ferro alloys, and there we hope to turn much more of which we have vast deposits into ferro-chrome. It is essential that some of our raw materials should be processed or semi-processed in the Colony. Export of ore does not leave enough behind to cover the necessary educational, health, and other services for those who produce the commodity.

Failure to recognize in the past that there must be manufacturing industries in the Colonies has caused poverty and unrest in some parts of the Colonial Empire. That the lesson has now been learnt. That is the only error made by Britain in the African Colonies—that they must be more manufacturing in the country of origin of the raw material and that the capital left more behind. Otherwise capitalism has been a great blessing to Africa.

On the recommendation of a well-known firm of British consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, we are establishing a pilot scheme in the Sals Valley, where we hope to produce all our sheet requirements and most of the sugar we need. Plans for the production of these electricities in the Sals Valley are almost ready for a start to be made, when the large capital required for the project can be found.

High Commissioner's Tribute

Mrs. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, who presided at the meeting, said that Sir Godfrey had served in Southern Rhodesia for 40 years, for nearly 10 years as Prime Minister and for 16 as Minister of Native Affairs also.

Throughout that long period he had retained the confidence of the two million inhabitants, white and black. He was the chief architect of the Central Africa of today, a fact which the social, economic, and political experimenters should recognize. As a statesman he was both an idealist and a realist, frank and forthright, with an uncommon common sense. Sometimes he administered a mental shower-bath, but that was stimulating to a sound constitution.

An African asked if the speaker expected Europeans to rule for ever over the vastly more numerous Africans.

The Prime Minister replied that the spread of education and improvement in economic conditions would largely and rapidly increase the number of African voters who should participate in the existing political institutions. There must be shaking of party politics, which must not become colour politics. If colour politics developed his grandsons would assuredly change the constitution so that there might be no super-senior partners in the firm; in other words, so that there should be nothing beyond the stage of equality.

Asked if he expected Kenya and Tanganyika to join the Central African federation, if it were soon achieved, Sir Godfrey said that he had always visualized a United States of British Africa for some future period, and that it would be potentially richer than the United States of America.

Factors given in reply to a question about African earnings are recorded under Notes By The Way.

Lord Hailey Supports Closer Union

Lord Hailey said that some form of closer union in Central Africa was desirable and necessary, because that was the only way of achieving a balance of interests on a large scale, and because no large unit in the Commonwealth had been able to rise to greatness, except through some form of Union between neighbours.

Many people in this country were realists, not vague idealists, in this matter. Conscious of their trusteeship, they intended to discharge it for the good of white and black alike.

It was fortunate that in this matter African leadership was in the hands of one so wise as their guest, of whose deep personal interest in the African areas of Southern Rhodesia he (Lord Hailey) had had abundant evidence. From his knowledge of the Colony he was confident that Rhodesians would handle the whole thing with moderation.

Campaign Against White Settlement in Kenya

Press Is Being Told About the Colony

"I SAW CROPS SET ALIGHT and lands devastated in Kenya—conditions which I did not think could exist except in war," said MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., when addressing Press representatives in London a few days ago. He continued:—

"I reported these facts to the Acting Governor of Kenya and the Secretary of State, who were unaware of them and promised a report after making inquiries. My plans from Nairobi was held up until the report was brought aboard. It explained that members of one tribe had occupied territory reserved for another. I understand there was some dispute about that, but even if completely true it reveals the land hunger in Kenya to-day.

"Because much of the best land has been reserved for European settlers one side sometimes impinge on land reserved for others. But the real conflict is not between the tribes, but in the confiscation of land for Europeans, in whose hands there are large territories entirely unoccupied, to which Africans claim to be entitled.

"Africans have now developed a strong organization and demand reconsideration of the land position. When Mr. Griffiths, the Socialist Secretary of State, visited Kenya they presented a petition to him, and now they have presented a memorial to the United Nations.

Approaches to United Nations

"Three weeks ago I spent a week in Paris with the Kenya delegation to the United Nations. We not only saw delegations from many countries, but interviewed Dr. Bunche, the assistant secretary general responsible for non-self-governing territories.

"At the Economic and Social Council, questions of land in Kenya will definitely appear on the agenda in April, and two petitions to the British Parliament have been inaugurated, one in Kenya and the other in this country. Our Kenya friends are confident that a million signatures will be attached to their petition. That for signature in this country bears the names of many Socialist M.Ps.

"When Mr. Mbiyu Koinange and Mr. Ochieng Oneko arrived as a delegation from the Kenya African Union, five Labour M.Ps.—Mr. Leslie Mack, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. Stan Awberry, Mrs. Eirene White, and I—asked the Secretary of State to receive us as a deputation. In his absence in Malaya, to our astonishment Mr. Lennox-Boyd refused the request, though it is almost unprecedented for a Minister to decline to see a deputation of M.Ps.

"His reason was that he was going to East Africa and thought it would be wrong to see representatives of one race before his visit. Though in Kenya he was to stay with Mr. Blandell, leader of the non-official European members, he has declined to meet representatives of the East African Indian National Congress during his two days in Nairobi. I shall be surprised if he meets representatives of the Kenya African Union.

"Does Mr. Lennox-Boyd understand the psychological effects of his refusal? At the United Nations the delegation was warmly welcomed by the representatives of India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, Arab countries, and some South American States, and it was received by the Hon. assistant Mr. Trygve Lie, and Dr. Bunche. When Parliament meets my Labour colleagues will endorse my protest to the Colonial Office.

"In Kenya, standing with Mr. Koinange Mbiyu, father of Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, who is with us to-day. The father, now old, is an excellent farmer; there is the culture of the race in that man."

"One of the ablest technical farmers in Kenya, he was prohibited from growing coffee because that crop must be a monopoly of Europeans. Koinange Mbiyu recently defied that prohibition, allowed the Government to prosecute, and has lost with his case in the Supreme Court."

"Mr. Archer Baldwin said in the House of Commons that whereas the father was respected by all, no one respected the son, who had, he alleged, spent years in Communist countries. When that report reached Kenya he telegraphed: 'I have been only in the United States, France, Italy, India, and Britain. Will Mr. Baldwin tell me which of them is Communist?'

"Mbiyu Koinange has studied with distinction in America and England. He is the founder and principal of the Kenya Teachers' College, an extraordinary institution which combines the teaching of children, the training of teachers, and the training of Africans in administration in preparation for self-government. He is a member of the executive committee of the Kenya African Union.

"His colleague Ochieng is chairman of his branch of that union, a member of the executive, editor of a fortnightly paper, and a director of a big African press."

Kenya African Union's Point of View

MR. MBIYU KOINANGE said (in part): "We have not been sent by the people of Africa to make unjust suggestions. We come to explain the land and constitutional conditions because we believe that, if the people here know, mutual co-operation will follow.

"Europeans came to East Africa about 50 years ago. The objects were religion, trade and commerce. The Imperial British East Africa Company was a trading concern, making trading concessions with Africans. That point is very important, because they were not political concessions or conquests, but business transactions between Africans and the arrivals.

"The I.B.E.A. group ceded their concessions when Captain Jackson, later Lord Lugard, was in East Africa. The Arabs had a strip of 10 miles round Mombasa and knew nothing about the interior. (Both these statements are erroneous. Captain Jackson and Lord Lugard were not one and the same person. The 10-mile strip was not round Mombasa, but along the whole coast of British and German East Africa. It belonged, not to 'the Arabs,' but to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Ed.)

"Africans did not know English and Europeans did not know African languages. Concessions were written in legal English which could not have been understood by the African interpreters. What to African minds were trading concessions were later made into political concessions by the East Africa Protectorate. Now Africans have studied European languages and Europeans know African languages. We can understand the mistakes of the past.

Claim to Large Paying Membership

"My Luo colleague comes from a tribe of nearly two millions. My own tribe numbers more than that. But we are not representing our tribes; we are sent by the poor people of Kenya—the Masai, Kikuyu, Luo, and all the tribes in the Kenya African Union, which represents over 100,000 people. (Luo, the speaker explained that this reference meant that more than 100,000 Africans in Kenya were subscription-paying members of the union.)

"When the land was made Crown land in 1902 African landowners became tenants at will of the Crown. When the Land Commission under Sir Morris Carter was appointed in 1931, some European settlers were members, but no Africans. Their recommendations did not ameliorate African needs.

"About 50,000 square miles were reserved for more than five million Africans and 17,000 were allocated to 2,000 European settlers. Africans should have priority of rehabilitation. The growing agricultural populations have no means with which to support themselves. Allocations of 100,000 acres are put over 11,000 square miles, not 17,000.

"European settlers are in the governing bodies, but they have not had technical education or trade training, and they have never worked, earnestly, and other ways of life. The report of the Survey Department says that the lands occupied by Africans are teete-infested. Africans are placed in arid areas and unhealthy places.

(Continued on page 544)

East African Railways and Harbours

Points from An Informative and Encouraging Annual Report

MARKED PROGRESS and plans for great expansion are recorded in the annual report for 1950 of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The document, which is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, was received in London by air mail recently.

Sir **REGINALD ROBINS**, the Commissioner for Transport, has written an introductory memorandum in the course of which he states:

"Much has been accomplished in the historic step of amalgamating the two East African transport systems into one public transport system. Much remains to be done. The transport system, to go forward, it must not rest. The Commissioner reiterates his faith in the economic prospects of this area in Africa, given good and wise government.

It may be that there will be some temporary recession; it may be that the transport system will be affected by world events in a world which has not known peace for a long time. There may have to be adjustments in the visible balance of trade, and it is sincerely to be hoped there will be stabilization of the prices of primary products and a resumption of world trade; but he feels the transport system is so soundly based, the progressive outlook of its officers so well maintained, that there is little fear of its ability to provide the basis of all development transport.

Without Regard to Race

The Transport Advisory Council consists of nine members, with the Commissioner for Transport as *ex officio* chairman. The members are appointed by the High Commission, the Governor of Kenya, the Governor of Tanganyika, and the Governor of Uganda.

There is no restriction in regard to race or to the composition of the council as to whether the members should be officials or non-officials. The membership is not based on the representation of particular interests. The principle governing appointments is that of obtaining the most competent advice available, and to secure that a proportion of the members should be members of the Central Legislative Assembly or territorial Legislatures. The present constitution of the council consists of three officials, including the chairman, and seven non-officials, and there are eight European and two Asian members.

The council is empowered to appoint two standing committees, the Railway Committee and the Harbours Committee, to deal with the specialized transport matters indicated by the titles, and the two committees have been appointed. The Transport Advisory Council is in effect the board of directors of the Transport Administration.

Public Does Not Understand Loan Difficulties

"One of the obligations imposed by the amalgamation of the two East African transport systems was the repayment to the Tanganyika Government of £43,000 which had been advanced by that Government to the Tanganyika Railways to cover losses incurred by that railway in 1919-24. The Tanganyika Government pressed that this amount should be repaid in five annual instalments, which would have placed a very heavy strain on the cash resources when the financial position was extremely difficult. It has therefore been agreed that this amount will be repaid to the Tanganyika Government at the rate of £40,000 per annum, with interest of 3½% on the difference between that sum and the amount which would have been paid if the debt had been redeemed at an annual rate of £80,000.

"The loan position is extremely difficult for the Administration. On the one hand, it is almost wholly dependent by official and non-official sources to provide for development, new equipment, new services, and new buildings, and to handle

expeditiously the existing traffic offering. On the other hand, it is restricted from raising the necessary capital for these purposes even in those cases where it can be shown that the expenditure of this capital would increase the net revenue.

"The limitation imposed by the economic circumstances of the sterling area is little understood by the public, who cannot understand why the Administration cannot purchase more locomotives, rolling-stock, wagons, etc., to deal with traffic already in sight, or to remodel and rebuild stations and yards which do not entirely meet modern-day requirements. The plain truth is that the Administration has no real resources from which to obtain the finance required.

Contribution of Tanganyika Lines

"The carrying capacity of the Railways and Harbours has been well maintained, and the tonnages carried and revenue earned have well exceeded the estimate. Contrary to the widely held view, the Tanganyika section, in spite of very adverse climatic conditions and the recession of the Overseas Food Corporation, is making a notable contribution to the whole organization. A greater tonnage than ever before has been carried over this section, almost double that carried in 1949.

"Considerable difficulties have been experienced in meeting the traffic requirements when and where they are wanted. Not the least of these was the unprecedented drought in Tanganyika, which involved the Administration in diverting its resources to the transport of water for the inhabitants. Twelve million gallons were railed 140 miles to meet the requirements of Tabora alone.

"In the opinion of the Commissioner, which view is shared by the Governor of Tanganyika, it was only by the combined resources of the amalgamated system that this serious situation was satisfactorily met. In spite of these difficulties, in spite of shortage of rolling-stock, and in spite of ever-increasing transport demands, the one most important fact emerges that every ton of traffic offered was carried. There is no accumulation of traffic held for want of transport facilities, a record of which the management and staff can well be proud.

"A 10-year plan of improvements at the port of Mombasa has been drawn up, and will be carried out as the volume of shipping and trade justifies and as finance becomes available."

General Manager's Statement

Mr. A. DALTON, the general manager of the system, has prefaced the detailed report of 127 pages, with a succinct statement of the general position, which is shown to be highly creditable to the management and staff.

From Mr. Dalton's statement the following passages are taken:

"During 1950 gross revenue earned by the Administration was the highest recorded. The figure was £1,435,869, compared with £1,071,176 in the previous year. The year was also marked by still further increases in working expenditure, the total, including contributions of £938,489 to renewals funds, being £8,822,733, which represents an increase of £1,073,853. Net earnings for 1950 were £2,618,126, from which must be deducted £880,557 to cover interest and sinking fund charges. The surplus available for appropriation is £1,737,579, which compares with £2,142,889 in 1949.

"As in 1949, a substantial contribution (£1,100,000) was made to the betterment fund. The great upsurge of development in the East African territories, which has been the most striking feature of the post-war years, continued at an accelerated rate and made increasing demands on transport facilities which, were it not for the use of betterment funds on a substantial scale, could not have been expanded and improved to cope with the continuing increase in post-war traffic.

"The most noticeable feature of the year's working was the marked acceleration in the rate of traffic increase. The measure of the total effort is indicated by the ton-mile figure, which in 1948 was 900m., in 1949 1,047m., and in 1950 reached 1,207m. An increase in

traffic during the year necessarily impose a severe strain on the port, which last year's report recorded as being still within its normal capacity.

The transport problem thus presented was not solved without difficulty, and, in the case of certain traffics, delays. During the greater part of the year all short hauls of 25 miles and under which could be undertaken by road transport had regretfully to be declined so that all available capacity could be concentrated on the movement of long-haul traffic which could rely only on rail transport for its movement. Even so, famine relief food, which could not immediately be transported by rail, had to be carried by road transport over hauls of 100 miles and more.

The flow of import traffic through the port of Mombasa, which in 1949 caused the port to operate to capacity, continued at a high level throughout 1950. Although the total tonnage of all traffic, transhipment and otherwise, which passed through the port was only slightly higher than in 1949, there were significant increases in the type of cargoes which place the greatest strain on port working.

Pressure on Port of Mombasa

General import cargo still further increased by 6.34% (although the value of this cargo, on which wharfage charges are based, decreased by nearly £2½m. or 5.25%) and general export cargo by over 5%. A large proportion of the general import cargoes was for Uganda, and included heavy material for the Owen Falls scheme. There was a substantial increase in the more difficult type of cargo—general construction materials, steel tanks, heavy electrical equipment, etc.—and the long haul, with its significant increase in the turn-round of wagons, added to the problem of coping with the heavy and sustained flow of imports through the port. Work is now in hand to expand the facilities to deal with the growth of traffic.

The growing demand for cement in East Africa and the manner in which shipments arrived at the port again brought danger of congestion at Mombasa, and it became clear that some more flexible method of control was necessary to ensure not only an adequate supply for the territories but also a smooth and regular rate of arrivals related to the capacity of the port.

To this end, the general restriction which had operated in 1949 was lifted, and the restriction applied was through control of the tonnage which could be landed from any one vessel. By lifting or raising this ceiling as requisite, it was possible to adjust the maximum quantity permitted to the storage and off-take capacity of the port. In addition, special cement and vehicle loaders were accepted at the rate of roughly one a month. With the aid of these measures and an increased rate of arrival, the total movement of cement and clinker through the port was 171,715 tons, which compares with some 126,000 tons handled in 1949.

Bunching of Vessels

With the port working at such pressure, the bunching of vessels which occurred from time to time was always a source of increased anxiety. In this connexion, the efforts of the Import Cargoes Advisory Committee were of assistance in regulating shipping arrivals.

Transport capacity on the Kenya-Uganda section was increased by the placing in service of 24 Garratt locomotives which had begun to arrive in East Africa towards the end of the previous year and of 236 new wagon-units, part of a much larger number ordered in 1947-48. The addition to the locomotive strength made possible a freer flow and a better turn-round of wagons, which in turn added significantly to wagon capacity. The new wagons did not begin to be placed in service until the last quarter of the year.

In 1950 the limit of capacity of the Kenya-Uganda Railway, as then equipped, was thought to be in the region of 2m. ton-miles per day; in last year's annual report mention is made of a record achievement of 75m. ton-miles handled on the Kenya-Uganda section during August—this in itself being 16m. ton-miles higher than the tonnage handled in the previous highest month. In 1950, 86m. ton-miles were handled in May, and the monthly average for the whole of the year was 80m. ton-miles—higher by 6.6% than the previous record for a peak month. It is of interest to note that every individual wagon is now doing 50% more work than it did in 1949.

The beginning of the year saw the Administration struggling with the effects of a long-continued and disastrous drought, and the serious damage caused to locomotives by the use of unsuitable borehole water. The combination of these factors had a crippling effect on capacity.

Dar es Salaam Strike

While these problems were being tackled the dock workers and stevedore labour in the port of Dar es Salaam, whose union's activities had constituted a source of trouble for a long time and whose efficiency and general standards had been steadily deteriorating, went on strike. The issue was one on which the Administration had to make a stand. It concerned the registration and better regulation of port labour introduced in an endeavour to raise the quality of the labour.

The scheme had been accepted in the first instance by the men's union, but, instigated by certain subversive elements, the men and their leaders decided to come out on strike in an attempt to force the Administration to abandon its proposals. The situation was handled firmly by Government and all parties concerned, and steps were immediately taken to recruit a new labour force.

The effect of the strike on port working was severe. The rate of cargo handling dropped to the lowest level. This, and a still critical locomotive situation, brought back a condition of congestion at the port, and a backlog of cargo developed which ultimately grew to some 15,000 tons. The rate of clearance at the port slowly but gradually improved as the new labour acquired experience, and eventually it reached a better standard than had been attained by the old, experienced dock workers.

Before the strike the rate of cargo handling was about 170 tons per man per day. It improved steadily as the following statement shows: March, 2.5 tons per man per day; April, 3 tons; May, 4.5; June, 4.9; October, 5.18 tons.

The rate of clearance from the port by rail also gradually improved, culminating in a record clearance from Dar es Salaam during the week ended August 4, when 8,600 tons of traffic were cleared from the port area, of this figure 5,460 tons were loaded up-country. This compares with 2,600 tons, the average rate achieved towards the end of 1948.

Record Traffic

Traffic carried on the railway (Central and Tanga Lines) during the year was again a record. In 1949 the total tonnage handled was 605,000 tons; in 1950 it was 735,000 tons. Prior to the war the Tanganyika Railways was handling some 4m. ton-miles a month. In 1950 the average monthly ton-mile figure reached 15m. Increased capacity during the year was achieved by relieving Dar es Salaam locomotive workshops of the burden of the backlog of heavy locomotive overhauls by sending locomotives to Nairobi workshops for repair. Not otherwise could the backlog of maintenance of Central Line locomotives have been made up.

Supervision of the Tanganyika Section was improved generally by the establishment of district traffic offices in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and Tabora. These points are now connected with headquarters in Nairobi by radio-telephony. The headquarters of the road system in the Southern Highlands, in Ifriga, is also similarly connected.

The road services in the Southern Highlands continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the unreliability of new vehicles and their inability to give reasonable service over the severe road-conditions encountered. An expenditure of over £500,000 has been authorized on the provision of new passenger and freight vehicles of a more robust design. These vehicles began to arrive in East Africa towards the end of the year. It will be some time, however, before they will all be in service. Meantime road transport is being hired on a subsidized scale to meet traffic demands. A new maintenance establishment has been opened in Ifriga, to which has been transferred the heavy repair workshops from Dar es Salaam.

Handicap of Abnormal Years

In the Southern Province exceptionally heavy rains in the early part of the year caused severe washaways on the newly opened line connecting the port of Mkwinda with the projected groundnut area at Nachingwea. Record rainfalls occurred in February. Ten inches fell in three days, the maximum falls being 1.35 in. in 1½ hours, 3.45 in. in four hours, 3.75 in. in two hours, and 2.6 in. in 1½ hours.

These heavy falls in the upper catchment area of the Likiepodi had devastating effect on the lower reaches of the river, where at several points the enormous volume of water caused considerable flood damage to the new formation. At one point a river 100 yards wide and 12 ft. deep was flowing across the road. The rains continued heavy for some three months, and communication was not restored until May. Consolidation of the line, including the reinforcement of two km. of track, was affected during the remainder of the year, and

(Continued on page 180)

Rhodes Dictum Better than Parity Kenya Newspaper Takes Common Roll

THE RHODES DICTUM of "equal rights for all civilized men" has been recalled again and again and again by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA over many years, and especially in the months since the Tanganyika Constitutional Committee proposed to substitute for that basis of advancement the principle of equal numerical representation of the races on the non-official side of the Legislature.

The policy which we have advocated in a number of leading articles has now the support of the *Kenya Weekly News*, of Nairobi, which wrote recently:

" Cecil Rhodes's dictum presupposes that in the political sphere equal rights would be enjoyed, and common responsibilities accepted, by all who acquired the standards of culture and civilization. In terms of Western civilization, deemed to be requisite for the responsible exercise of the franchise.

" That dictum, which is completely in accord with the political philosophy and traditions of the British people, confronts the European community of Kenya with the vexed and controversial issue of the common roll.

Issue Cannot Be Evaded

" It is an issue which cannot be evaded, and it is vastly complicated in East Africa—as it is not in Central Africa—by the presence of a large number of Hindus, the great majority of whom are influenced by ideas and ideals, and follow a way of living which, however admirable may be certain of its aspects, is very different from the way of western civilization.

" Moreover, the Hindu community of East Africa contains a number of agitators who are intent upon the end of British rule and influence, and who miss no chance to pervert and mislead the few politically precocious Africans who make such mischievous and noisy clamour, but are in no wise representative of their people.

" These Hindu demagogues and their African stooges, aided and abetted by a small group of left-wing fanatics whose object, it seems, is to destroy the greatness of the nation of which they are unworthy citizens, and particularly to hurt their kith and kin who are the main agents of western civilization in Africa—directly and persistently conflict with the British mission to recruit Africans to the way of western civilization.

" The great majority of the British folk who have made their homes in Africa, and have done so much of high service to the people of Africa, will endorse the principle of 'equal rights for all civilized men.' There arises the grave difficulty of how to define a civilized man in a land of heterogeneous peoples and ways of living. But there never was a sound reason for setting aside a noble principle because its application presented difficulties.

Unworthy Defeatism

" There is within western civilization a wide range of constitutions. The first need is to determine the true need and true weal of the people, and then to design the constitutional forms most likely to advance that need and weal. To argue that it cannot be done entails a degree of defeatism which is unworthy of the greatness of Great Britain and of the British mission in Africa.

" The second need, in the inspiring words of General Smuts, is to stand up before God and man and fight with all our might for that which we believe to be right. If we be prepared to stand fast by the principles and traditions of our race, then all the difficulties which now perplex us will fade away, and there will be held in East and Central Africa an enduring civilization of which the British people can be justly proud.

" There will be, to be sure, violent and malignant opposition, much of it from folk who will not face the realities of Africa. One of the worst defects of Socialism is that they will not face any facts which conflict with their doctrinaire politics. If they had been prepared to do so, Great Britain would not now be in the artificial state of to-day.

" If they had been prepared to do so, Colonial policy in Africa would not now have reached the slough of despond and dilemma from which it must be our resolve and task to extricate it, and then to set it upon the road to an enduring civilization for the weal of all the people."

Race Relations in S. Rhodesia Views of the Rev. Percy Ibbotson

TOO MUCH EMPHASIS was being placed by Africans in Central Africa on developments on the Gold Coast, said the Rev. Percy Ibbotson, organizing secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies, when speaking recently in Southern Rhodesia.

Racial tension was obviously rising in the Colony and the neighbouring territories, he added, but there was no intention in Southern Rhodesia of handing over the Government to Africans at any time in the future. For the multi-racial society of the Colony demanded a progressive policy of partnership.

Africans were complicating the situation and withholding the contribution they were expected to make. They must learn to be willing to be guided, and Europeans must fulfil the responsibilities of privilege. The need was for co-operation in everything.

Signs of a gradual change in race relations were evident among both Africans and Europeans, but much remained to be done. A policy of partnership could, he remarked, not exclude Africans from administrative posts in the African departments of the Government.

Future difficulties would almost certainly be focused on industrial relations, especially living and working conditions, and the future would depend upon tact, sympathy, understanding, courage, faith, knowledge and good will.

Cost-of-Living Conference

A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE on the cost of living is to be called in February by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Representatives of all sections of the community, including Chambers of Commerce, the Chamber of Mines, European, and African trades unions, Civil Service and other staff associations, the National Farmers' Union, women's institutes, and municipal associations will be invited. Three members of Legislative Council, including one nominated to represent African interests, and representatives from certain Government departments will also attend.

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Kenya and Southern Rhodesia Views of A Kenyan from Rhodesia

COMPARISONS between Kenya and Southern Rhodesia recently published in *Comment* were written by a contributor who, after spending years in Southern Rhodesia, which he recently revisited, has made his home in Kenya for a dozen years or so.

His conclusion was summarized in the statement that "our friends in the Rhodesias are far more successful in their race relations than we in Kenya."

The article stated, *inter alia*:

"In hotels, clubs, at the airports, among taxi-drivers, and everywhere one is struck by the genuine friendliness and helpfulness of the African in Southern Rhodesia.

"It was amazing to find that you could park your car unlocked, with all your luggage in it, in the middle of Salisbury and return three or four hours later to find everything untouched.

Honest Taxi Driver

"I left a typewriter in a taxi, discovered the loss some hours later, and on the taxi rank found it still in the back of the car. The driver apologized for not returning it, but said he could not remember which of his fares had left it behind, and thought it would be best if he let the real owner come and claim it.

"Race relations I found very good in those parts of Northern Rhodesia which I visited, though I am told that this is not so true of the Copperbelt, where European trades unionism is said to be in almost open conflict with the emergent African semi-skilled workers.

"Incidentally, I was told that in the next five years as many new major copper mines will be opened up as there are at present. With the increasing efficiency of copper mining technology in the area, the ratio of Africans to Europeans is steadily dropping. Fourteen years ago the ratio was 11 Africans to one European. To-day it is seven Africans to one European.

"Could not we in Kenya resolve to feel as confident in

ourselves comparable with that of the Southern territories Kenya, I would say, has more talent than any other territory in East and Central Africa.

Then comes a pessimistic conclusion:

"What we are so desperately short of is fuel, will, talent and good will—could be harnessed together, how much more confidence and faith we should have in dealing with the difficult times ahead."

"Kenya is cursed by faction for faction's own sake. Every man's hand is turned against another's. Every settler is official, Kenyan Government versus High Commission, settler against settler, commerce against agriculture, African against European, Indian against settler, and so on. So, instead of getting on with the real job, we spend our time in petty political tactics and the like at the expense of real development and real progress.

Africans in S. Rhodesia

SINCE MR. J. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, will have to be in the United States at the time, he cannot fulfil his engagement to address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5, on "The African Citizen of Southern Rhodesia." MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, the High Commissioner, has therefore rearranged his appointments in order to speak on the topic which his deputy had selected. Fellows of the Society are invited to attend the meeting and bring guests.

A Northern Rhodesian Rhodes Centenary Games Association has been formed to play a games festival at Nkana next year. A four-day programme will include Rugby, cricket, and soccer matches, athletics, rifle shoots, and a yachting regatta, and contests between Northern and Southern Rhodesia in badminton, tennis, squash, water polo, swimming, polo and boxing.

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PERSONALIA

VISCOUNT COBHAM has been appointed a deputy lieutenant of Worcestershire.

MR. C. B. BISSETT has been appointed Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika.

The new Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, the RT. REV. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, was enthroned in Ndola on January 19.

MR. LEONARD JOSEPH, managing director of Messrs. Joseph Bond and Jeans, Ltd., of London, is revisiting East Africa.

LIEUT. COLONEL EWART GROGAN will be a candidate in the Nairobi West constituency at the coming general election in Kenya.

MR. HUGH TEVIS sailed for the STIRLING CASTLE last Thursday on his way back to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

COLONEL W. S. MARCHANT has been appointed chairman of the Kenya Immigration Control Board, vice SIR BERTRAM GLANCY, resigned.

MR. JOHN CHAMPION, clerk to the Legislative Council, has been appointed private secretary to Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, Duchess of Edinburgh, and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will leave London to-day by air for Kenya.

The Governor-General of Mozambique, CAPTAIN GABRIEL PEIXEIRA, and SENORA TEIXEIRA are to visit Southern Rhodesia in February.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has arrived back in London from his visit to East Africa. He will leave by air for Southern Rhodesia on February 10.

MR. JOHN BARRETT, of Nakuru, and Miss MAUREEN KIDD, only daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. G. P. Kidd, are shortly to be married in Nairobi.

LORD CHESHAM, who has been seriously ill in the London Clinic, has now left. LADY CHESHAM recently returned from Tanganyika to be with him.

SIR PATRICK MERCROMBIE, who prepared a town plan for Addis Ababa, has been made an honorary Doctor of Literature of London University.

MR. P. BLEAKLEY, a district officer in Tanganyika, who is at present on leave in this country, has been appointed Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

MR. C. W. P. ... has been nominated by the Nyasaland Government to be a member of the Central African Air Authority in place of Mr. A. C. TALBOT EDWARDS.

MR. H. T. ... will leave Southern Rhodesia in February to begin a tour of Britain, and the United States in his capacity as a vice-president of Rotary International.

EARL WINTERS received a barony in the New Year's Honours. He is to take the title of LORD TURNER of ... HE owns property in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ALAN ... permanent British representative of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, arrived in London a few days ago from a brief visit to Tanganyika Territory.

LADY ... wife of last year's Lord Mayor of London, expects to visit Southern Rhodesia early this year to stay with her sister, MRS. W. A. REVELL-SMITH, in the Marandellas district.

Among well-known journalists who have recently visited the Sudan are MESSRS. STEELE, of the New York Herald, BOSARE, of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, and HANTON, of the Daily Herald.

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, who was to have returned to Northern Rhodesia by air early this week, has postponed his departure for about a fortnight.

MR. BRUCE ROBERTS, of the Northern Rhodesian Government Publications Bureau, has left that territory to join the international commission operating in the Pacific. He has spent 13 years in Rhodesia.

VISCOUNT BRACKEN did not break his outward journey in Kenya last week, as expected, but went on to South Africa. He is chairman of Union Corporation, Ltd., which has large interests in South, Central, and East African mining.

Among passengers inconvenienced by the Egyptian authorities last week—and, as they passed through Cairo airport were SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., and MAJOR MARTIN CHARTERIS, Princess Elizabeth's private secretary, who was on his way to Nairobi.

MR. ANDREW WILSON, an agricultural officer in Northern Rhodesia, recently returned from a visit to Nigeria, where he has been studying up-to-date methods of selection and propagation of oil palms. Northern Rhodesia plans to develop an oil palm industry.

MR. J. M. BALDOCK, M.P., who has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. J. G. Foster, K.C., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is a manufacturer who served as a lieutenant-commander in the Royal Navy during the recent war.

AUGUST W. O. B. LINDSAY, Chief Justice in the Sudan, has announced that all members of the Constitution Amendment Commission were in favour of a separate judiciary responsible only to the head of the State. SIR GEORGE LYNSEY, an English High Court Judge, has been invited to the Sudan to head the new judiciary.

MR. MAURICE R. HELY-HUTCHINSON has retired from the Board of the National Provincial Bank. He is a director of numerous companies engaged in Central and African enterprises, including Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., and the Benguela Railway.

MR. A. GAITSKELL, retiring managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board, is to head a Colonial Development Corporation mission to the Gambia to examine the rice-growing scheme. Other members of the team will be BRIGADIER C. G. HAWES, hydrological adviser to the Uganda Government, and MR. J. D. GILLESPIE (secretary), a member of the C.D.C. agriculture division.

LORD MACDONALD of GLENAYNSHAW, who has been appointed to the board of the Colonial Development Corporation, was born in 1888 and educated at Ruskin College, Oxford. He successfully contested the Ince division of Lancashire in 1929, retained the seat until 1942, and was Labour Party whip from 1929 to 1934. Regional fuel and power controller for Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales from 1942 to 1946, he was Governor of Newfoundland, and Labourer for the next three years, and then became Paymaster-General.

MR. W. PADLEY, secretary to the Treasury in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of a Select Committee to re-examine the cost-of-living allowance scheme in the Colony, with due regard to the need for maximum co-ordination with other administrations, particularly the East African Railways and Harbours and the Post and Telegraphs Department. The other members are MESSRS. F. W. CARPENTER (Labour Commissioner), J. G. HOPKINS, C. G. USHER, E. E. NATHOO, SHARIF A. SALIM, B. A. ONANGA, and F. C. HARRIS (secretary).

APPOINTMENT REQUIRED

ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN, General, age 28, mechanical and constructional, with 10 years' experience in Tanganyika, seeks post with industrial organization in East Africa. Works department preferred. Bouzeval, 253 Collingwood Road, Sutton, Surrey, England.

MR. WILLIAM LYNN, Assistant Director of Agriculture on the Gold Coast, has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia. He succeeds Mr. J. O. EYRE, who recently retired. Mr. Lynn, aged 43, was educated at the South East Agricultural College, Wye, and took a post-graduate course at St. John's College, Cambridge. Appointed an agricultural officer on the Gold Coast in 1929, he was promoted to senior agricultural officer in 1942, and five years later was seconded to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Obituary

Major Mervyn A. Ridley

X. F. writes:
 "It was a shock to read of the sudden death of Kapsilat last month of Major Mervyn Ridley, one of the fast-diminishing band of pioneer soldiers in Kenya. As a very young man and, I may say, his first wife, I went to British East Africa in the same year, 1906, and I met Mervyn after I married and went out to Kenya in 1920.

He worked and played with all his force and energy, and enjoyed life to the full. Much has been written of his successful farming enterprises after many years of perseverance and experiment, and of his good relations with his African labour. I remember him best as a great sportsman—the friendly rivalry of many championship polo matches, at race meetings in Kenya and in England, fishing and shooting game birds over dogs.

With his devoted wife, he was a perfect host at Makuyu and Solon, and his gaiety and charm will long be remembered by a host of those privileged to be his friends. Kenya has suffered the loss of a very gallant gentleman, and our sympathy goes out to his family in their bereavement.

Mr. Theodore Wallace

MR. WILLIAM FAIRLEY, sometime Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and post-war Malaya, writes:

"To many the sudden death of Theo Wallace will be an unrelieved tragedy of a brilliant career prematurely ended. To those who know Tanganyika it is the loss of one who, in the high position he was to occupy, would have been a powerful influence in the difficult times which lie ahead.

To mark it is the loss of the good companion, the only too seldom, but always memorably, and in unexpected places—up-country in Kenya, or on the boat home from the Cape, in the Court House at Mombasa, in the club at Kuala Lumpur—always happy himself and the cause of happiness in others."

MR. HARRY MARGOLIS, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 67, was a well-known merchant and landowner with substantial properties in Inyanga. A Lithuanian, born in Russia, he left £147,000, leaving that special effort should be made to see his 22-year-old niece, believed to be in Russia, who has not been heard of for four years, and £15,000 for a hospital to be built in Lithuania in five years time.

MR. ROBERT ARCHIBALD, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 70, was at one time a well-known magistrate. Going to Southern Rhodesia as a young man, he joined the accounts branch of Rhodesia Railways, transferred to the Veterinary Department in 1908, and seven years later went to the magistrate's office in Dentall. He was appointed a magistrate in Owelo in 1933 and retired in 1940.

Among those who are believed to have been killed during the disturbances in Egypt were Mr. NORMAN WILLIAMSON, manager of the British Legation in Egypt, of Mitchell, Colville, & Co., and Miss JAMES IRELAND CRAIG, daughter of the British Consul to the Egyptian Government, who were both in East Africa and the Sudan.

MR. DAVID FRISBY, who was killed in an accident in Kenya recently, was a former manager of the Mawingo Hotel and the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi.

MR. A. H. FRISBY, of the Uganda Protectorate, died while on his way to hospital. He leaves a widow, the daughter of a Kenya settler.

**Ethiopian Raid into Kenya
 Men, Women and Children Killed**

ON TUESDAY the Government of Kenya issued the following statement:

On the night of January 18 a band of Galla tribesmen from Ethiopia, numbering about 30, some of whom were armed with rifles and the rest with spears, raided some British Rendile villages to the east of Lake Rudolf in the Marsabit district, 75 miles south of the Anglo-Ethiopian frontier.

Five men, 20 women, and 40 children are reported as having been killed, and six men wounded. No stock was carried off, but much was lost in the subsequent panic and confusion. The raiders escaped back into Ethiopia. Special police dispositions have been taken in the district, and a company of the King's African Rifles is being sent to the area with a troop of armoured cars.

The president of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, is reported to have said recently: "Britain is suffering from a moral defeat in Africa. What are we Africans to do? How are we to take our case to the International Council of Justice and the United Nations, or shall we take to underground and non-co-operation movements?" He added that a "cold war" was in progress between the British Government and the indigenous peoples of Africa.

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Land and White Settlement

(Continued from page 637)

"Africans are bound to know how they say 'We know what the Arabs, Indians, Malays did to approach the Government. We are going to send our mission of good will because we believe that these things, if presented to people of good enough, would be solved amicably."

"That is why we are sent so that the people here may try to reform the conditions of the country, in order that we may have a basis of self-help."

"We came to approach the Colonial Office. We have had a cold reception. The door has been barred. In the Colonial Office there is no place for African people. If the African people are starving, they have to hunt somewhere to solve their problem."

"On the land question the settlers will tell the Government. You sent us to Africa and must guarantee our life. If we, the only people advanced for production, were not here, the country would return to its primitive status. Unless there is European leadership there, will be no progress; without European leadership there will be chaos."

"African says: 'If Africans do not have soil upon which to build leadership, you are tread upon air.' If we are only tenants of the Crown, we are wage-earners of the Government. In the Gold Coast we Africans are given a free hand. Free people with a free mind have new enthusiasm and have increased production and vigour in work."

Demand for Common Roll

"The Sudanese with their cotton, the chagga with their coffee, and the Baganda with their cotton make their productive contribution, but anything that an African in Kenya produces goes to the Kenya Farmers' Association. So the people in this country do not want the Africans of Kenya as producers, but give the land to the European settlers."

"When the former Secretary of State came to Kenya we suggested an adjustment of the constitution. Africans demanded a common electoral system, whereby they could elect pride on the basis of mass and confidence in vote for Europeans, Arabs, Indians, or other Africans."

"But the Indians are split by religion and the Muslims want separate representation. That principle will affect Africans because there are African Muslims who do not want a religious basis of voting, and that is why they also demand for a common roll. We are angry about the refusal of the Government to consider the matter."

"Some of the proposals are based on strategy, particularly the desire to have a voting centre for whites or may come. But what sort of strategy is it without African co-operation? If the Africans are failing to co-operate or the Colonial Office is unable to make our land a strategic centre of our co-operation?"

MR. BROCKWAY added to his earlier statement that after his passage to the Secretary of State the head of the East African Department, Mr. Philip Rogers had agreed to receive Mbiyu Koinange and Acheng Onko, with whom he had discussed land, constitutional and economic questions. He had promised that the Colonial Office would consult with the Kenya Government in due course within three months.

With marked emphasis Mr. Brockway said: "I promise that by the end of this year the Kenya land question will be at a very definite stage in Kenya, and this country will be the United Kingdom."

Not One Word of Apology

S. JOSEPH said that because of the failure of both chambers to pass the representative bill of the world, the African in the Colonial Government, the Kenya Government, British officials and non-officials, are meeting to understand that the opinions of Mr. Brockway and Mr. Koinange at the parties had done nothing but wrong in Kenya."

MR. BROCKWAY: "We are dealing with the land question, and great care indeed. I am a representative of the African in Kenya. I have a beautiful housing estate for Africans. I see a community centre and emergency welfare centre as good as any in the world. I interviewed the M.O.H. who has enthusiasm for Kenya, and is satisfied by rice."

"The land question is the best land has been taken without compensation, and no money has been made only for nutrients and fuel, and that is why the land hunger and the land areas that are unoccupied by the European reserves."

"I regard Kenya as a crisis in British-African relations."

in the south you have Malan with his poisonous and vicious discrimination. To the west you have the Gold Coast with its advanced. Kenya may become another South Africa with racial discrimination of a great experiment in democracy, including Africans, Indians, and Europeans. I want it to become that."

MR. KOINANGE: "We owe the deepest gratitude to missionaries for the evangelism and education they gave us. Government has just fined and is building a technical school in Nairobi at which all races may study. Africans are grateful to Europeans for medical treatment, by which they have been redeemed from disease. But they can live on their land and that is what they want."

"There are about 1,750 students from Kenya in this country and 650 from the Gold Coast for education. About 11 from Kenya, and only two came last year. We are not totally ungrateful, but we need more."

Land in White Hands

MR. JOHNSON asked whether the speakers accepted the historical fact that almost all the land occupied by European farmers in the Kenya Highlands was innocently bought by Africans at the time of its alienation, or was honestly bought to be occupied by the early administrators."

MR. BROCKWAY: "There was a stage when African people, then was at its lowest, there were hundreds and African communities of a limited and upon the land. I do not accept that it was always entirely unoccupied. Now the situation is completely changed. The reserves are almost unlivable. The whole people of Kenya are impoverished. No African can get that 20 cents per acre paid by European farmers in the year 1920, and that is the result of which increases there should be applied to the African social services."

"Crown lands are to be now leased on terms which stipulate a rental of 20 cents per acre until 1960, of 1% of the unimproved value of the land until 1975, and 2% for the next 30 years, and for each subsequent 20 years at the rate of 3% of the value as assessed every 20 years. (Ed.)"

Asked by MR. KOINANGE if he would give any indication for the maintenance of good husbandry, MR. JOHNSON referred to Africans. MR. KOINANGE replied: "I have seen all of ourize through their district council, the colonial administration and there will be no retrogression."

Good Husbandry

MR. JOHNSON was informed that he had found among Africans in Kenya a very strong and instinctive resistance to official proposals in regard to land, and that the same attitude had prevailed in the Gold Coast when a Colonial Office official had ordered the destruction of the Asante 'becha trees' without which the Gold Coast would be self-governing. It is only a change occurred, that Africans then readily accepting of which they had previously resisted."

MR. KOINANGE, suggesting that that statement was wholly incorrect, said that after the attainment of self-government the land question campaign had had to be abandoned owing to the attitude of the African farmers, whose resistance continued despite the propaganda of the African leaders. It was a good thing that the history in the Gold Coast had been destroyed the Chairperson at present."

Asked if there were trade unions in Kenya, MR. ONEKI replied: "Trade unions were established in 1947 when African workers started to organize themselves. The Government sent some labour advisers. That department has failed in its duty and is just about to close down. I don't know the reason. I must try new methods in Kenya."

MR. JOHNSON inquired if he knew the case that in the East African territories generally, including Kenya, Africans had been unwilling to accept the offer of 20 years' imprisonment for a high proportion of them had been sentenced to 10 years' or more for the embankment of tinna funds."

MR. ONEKI: "In Kenya we have one trade union leader in prison, and three have been deported because they demanded great trade unions. That is why the department has failed. We don't allow free trade unions in Kenya, where the law is very strict. We are planning that one."

MR. LESLIE HALL, M.P., said that the celebration of the Supreme Court in Kenya by the Government's reactions about cases growing by Africans were unconstitutional, and of the greatest importance, but that the Government was taking the attitude that the sudden struck one case only."

He continued: "I do not see the justification of independent States taking into account differences in the standards of life and living. The attitude of the Kenya Government is that the Government cannot accept responsibility for any families lost on the frontier. It is a very serious and sad situation. The Government is responsible for the loss of the land and the loss of the lives of the people. There is a loss of some of the people."

(Continued opposite)

12,000 square miles. The British Empire has many varied features. The only common element is that it is a great, multi-racial, multi-national State. It is a State which is a unique phenomenon in the history of the world. It is a State which is a unique phenomenon in the history of the world. It is a State which is a unique phenomenon in the history of the world.

Mr. Onus said that he had arrived six weeks earlier and his colleagues' fortnight before him. Support for the motion in Parliament was being organized by the Congress of Peoples' Organisations in Africa, which represented the moderate movement in most parts of the Empire.

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Our issue of last week contained a long article on the subject of the Commonwealth. It was a long article on the subject of the Commonwealth. It was a long article on the subject of the Commonwealth. It was a long article on the subject of the Commonwealth. It was a long article on the subject of the Commonwealth. It was a long article on the subject of the Commonwealth.

The Cotton Research and Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia announced that more than 11,000 acres of cotton were under cultivation by Africans in the Colony in 1951, and that the value of the Native cotton crop was £6,611. In the last five seasons the peasant producer of seed cotton in the Colony was 53,500 lb., 75,543 lb., 295,114 lb., 1,400,007 lb., and 4,362,404 lb.

Commonwealth Tribunal Suggested

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Proposal

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who has returned to England from East Africa 150 days previously, said on Saturday when dining at a dinner in Birmingham of the British Empire Association:

"A number of my friends in the Labour Party share my view that it is a great pity that on the morrow of victory we did not call a great Empire Conference to cover the whole field of Empire affairs. It might then have been possible to avoid the disintegrating tendencies of recent years and to drag the drift away from appeals to the Privy Council as the supreme court of appeal for the Empire.

"I do not see why even now we should not have a new type of Commonwealth Tribunal to which all members of the British Empire can send representatives, which could meet in different capitals of the Empire to draw our people together with their common life and humane heritage, and probably settle the differences which may from time to time arise between member of the Empire and another.

Support from "The Times" was warmly welcoming the proposal. *The Times* commented:

"A common court could do much, but good in preserving the unity of the Commonwealth. The present system of the common law along parallel roads, and the loss of one of the most powerful factors for unity among the States."

"Since the great opportunity has been lost of reforming the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council before it was too late, there is now a powerful situation in the project to set up in its place, by agreement of the members of the Commonwealth, a new Commonwealth Court which would combine with the old jurisdiction of the Privy Council a wide jurisdiction over disputes between members of the Commonwealth themselves."

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