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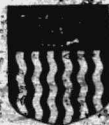
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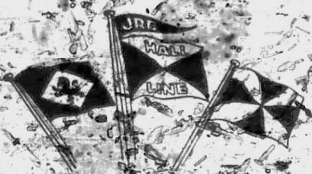


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Founder and Editor:
F. J. Jealson

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RATE OF BRITAIN is involved in the plan for the federation of the three Central African Dependencies. But there is little evidence as yet that that stern fact is adequately appreciated in political quarters. Adequate measures ought to be taken, without delay, and pursued with persistence, to explain the fundamental problem to the public in this country, and in this country it is also necessary to provide information for those sections of opinion in the United States and in other countries which from an abysmal ignorance certify to recklessly about matters which demand the application of all the qualities of character and knowledge of those best equipped to understand the complexities of a many-sided situation. Of the importance of such campaigns of enlightenment there can be no doubt, they need to be both official and non-official, for some aspects can be satisfactorily explained only by the Governments concerned, and there are other aspects, particularly the political, with which the Governments will not wish to concern themselves. The United Central Africa Association, strengthened for the purpose, is to assume responsibility for the non-official campaigns, and, since the president and vice-president of that body are Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky, there is ground for solid confidence that it will set to work promptly, vigorously and with the determination to maintain its activities until the whole facts of the grave issue now in the balance are much better understood in Africa and the United Kingdom. The Governments should be not less busy

from manifest incomprehension can be understood, if not exposed, but what is to be said of the distortions perpetrated by men who have at least some first-hand knowledge of one or other of the territories? Their offence cannot be so readily palliated. Their misstatements, exaggerations and innuendoes are especially damaging, for those whom they address from the platform, on the wireless, or through the Press, naturally incline to accept what they are told, not as a parody or a caricature, but as fact for which a man of sense and conscience can vouch. If that were indeed the case, British people would have much better prospects of assessing the position. Unfortunately, they have been very badly misled already, and there is good reason for the suggestion that a strong campaign against any kind of federation is to be continued by extremists, who know that they will seldom find in the audience anyone sufficiently acquainted with Central Africa to challenge their flights of fancy and put the other side of the case. Any readers of this newspaper who learn that meetings of this kind are to be held in their locality would serve the cause of Central Africa by attending and questioning speakers who fail to state the problem fairly—for all that is needed is fair presentation of the major facts.

In a broadcast talk, which has been repeated at least once, and may have been heard by millions of people, the Rev. Michael Scott, one of the strongest opponents of the present plan for federation, declared on Monday that Nyasaland, with two million African and four thousand European inhabitants, had only two Africans in the Legislature compared

In this country there appears to be no end to misrepresentations about African opposition to federation. Those which stem

with sixteen European members, and that Northern Rhodesia, with two million Africans and thirty-six thousand Europeans, had only two African members, against twenty-one Europeans. Very few of those who heard that statement can have known, as Mr. Scott should have known, that it was completely misleading. Even that brief reference to a strike was being compared with the fact that the Africans are as capable a section of the population as the Europeans, and that British Colonial Governments have nevertheless deliberately deprived them of any representation. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Scott should have made it clear, moreover, that the official European members are expressly responsible to their Government and Her Majesty for the protection of African interests; and he would presumably not deny that many non-official Europeans have also a high sense of trusteeship in these matters. Furthermore, he should have explained that European missionaries are nominated to the Legislatures for the specific purpose of safeguarding African interests, and he could have added without the slightest risk of exaggeration that those European members are, and always have been, far more effective representatives of the Africans than any Africans who have yet emerged.

If such inexactitudes can be broadcast to the whole country by a clergyman who has

spent some time in Africa, what is being said in small halls. One present line of propaganda is to depict the Africans who recently came to London as "Pervading Perdition." A pertinent example of leadership. That is to abandon all standards of judgment. The most that can be said with reason is that most of them were competent exponents of a case which had been carefully rehearsed; some could not answer quite ordinary questions about federation. But the purpose of a few antagonists of federation has been served by pretending that these Africans were outstanding leaders of their people. Another suggestion which is spreading quickly is that to create a substantial stratum of highly educated and experienced Africans in the three territories on whom self-government on Gold Coast lines could be developed. Nothing could be less true. Innocent well-meaning members of the audience have asked at more than one recent meeting: "What do the African doctors, barristers and other professional men in Central Africa think about federation?" When they learn that practically no Africans in the Dependencies have yet reached such standards of education they are astonished, as they may well be, for the great cultural gulf between the mass of Africans and the mass of Europeans is almost never mentioned by the propagandists. It is this pervading perversion of the fundamentals of the issue which must be countered.

Notes By The Way

Influential Trio

MY IMPRESSIONS derived from many private talks with me who took part in the London conference on Central African federation, is that no participant did more to enhance his reputation than Mr. Volensky, leader of the non-official delegates from Northern Rhodesia, whose team responded well to all demands upon it. The Northern Rhodesians had evidently thought through the problems involved in federation; they knew what they considered desirable, but they also recognized the inevitability of compromise in any scheme of closer union. Sir Gilbert Bennie, who made important contributions by his clear-mindedness and courage in more than one position of difficulty, will have been pleased at the success of his non-official colleagues, who may be assumed to share the opinion held in other circles that their Governor was one of the outstanding successes of the negotiations. Of the Southern Rhodesians, Sir Godfrey Huggins was, as usual, in a class of his own.

Invitation to Mr. Attlee

MR. WEDENSKY stayed on until last week-end, and made or renewed contact with many prominent people in private, in little groups, and in large parties and conferences, and there can be little doubt that his

caudour did much to meet the reservations of those who were fair-minded. Again and again he offered irrefutable proof that their views were based on misconceptions derived from unreliable sources and he asked doubters to visit Central Africa and draw their own conclusions on the spot. I know that he invited Mr. Attlee and Mr. Clement Davies, the leaders of the Labour and Liberal parties, to fly out as the guests of the United Central Africa Association, on the understanding that they might decide their own itinerary, and that arrangements would be made for them to meet wherever they might wish of the race or calling. Mr. Attlee hopes to accept the invitation during the Parliamentary recess, but Mr. Davies has recently declined. In the case of the Conservatives a back-bencher has been invited, since his party is now in power.

Race Relations

BECAUSE NO PROBLEM is more urgent than that of race relations, there was obvious justification for the invitation to the Rev. Marcus James, a Negro who is overseas secretary to the British Student Christian Movement, to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral about the Christian position on racial issues, but I imagine that few readers will feel after they have read the report in

this issue (a far ampler record than has appeared, so far as I know, anywhere) that fair use was made by the speaker of one of the greatest pulpits in Christendom. The Jamaican speaker's insistence on the brotherhood of man was natural; his description of racial prejudice as blasphemy was novel, but not illogical; but some of the political and personal passages were surely out of place. What might be permissible from a lay platform is not necessarily justifiable in a cathedral, where to take only one aspect of the matter, there can be no questions or discussion.

Misuse of St. Paul's

I HAVE NO USE for Communism, and I regard the present Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and those who support his policy of repression and intolerance as highly dangerous to the British Central and East African Dependencies. Yet it seems to me to be wholly wrong that, from the pulpit of St. Paul's, there should come such a statement as the following, which was unambiguously intended to refer to Dr. Malan, the man who, by his words and deeds has proved himself in the eyes of many to be Adolph Hitler's successor as the world's high priest of racial hate, intolerance, and oppression: by some perverse form of logic considers himself a minister of the Christian religion of love, and there was more in the same sense. Let Christians be articulate, by all means, as the Rev. Marcus James suggested; but let the articulation of Christian ministers breathe love, not hatred.

Zestful Sir Philip

AS ZESTFUL BOOKS as I have read for a long time is the autobiography of Sir Philip Wigham Richardson (Staples), who cites more than enough incidents to justify the title "It Happened to Me." Yet "Oh! Made It Happen" would also have been warranted, for he relates without immodesty how he seized the fleeing chance again and again and turned it to excellent account. For instance, he decided on the spur of the moment to stand for Parliament because, when he jokingly asked his wife what sort of an M.P. she thought he would make, she told him not to be silly! That challenge he answered by succeeding in his four successive elections.

Tribute to Pioneers

AN INVETERATE TRAVELLER since his youth, he made three trips round the world, and his ocean voyages exceed 300,000 miles: His first went to East Africa nearly 30 years ago and, when road conditions were still somewhat primitive, was one of the first party of tourists to motor from Nairobi to Lake Nyasa. He was sporting in a man 60 years of age who clearly enjoyed himself, since then he has travelled widely in the territories and was for some years a member of the executive council of the Joint East African Board. "The more I have seen of East Africa the more I marvel at the resourcefulness of the pioneer," writes this experienced cosmopolitan. "It is high tribute from a man who travelled four in South America, Siberia, and many other countries half a century and more ago."

Irrepressible

WHEN THE LAST WAR broke, out this irrepressible and wonderfully fit ex-captain of English rifle teams hastened to join the Home Guard. Then 75 years old, his age was guessed by the recruiting officer as 55, and so received; but someone discovered the truth and resignation had to follow. Not relaxation, however, for throughout the whole war Sir Philip trained Home Guards in Africa and elsewhere, lectured on

Having seen the Passion Play at Oberammergau in 1930, 1934, and 1950, he plans to see it again in 1960. So note it by!

B.I.F.

THIS YEAR'S BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR attracted many buyers from East and Central Africa, but the registers seemed to suggest that they were fewer than in 1951 and 1950. That, however, was not surprising, for the total number of overseas buyers was about 25% below last year's aggregate. The deduction drawn by some exhibitors with a great stake in the export trade was that British selling methods must be made more emphatic if this country is to meet the increasing competition from many sources, especially Germany and Japan, which often offer quicker delivery coupled in many cases with lower prices. But manufacturers of some articles said that their delivery dates could now bear comparison with those of competitors in any country, and many complained with manifest reason that the inordinate time lag between the placing of an order and the arrival of the goods overseas was nowadays far less the fault of the factory than of slow working in docks all over the world. Substantial export orders were placed at the Fair, especially in the last few days, and some exhibitors reported that their expectations had been exceeded. There were, of course, many splendid displays, admirably supported by good staff work.

Little Still Found of Zeal

BUT I STILL FOUND that on many stands there was no one who could talk intelligently about East and Central African business. The export manager was out for a while, the export manager was at the factory, the export manager was at the London office; there was no export manager; export for East Africa was in the hands of sole agents in the City or even in Birmingham; and all business for Central Africa was done through someone in Cape Town, or Port Elizabeth, or Johannesburg. Such instances of downright stupidity were still not unusual. In perhaps one case in three of my calls on the man who dealt with overseas inquiries know of the name of the resident agent in an East or Central Africa territory which is mentioned. In few cases had he visited any of the markets. Quite evidently, there is still immense scope for better organization of sales to Colonial markets which are eager to buy British, but which naturally expect manufacturers to show themselves anxious to sell and competent in translating that desire into action.

Quality, Not Equality

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made an interesting revelation of parts of his philosophy when he addressed a recent conference of the Advertising Association. He criticized the use of genteel phrases in order to hide grim facts and of periphrastic periphrases to cloak reality, emphasized that this country's economic problem demanded increased production, higher exports, and development of the vast resources of Colonial territories; and urged business men to visit the Dependencies and investigate opportunities for themselves. Declaring that there could be no higher standards of living anywhere without harder, better work, he said that to drive home that truth was one of the great challenges to the forces of publicity. "The world has not advanced by obedience to the average," Mr. Lyttelton asserted with emphasis. "Mediocrity has never been the key to progress. It is the awkward, the unusual, the eccentric, the imaginative who have carried the torch of progress."

Christian Approach to the Racial Problem

Sermon Preached in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Rev. Marcus Jones

NO PROBLEM FACING THE WORLD

more urgent than the racial problem. Its nature and scope cannot be overestimated. Its prejudice is haunting and deadly. Its scope is global with far-reaching implications.

As Christians we should attempt to find the Christian approach to the racial problem. The Christian approach, not the Christian solution, for there is no more one particular Christian solution of the racial problem than there is of the economic problem or the international problem. There are, however, solutions which are compatible with the Christian way of life, just as there are those incompatible with it.

The solution reached, for example, in Brazil, where race is no longer a barrier to the fullest development of the individual personality, is compatible with the Christian faith. That attempted by Nazi Germany in dealing with its racial minorities was definitely incompatible with the Christian way of life.

While there is no one particular Christian solution of the racial problem, Christianity insists that the human race is one, because it has a common origin and a common Creator. God hath made of one blood all nations of men, said St. Paul on a hill in Athens nearly 2000 years ago.

For Christianity the foundation of human unity is the universal Fatherhood of God. All men are basically equal before God, since they are born of One Father, in His own image. The universal Fatherhood of God means the universal brotherhood of man.

Racial Prejudice is Blasphemy

The Christian Gospel demonstrates to all men their essential unity in their need of redemption. Racial prejudice, therefore, is one of the worst forms of blasphemy, since in effect it declares that colour of skin and cultural differences outweigh in importance the image of God in each individual. The redeeming power of Christ, and the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, it is only when we view racial prejudice in the light of the Christian Gospel that it appears in its true demonic dimensions.

It is not insignificant that the man who by his words and deeds has proven himself in the eyes of many to be Adolph Hitler's successor as the world's high priest of racial hate, intolerance, and oppression, in some perverse form of logic considered himself a minister of the Christian gospel of love. This man, his sinister man divided by messianic pretensions which override reason and conscience, is propagating his vile and unscientific doctrine of the "master race" one of the very monstrosities in opposition to which so many laid down their lives in World War II.

There is a growing understanding between the non-white peoples who form two-thirds of the world's population. There is already a real danger that the United Nations Organization may undermine its own influence by refusing to pay heed to the voice of Asia and Africa in discussing vital issues which may be embarrassing to European members. This danger must be avoided.

The Christian, as he approaches the racial problem, becomes aware that this is one in which judgment must already be given at the House of God. The Church, in

order to bear its witness, must purge itself of any traces of racial exclusiveness. The very essence of the Christian Church is its universality. St. Cyprian, St. Augustine, and St. Athanasius are but three of the names which remind us of the contribution made by Africa to the spiritual leadership of the early Christian Church.

Fortunately in recent times, we have seen a growing awareness on the part of the Church of its responsibility in the field of racial relations. In its report the Oxford Conference on Church, Community and State, held in 1937, stated: "Against racial pride or racial antagonism the Church must set its face, as rebelliously as rebellion against God. Especially in its own land and worship there can be no place for exclusion or segregation because of colour."

Union Groups Declaration

Not long ago the Bishops of the Province of South Africa in a joint statement condemned racial discrimination as incompatible with the Christian religion, declaring: "We urge that in every land men of every race should be encouraged to develop according to their ability, and this implies fairness of opportunities in trades and professions, in facilities for travelling, in housing, in education at all stages, and in schemes for social welfare. Every churchman should be assured of cordial welcome in any church in our communion, and no one should be ineligible for any position in the church by reason of colour." Non-Anglican churches too, have taken their stand on this issue.

Christians must be relentless foes of racial discrimination and persecution. Our actions in the cause of inter-racial justice will often demand courage and determination. They may expose us to inconvenience and perhaps abuse.

Christians in countries like the Union of South Africa and themselves in direct opposition to the State. Their fellow-Christians abroad must give full support to them and the forces of freedom, justice, and decency in their resistance to tyranny and despotism. We should not be deceived by the specious domination that we ought not to intervene in South Africa's internal affairs. We are our brother's keeper.

It is sheer hypocrisy to be intervening in Korea with tanks, planes, men, and naphtha bombs, while closing our eyes to events in South Africa, where the very principles for which the United Nations are stoutly fighting in Korea are being trampled upon with increasing ruthlessness day by day.

Too many Christian voices which have been louder in their denunciation of Communism have been almost silent on this monstrous evil of racial slavery, which threatens to plunge an entire continent in bloodshed with untold worldwide repercussions.

British Abstention at U.N.O.

On January 11th the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, meeting in Paris, voted a resolution expressing its "admiration and gratitude" to the Rev. Michael Scott, a heroic, self-sacrificing Christian priest and prophet, for his tireless work on behalf of the oppressed Negro people of South-West Africa. This resolution was proposed by a Moslem country, Iraq, and endorsed by 40 nations, including Soviet Russia while the leading Christian nations, Great Britain, the U.S.A., France, Holland, and Belgium, were conspicuous by their abstention. Regardless of the excuses submitted afterwards, the plain fact remains that the nations which are so proud in their avowal of Christian principles do not see fit to thank one who sought the application of those very principles.

Even more important was the scant attention given to this event by the Christian sections of the population of the nations which abstained. In Britain it was not always so. There was a time when the Christian conscience of this great nation was keen and made itself felt far and wide in domestic and foreign policy.

A little over a century ago, when human slavery was an accepted and legal institution, Christian men and women in this land, in face of every conceivable opposition, determined that it should be abolished. Systematic Christian action was undertaken in this task. At the time, in the midst of the campaign, declared: "First, upon the religion of the people of this country. Because the people of England are Christian, justice and human inquiry, they consider the oppressed and brethren who are in their bondage. The first will be to

Comment on this address is made in Notes by The World. The preacher, overseas secretary of the Student Christian Movement, was born in Jamaica, a descendant of Negro Slaves. Owing to a pressure on space this address has been somewhat abbreviated.

There were 100,000 human beings in a 100,000 sq. miles in operation there were 22 prisoners in Parliament, 100 more than the military population. From the beginning of one's religion to the Christian era there were 114 castles. Most of these were spiritual grants in those days.

...conscience be evoked in Britain to ... Christians be more active. Let there be ... the Christian ... Buxton's ... for inter-racial justice and ...

Kenya and Southern Rhodesia Compared

Economic and Political Factors in Investment

SINCE THE WAR there has been a steady flow of capital from the United Kingdom into agriculture in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia. But many investors, though by no means a majority, have chosen Rhodesia rather than Kenya because those who are aware of the greater agricultural attractions of the latter. Curiously enough, success in agriculture does not directly depend on any one of the main reasons for their preference.

The most potent attraction of Southern Rhodesia is its freedom from Colonial Office control. The apparent eagerness of Whitehall in recent years to satisfy African political aspirations prematurely has led to a widespread feeling that the white man enjoys slender security of tenure where the Colonial Office controls the destiny. Hence the investor's preference for political independence.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral wealth and industrial development are another attraction. The man who goes to Africa to farm goes also in search of a home where economic security and wealth of opportunity will favour his children. In this respect Rhodesia offers a great advantage over Kenya. This advantage would appear to be of small account to the agricultural investor, but psychologically it is not unimportant, for the investor naturally tends to favour a country with a broadly based economy.

Problem of Indian Influx

A more potent reason for some investors preferring Rhodesia to Kenya is the latter's so-called Indian problem. Concern over the spectacular increase in the Asian population of East Africa tends to obscure the very considerable services which the Indian is rendering to the country. But that the ever-swelling Indian population may one day prove a source of serious political and social problems is undeniable.

Freedom from Colonial Office control, mineral wealth, and fear of the Indian problem are then the three main factors which attract money, and also men, into Rhodesian agriculture in preference to that of Kenya. Yet, as has been said, not one of them is likely to determine success or failure in agriculture. Moreover, there is at least room for doubt whether they are as advantageous, even outside agriculture, as some would have us believe.

There are, of course, good reasons for preferring independence to control from Whitehall. There is, however, something to be said on the other side. Two recent Colonial Secretaries, both of them Socialists, have, to the surprise of their followers, declared in favour of the Kenya settler, and have paid him tribute for the work he is doing for his country of adoption. This moreover recognized that the need for his work to continue will long remain. It can scarcely be said that the permanent civil servants by whom Secretaries of State are inevitably much influenced, are the same men.

With the unabated but ill-informed antipathy of the

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United Nations for white settlement in Africa it is just possible that the day will come when the settler and the investor will recognize in the Colonial Office their best friend and the stoutest champion of their rights. It is conceivable that Southern Rhodesia, which is almost wholly dependent for its labour on neighbouring territories, may one day favour Kenya the production of its interests enjoy, under Colonial Office control.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral wealth and consequent industrial development do little to help the farmer. Tobacco, the chief crop, is grown on a spot. The market which the mines and industry provide for beef is the one most important agricultural product falls far short of the market which the teeming African population of East Africa affords.

White Artisans and African Aspirations

Those who drain from the Indian body of Kenya prefer to invest their money in Southern Rhodesian agriculture. They realize that their country is faced with a not very promising which is causing grave concern in Rhodesia. This is the problem of the white artisan in Rhodesia, plus the part of the Indian in East Africa. A European artisan class with its trade union habits is a far more potent bar to African aspirations than the Indian will be in Kenya. It views the African as a menace to its standard of living and hinders its progress of civilization with repugnance. That is an all too common attitude to-day in Southern Rhodesia, where the principles of apartheid are taking ever deeper root.

Moreover the white artisan usually has a good education and little education tends to bring discredit on his race. There are, of course, in East Africa undesirable Europeans, but they are unlikely to be seen in the Rhodesian towns. In agreeable contrast are the excellent manners of the white hotel servants and shop assistants, such as you seldom experience in Kenya. No one can doubt the evils which flow from a white artisan class in a black country more than the average Rhodesian, who usually condemns the "damned Nigger" attitude of so many of the new comers. There is, for example, great sympathy in Bulawayo for a public transport company which is the defence of public criticism has named its buses "Africans". Unfortunately, under the country's democratic Government the artisan vote is as good as a dead weight. Let none suppose, therefore, that Southern Rhodesia is free from the problem of one with less serious implications than the Indian problem of Kenya.

Artisan Influence

Another big change in Rhodesia's population is not to be overlooked. It comes in the form of the white population in Africa, and is already nearly half the white population in Rhodesia. Moreover, a small but increasing number of British-born Rhodesians are inclined to think that a white South Africa might prove preferable to federation with the Black North.

Although the political and economic advantages of Southern Rhodesia over Kenya may not be as great as some would think, they are considerable enough to blind the agriculturist to the limitations imposed by soil and climate. The man who seeks to prosper in African agriculture must first of all secure optimum farming conditions for himself and his family, and then, if he has the will, he will be able to enjoy.

Southern Rhodesian agriculture, under conditions of soil and climate, is a highly diversified one. There is a large acreage to tobacco, a smaller one to wheat, and a still smaller one to maize. The variety of other crops is enormous, and with a much larger acreage of agricultural conditions, the possibilities are almost limitless. The country produces a wide range of cereals, including wheat, maize, and sorghum, and a similar wide range of subsidiary crops. Like Kenya, and like East Africa, however, in Rhodesia growing is a full-time job. But the present conditions of the industry are so deplorable, that the possibility of a white

tobacco one day coming back into general use. It is a concern. A collapse in the market would not only ruin the growers but would also greatly damage the economy of the country.

In recent years, much foreign money has flown into ranching in Southern Rhodesia. Where land is sometimes apparently cheaper than in Kenya. But the cheapness is only apparent. In Rhodesia the carrying capacity of the land ranges from one beast to 13 to 30 acres, against a least to two to 13 acres in Kenya. With the higher carrying capacity goes a much heavier cost in land.

Rhodesia's low rainfall, coming only once a year, necessitates heavy expenditure on boreholes and water conservation and also on the growing of fodder crops without which heavy mortality of stock in the long dry seasons is quite inescapable. In Kenya the need for boreholes and dams is much less, and

the cost of water luxury. In Kenya land is in fact cheaper than in Rhodesia because of the hazards.

The failure of some new comers to realize that with the poor land and low rainfall of Southern Rhodesia success in ranching depends on a stockman being also a good farmer, and on heavy capital expenditure on improvements, is already leading to disappointment. The high optimism in which some of the new big ranching projects were launched is giving place to concern for the future. Where the land is good, management efficient, and money has been wisely and adequately spent, results have certainly justified the confidence with which ranching is still regarded locally.

Despite Colonial Office concern, and a local problem, it is probably a good better investment in Kenya where, moreover, a wide range of alternatives makes spreading of risks much easier for the prudent investor.

Colonial Development Corporation Projects in East Africa

Further Extracts from Board's Annual Report for 1951

EAST AFRICAN PROJECTS of the Colonial Development Corporation are dealt with in the following extracts from the annual report of the corporation for 1951. A last week are reproduced sections of the report dealing with projects in Central Africa, East Africa, and the Seychelles.

East Africa Industries, Ltd.—The corporation is in partnership with the Kenya Government, authorized capital is £750,000 in 2½ shares; 450,000 shares have been issued and fully paid, corporation's holding is 300,000 shares.

Result of the year's trading was satisfactory; net profit was £36,388, £23,487 in 1950, again most of it came from the edible oil refining plant; operation of the sulphuric acid plant showed a loss because it was not worked to capacity owing to lack of raw materials; it had to be shut down in the last quarter.

During the year corporation agreed to lend the company £60,000 to finance stocking of chemicals, packing materials, and other items, to be repaid by 31.3.52. Uncertainty as to future supply and price of vegetable oil for the hydrogenation plant, on which the undertaking's success at present depends, causes anxiety.

Ramie

East African Ramie Investigation.—This is an investigation into the possibility of producing ramie commercially in East Africa. Corporation to supply imported planting material to farmers for trial and multiplication, and to import and erect trial plants, machinery for decorticating.

In January 1951, £15,000 was authorized for purchase of machinery and planting material in U.S.A. and £1,900 for an investigator's mission to U.S.A. and East Africa. In February 1951, mission visited U.S.A. ordering decorticating machinery and planting material. In April 1951, mission visited East Africa; recommended no commercial project before planting experiments and decorticating trials; trial plots were chosen in favourable areas.

In August and November, 1951, experiments of American root stock were planted on small plots in Kenya and in northern Tanganyika, some under supervision of Department of Agriculture. First harvests will be in 1952. American decorticating machinery reached Nairobi in October, 1951; trials are running on local variety of ramie.

Total cost of ramie investigation, machinery and implements, £16,254, root stock, £11,500, development £2,913. Ongoing investigation and findings it to support local variety of ramie is under consideration.

Macalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd.—The old Macalder mine in south-west Kenya had been worked unsuccessfully

fully as a gold producer; was on the point of being closed down; Kenya Government asked the corporation to salvage it. The ore body is complex; carries sulphides of copper, zinc, and lead with gold and silver values and some subsidiary constituents such as cobalt.

Macalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd., was formed by corporation in 1950 with an authorized capital of £500,000, now fully paid; to develop and bring the mine to production; corporation holds 460,000 2s. shares, vendors 40,000.

First phase of work included geophysical and geological survey and diamond drilling; construction of mill; rehabilitation of underground workings, buildings and power plant. Work was completed on schedule by mid-1951.

Metallurgical test work on pilot mill started on 21st Dec. Mill throughput was 150 tons per day at 20% blended; results were satisfactory; marketable concentrates not only of copper-gold-silver but of zinc and lead also produced.

Towards end of year mill changed over to fresh mine sulphide ores; this necessitated many adjustments in flotation reagents; metallurgical results for feed ore rather lower than average grade. Ore character, should become better as grade of ore mined is improved and becomes cleaner; extraction of other constituents of ore body such as cobalt and silver remains to be studied.

Copper Concentrates Marketed

Most profitable method of exploiting ore body depends on successful application of hydro-metallurgy; experimental work on roast-leach extraction of metals is in progress; results are not yet available; meanwhile copper concentrates have been marketed; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed marketing agent.

As to mine rehabilitation two shafts have been known into commission; stone preparation made ground level advanced; would have been ready for shortage of 200,000 man-hours; labour problem is being met by provision of good housing and local amenities for workers and families; and by intensive recruiting.

Best form of power supply being studied; relation of hydro-electric and diesel power compared; decision is due; on life of mine; on known reserves alternatives are pretty evenly balanced; if reserves are substantially increased the higher capital costs of a hydro-electric scheme may be justified.

Results of geophysical survey were inconclusive; many anomalies were not resolved; geological survey and diamond drilling continued steadily; preliminary drilling results were disappointing; indicated possibility of a shallow limit to ore body; not much below present deepest level of 200 ft. at end of year, however, two boreholes were drilled at 100 ft. and 150 ft. In January 1952, another interesting discovery was made at 100 ft.; there was encouraging results may lead to appreciable additions to ore reserves; underground diamond drilling to explore subsidiary ore bodies was successful in indicating their continuity; resulted in addition to sulphide ore reserves, secondary ore reserves have not yet been tapped; sulphide ore reserves at 31.12.51 stand at 748,000 lbs. or 29,931 tons indicated; £30,000 inferred with average grade of copper 2.29%, gold 3.13 dwt. per short ton, silver 1.64 per short ton, zinc 2.2%, and lead 0.5%.

In addition to purchase of machinery company, £48,000, 31.12.51 corporation had advanced £7,700 on purchase of plant; total assets were £56,498, free cash £19,116.

investigation and development £159,104, to which has been added £89,450 paid to consultants on previous development stages of the area and concentrates on hand £44,684.

Progress is satisfactory, prospects encouraging, but further investigation on future operations, prices, etc., is necessary.

Gold Prospects Near Mwanza

Katigo-Kubukari Mines (Private) Ltd. Corporation obtained free options on two small gold prospects in Mwanza area near Kenya border. Prospecting ground was covered by two estates. The existing licences make a compact block of about nine square miles. Investigation is being conducted under direction of operations manager of Macalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd.

Initial work was concentrated on Katigo prospect, values from trench sampling were encouraging and deep surface diamond drilling showed that they penetrated to depths that high values at outcrop were due to surface enrichment, that prospect would be uneconomic to mine. In July Katigo investigation was abandoned. Final report was 6548 and has been written off, although result was disappointing. A decisive answer was obtained quickly as low cost.

Attention was then turned to Kubukari prospect, progress in initial stages was handicapped by difficulties encountered by drilling contractors with first boreholes. In next three months to complete progress with second and third boreholes, little trouble was encountered.

Results of trench sampling so far indicate an orebody about 600 ft wide at surface may be wider, averaging something less than 7 dwt. of gold per ton; length has not yet been established, possibly about 1,000 ft.

Disappointing Diamond Drilling

Results of diamond drilling have been disappointing; first borehole showed values of 2.75 dwts per foot over 115 ft., second and third gave no values at the feet; interpretation of drilling results is complicated by possibility of faulting, but downward continuation of the orebody is doubtful, below 200 ft., drilling is being accelerated to reach a decision as soon as possible.

Further results will disclose whether investigation should be abandoned. If it is justified continuation it will probably be on basis of open-pit or shallow-mining, but might be economic, as present information prospect seems unlikely to develop into an economic underground mine. Further investigation of this type of the world is very rare. These investigations are typical of the way in which things may be done on many prospects before a case of economic mineral deposit can be established.

Total assets at 31.12.51 were £22,939; included £18,965 for plant usable elsewhere. Investigation is abandoned. Investigation expenditure, including depreciation on plant was £13,551; this is reasonable for information obtained.

Muroro Mines Investigation

Muroro tinfields is part of a large metalliferous field containing alluvial, cluvial, and lode tin deposits and alluvial and cluvial wolfram deposits; lies west of Lake Victoria, in extreme north-west corner of Tanganyika, extends into Uganda. Potentially valuable.

Alluvial deposits and parts of lodes were being worked on a small scale by a few individual operators using primitive methods; Tanganyika Government was anxious that field should be investigated by a larger concern; with adequate capital and technical resources. Invited corporation to negotiate with existing owners, take over, prospect, and develop.

The Investigation

In March, 1951, corporation acquired five claims on properties—one mining lease of 120 acres and 35 claims totalling 1,219 acres, was granted special exclusive prospecting licence over 44 sq. miles surrounding the properties purchased. An 18-months programme of investigation and development was started in June.

It is hoped that supply of labour will be sufficient to permit limited production of cassiterite from alluvials during investigation period; but prospecting and assessment of value of deposits must come first.

During first six months effort concentrated on renovating existing buildings and constructing few temporary labour lines, workshop, offices, and stores. An aerial survey of the whole area for purposes of topographical maps, geological survey, and detection of some old underground workings; prospecting alluvial deposits by pitting and lode outcrops by staking; development of alluvial workings places for systematic pitting. Diamond drilling has now been done.

Total assets at 31.12.51 were £109,829; fixed assets cost £71,004; prospecting and development £18,125. Progress has

been satisfactory despite shortage of labour and various delays added £89,450 to equipment due to freight difficulties.

Coalfields Investigation

In 1949 Tanganyika Government asked corporation to investigate coal resources of Territory. In 1950 the whole programme was accelerated at request of Government, so that results would link up with a survey for railway extension; objective was to prove 40m. tons of extractable coal by 31.12.51; objective was reached in July; plan now being passed.

Surveys involving photogrammetric mapping, contour mapping, diamond-drilling and shallow underground workings have been and still are being carried out. Coalfields of Roshuwa and Ngaka area of Southern Highlands Province and Kitewaka area of Southern Highlands Province.

Ngaka area has two separate coalfields, Northern Ngaka and Southern Ngaka, both were laid out under different conditions, field are dissimilar geologically and from a mining point of view, quality also varies. It is thought Kitewaka area also has a distinct coalfield. In Mchuchuma in West, Kitewaka prospect is not work apart from investigation and photogrammetry has yet been done on latter.

Extensive Coal Surveys

In Northern and Mbalawala fields of Ngaka 150 sq. miles have been surveyed; 65 sq. miles geologically mapped; 21 boreholes totalling 25,147 ft. have been completed; four boreholes drilling at 31.12.51; underground prospecting total 1,144 ft.

In Mchuchuma field of Kitewaka area 36 sq. miles have been surveyed; 22 sq. miles geologically mapped; six boreholes totalling 4,260 ft. have been completed; two were drilling at 31.12.51; underground prospecting total 1,144 ft.

624 analyses—proximate, ultimate, and ultimate—covering all fields have been made by means of Greenwich Fuel Research Section of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Reserves in 1951 are estimated at 31.12.51 of extractable tonnage of coal, of a quality suitable for sale as coal; these are in millions of tons: 15 indicated in Northern Ngaka, 8 proved and 13 indicated in Mbalawala, 20 proved and 5 indicated in Mchuchuma; making totals of 57.6m. proved and 35.5m. indicated.

No assessment has yet been made of additional tonnage of lower quality coals unsuitable for sale as coal but suitable for power generation; this is large; nor can any attempt be made at this stage to assess total tonnage possible usable in future in production of petrols and oils by gasification and synthesis processes; but this is very large; gross tonnage of coals in area drilled at 31.12.51 exceeds 300m.

Practically no work has yet been done in that portion of Mbalawala field east of a major fault, but a few boreholes were completed in February, 1951, with good results; there could be a big tonnage of coal in the section of field east of the fault. The most significant results have been achieved in Mchuchuma field; drilling only began there in middle of 1951, and whole potential field has not been covered; but it is certain that this is best coalfield encountered; it might become most important in Tanganyika.

Mchuchuma has these seams of comfortable working thicknesses up to 12 ft. with good roof and good ventilation conditions—the best yet; many important coals are of the best quality yet encountered equal to first grade of African coals.

Total assets at 31.12.51 were £22,939; fixed assets cost £13,551; investigation and development £22,844.

C.D.C. Looks to Government

Investigation has been carried out under conditions within estimated cost and well ahead of programme. Corporation has shown faith with work and money has found coal; appearance and potential value are indicated; geological sequence is a liability; but this means a railway to the coalfield; and planned to coincide with colliery construction; and here is where Corporation asks Government to decide whether or not there shall be a coalfield. Government railway surveys in progress and decision is expected shortly; each alternative route to the sea would be 400 miles or more; meantime at Government's request work on coal-fields continues.

Tanganyika Roadways, Ltd. During the year this road transport company's business has been reorganized on an endeavour to place it on a more satisfactory basis; company's authorized capital of 25,000,000 shares (£25,000,000) 18,977 (£18,977,000) are issued and fully paid; 10,000 of these shares (£10,000,000) were issued to corporation against advances made; and 7,229 (£7,229,000) have been made over to corporation by the original shareholders.

(Continued on page 1140)

Points from Election Addresses in Kenya

Mr. Erskine Criticizes Leaders Who Fear to Lead

MR. DEREK ERSKINE, a candidate in the Nairobi South Constituency, has issued a characteristically courageous election address, which begins with the declaration that Kenya must within the next four years somehow achieve unity and common purpose among all races, colours, and creeds.

British leadership, he writes, must rise to this unique occasion and show great tact, tolerance, good will, understanding, patriotism, and pride, science, and humility.

Calling Shakespeare to his aid, he paraphrases: "And he that hath no stomach for the fight, let him depart—his passport shall be made, and crowns by convoy put into his purse. We will not live in that man's company."

The address says (in part): "Leadership requires resolution and moral courage. The true leader, who aspires to lead a people along the difficult road to nationhood, must march in front and point the way. The right road will not always be the easy road. If the people always knew the right road to show, and were willing to take that road on their own, they would not need leaders. The honest leader does not wrap himself in cotton-wool against criticism. He must always be ready to warn the people of the pitfalls and dangers that beset the wrong road."

Negation of Leadership

"During the past four years, I have seen examples in Kenya of the absolute negation of leadership. We have seen so-called leaders sitting on the fence waiting to see which way the cat would jump; sitting on public platforms and letting someone else speak first to test the feeling of the meeting, and then coming in agreeing with the popular view; some of the prominent so-called leaders who speak with one voice in public and another off the record; demagogues going to meetings with one set of speech notes in their right-hand pocket and another set in their left!

"Do you believe that white settlers in Kenya can achieve self-government on their own, shake off the last vestiges of control from certain and dominate over Africans and Asians? Such a notion is a single poppy-cake, apart from being impractical and unworkable, it contravenes Christian ethics, British ideas of liberty and fair-play, and international agreements such as the Atlantic Charter.

"Do you believe that we can put off the day when we must co-operate with the other races by joining up with the Rhodesias in some sort of political federation?

"Then I must tell you that in these matters economic pressure speaks louder than political theory. During this decade, we shall enter into some form of closer union with Uganda and Tanganyika, because we are already one economic unit and cannot for practical reasons continue much longer with separate exchequers, separate budgets, and different fiscal policies. The economic need for us to join up with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is no more pressing than the economic need to join up with Brazil."

"Do you believe that our Administration is top-heavy, our railways inefficient, and our city council extravagant?"

"Hard facts shatter these patristic prejudices. The proportion of civil servants to the population is the same as in the population in Kenya is one sixth that of Great Britain and the distances and difficulties of administration are 100 times as great. Our railway is recognized by experts as one of the most efficient in man-hour output in the whole Empire. Our provincial local government authority has developed one of the finest cities in the Empire in the quickest time at the lowest cost."

"Do you believe that we Kenya folk are weighed under an excessive burden of taxation? Our comparatively light taxation continues to attract an embarrassing flow of fugitive capital from overseas."

"Do you want to get back to the good old days of Kenya when white people, big game and families could live comfortably on £200 per month?"

"Then I must remind you that those were the years of

depression, the rule of courts and misery for many bankrupt business, deserted farms, unemployment.

"Full democracy will come, and full autonomy for our country, which we have earned, if not before. Full democracy is possible only when colour, race, and religion are no longer political issues."

"When all men understand and acknowledge the brotherhood of God's people, and then only, will they understand and acknowledge the true brotherhood of man. Democracy will then emerge in its true form. Government by the people will then be government by God, for in all the religions of the world God is named as God. Thus we shall at last have good government."

Common Electoral Roll Envisaged

"Also, in the field of religion, education, and citizenship we must acknowledge the great work of the Christian missionaries."

"We European settlers must, and we can, gain the confidence of the other races. Leadership implies a measure of agreement from those that are to be led. European elected members must demonstrate unmistakably to the British Parliament, to Asians, Arabs, and Africans that they work for the good of all people in Kenya and are not merely delegates sent to Legislative Council to safeguard the European position."

"We have done a great and worthwhile job in bringing European farming methods to the settled areas, and trade and industry to the towns; but they must also appreciate the great work done by public servants who have introduced *Pax Britannica* and maintained law and order, an established urban local government bodies and developed agriculture and village industry in the vast area of 200,000 square miles which surrounds the 15,000 square miles of the White Highlands."

"Also, in the field of religion, education, and citizenship we must acknowledge the great work of the Christian missionaries."

"We Kenya settlers have every right to strive for the honour of leading Kenya to full nationhood. We have no right to claim *Metropol* supremacy or Fascist domination. We have no right to hog farms, the entry savoury things about Government interference, and the Welfare State in Britain; and then demand that Government should give them guaranteed minimum return on crops which fall and guaranteed minimum prices (high prices) (some consider) for crops which don't. We are equally inclined to attack Government expenditure on things of course public expenditure and at the same time demand more roads, drains, sewers, hospitals and schools, and lower rates, taxes, and school fees."

"I do not dislike intensely the kind of person who stirs up class hatred; but what do we feel about certain Europeans in our midst who are trying to incite us to hate, despise, and condemn our fellow citizens of other racial origins in Kenya?"

Bad Citizens Annimted by Fear

"These bad citizens are animated by fear. They call themselves Christians, but they have forgotten God who made of one blood all nations of the world. In 1930 Lord Delamare said, 'I am always afraid of fear as an ingredient of bad citizenship, most undesirable and the most cruel of our human qualities. Frightened people cannot think straight. Do not be deceived by these sandy warriors. Beath all their blustering ways, there lies the braver spirit, abject fear.'"

"My wife and I arrived in Mombasa on October 10, 1927. We both fell in love with Kenya at sight. Everyone seemed so glad to see us. Nobody had such nice cars, but what they had was ours. Lord Delamare told Mr. Chamber & Co. to advance us the money to buy a car and motor, when my job blew up, he told them to let it off the hook."

"When we started our shop at Westlands, a European friend lent us the capital for a year (the late Kemp Salomon series) taught us book-keeping and book-binding, and a Kikuyu (Kamau) initiated us into the intricacies of 'service with a smile' at the counter."

"That is why the English love Kenya; why we insist that Nairobi is the finest city in the world; why we want to join in with our share in a new city hall and a fine building for the Legislative Council, and European housing, Asian housing, and African housing, and the Cathedral and the Bank and the cultural centre and the technical institute; and that is why we helped to organize and contrive the picket of Delamare Films and magazines, we create dreams for the future of Kenya."

"Kenya is destined to lead Greater East Africa towards

Dominion status and nationality. Nairobi is the capital city of the new British nation. Already Nairobi is the commercial, distributional, educational, medical, and industrial centre of East Africa, and the headquarters of the High Commission for the future East African Dominion Administration.

"If I say that we are over-eager to criticize our own institutions, too prone to wash our dirty linen in public, too apt to profess destruction and dissolution for our country, would I be far wrong?"

"Should we allow the crazy anti-European campaign organized by a handful of no-account cranks in England to provoke us into uttering disloyal threats of secession from the Empire?"

"There are subversive elements in all three main territories in Kenya. My idea is to achieve a fine standard of patriotism and civic pride and absolute loyalty to our country and our city among our own community, and then we shall be in a better position to inculcate these virtues into the hearts and minds of our fellow-citizens of other races."

"Then we shall be real leaders—leaders with a contented following, and shall see a united Kenya, advancing boldly to nationhood."

Mr. W. B. Mayelock's Views

Mr. W. B. Mayelock, a candidate in the Kiambu constituency, who was born in 1912, arrived in East Africa at the age of eight and, after some years in Uganda and Kenya, was educated at the Imperial Service College, Windsor.

Returning to Kenya in 1929, he spent the next decade in business and Government service, and then started farming in the Limuru district. On the outbreak of war he became secretary to the Kenya Defence Force Tribunal and the Director of Man-Power, before undergoing his training in the Kenya Regiment. He served with the 3/4 K.A.F.C. and at the Command Battle School, Nakuru.

Since 1950 he has been chairman of the Non-Official Members' Organization in Kenya and of the European Elected Members' Organization. Previously he had been president of the Limuru District Association and the Kiambu Electors' Organization, and both chairman and vice-president of the Electors' Union. In February, 1952, he was elected to the Legislative Council in a by-election.

His statement of policy contains the following passages:

Immigration.—Asian immigration must be stopped. Already Asian unemployment is a problem and they are competing with the African. A western civilization must be built in Kenya, and only those who can forward this project should be encouraged as immigrants. This means more European immigration to stimulate the adoption of western standards and to provide technical knowledge and capital for development.

European non-official influence.—The permanent European residents are the only people who really know the problems and can work out the solutions. The other races need not fear our extended influence because we are completely sincere in wishing to develop the country for the benefit of all races.

More Contact Between Racial Leaders

"The European settlers must try to understand the problems of the other races better than they do now. We need more contact between the leaders of the different groups. It is essential that we must show our sincerity by facing the various problems about which other races are deeply unhappy. Such problems may not appear to us to be urgent and important."

"I advocate much greater extension of Colonial Office control, so that Kenya affairs shall become a subject of British party politics, which they are to-day."

Law and Order.—Laws must be amended so provided for deterrent punishments, and subversive activities must be countered. I suggest an 'Operation Mau Mau' under one commander, responsible to the highest authority to stamp out this evil movement, which is causing suffering to the African and is hampering the welfare and development of the Colony.

Fiscal Policy.—Income tax rates on the higher levels of income should be reduced to encourage production and reinvestment. A graduated poll tax for Africans should be instituted; it is impracticable to attempt to apply the Income Tax Ordinance to them. Adequate reserves should be built up to enable budgeting for a deficit in times of recession."

Government capital monies should be used for short-term development projects only. More use should be made of private capital to develop such utilities. More attention should be paid to industrial development in African areas. Government development stock should be issued free of income tax maturing in say, 10 to 15 years.

Federation.—I believe all the inhabitants of the territories of East and Central Africa would, on economic grounds, benefit considerably through a closer association of those territories. As soon as possible these States should grasp the opportunity to establish within this area a strong federated bloc based on a true partnership between Europeans and Africans as a right and logical counter to the extreme policies which have been adopted in other parts of Africa."

Colonel Ghiesie Backs Federation

COLONEL STANLEY GHIESIE, who has been returned unopposed for Nairobi North, stood for a policy which was virtually that advocated by him in the by-election.

The main planks in his platform were the maintenance of European leadership as vital to the well-being of all communities, the eventual federation of all the British East and Central African Dependencies; loyalty to the Crown as an essential prerequisite to enjoyment of the privilege of participation in the Government of the Colony; the suppression of such subversive movements as Mau Mau; the encouragement of European immigration to strengthen the economy of the country, and the encouragement of local industry with the aim of making the Colony as nearly self-supporting as possible.

He urged that direct taxation should be kept down in order to create the reserves necessary for the expansion of enterprise, that the income tax department should be strengthened to ensure the equitable collection of taxes from all races, that a graduated wealth tax for Africans should be considered again, that price control should be maintained in present circumstances, and if necessary extended to any essential goods in short supply, and that in Government spending priority should be given to the maintenance of law and order, such productive development as water and soil conservation, and all kinds of communications.

COLONEL EWART S. GROGAN, who at the age of 78 has been persuaded to contest the Nairobi West constituency, with full appreciation of the serious nature of an elected member's duties in present conditions, has circulated the following address:

Colonel Grogan on Sound Money Need

"The most pressing issues of the moment are undoubtedly (1) The constitutional problem and (2) the impact of the rapid fall in the real value of sterling and its satellite the East African shilling upon the social and monetary adjustments of the Colony, currently referred to as the cost of living."

"In respect of the constitutional problem, it was urged that I have participated actively in all the various stages which led to the present impractical position; that my five years' experience in fighting an English seat on behalf of the Conservative Party assures me a ready-made platform in England if reliance the balloting to be extended overseas; and that my status as a Rhodesian pioneer and a pioneer of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda entitles me to a hearing in all the African areas involved in this highly dangerous matter."

"In respect of the cost of living problem it is generally recognized that my desperate battle for the retention of the sterling value of the East African rupee of 1944, and my subsequent battle for the devaluation of the East African shilling, although lost, were in fact right, and I sincerely would have saved these territories from vast loss and untold misery."

"I now contend that the current attempts to dilute our basic determination to fix policy (which we can control) in relation to sterling with comparable dangers in the near future."

"A full election address is to be issued later."

Egypt to Test Sudanese Opinion Hifaly Pasha Takes the Initiative

During THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN negotiations in London recently, it was suggested that British, Egyptian and Sudanese representatives should together examine Egyptian claims to kingship over the Sudan in the light of British pledges to the Sudanese.

Now the Prime Minister of Egypt, Hifaly Pasha, has decided to seek direct contact with leaders of Sudanese opinion, and has invited Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi Pasha, leader of the independence movement in the Sudan (whose son, Sayed Sultan el Mahdi, is president of the Ouma Party), to head a delegation to Cairo, to explain his point of view.

It is understood that the delegation will be led by a nephew of Mahdi Pasha, Sayed Abdolhafi Faal, a member of the Legislative Assembly, and that he will be accompanied by the president of the body, Sayed Muhammed Safef Shingait, who is also a noted adviser to Mahdi Pasha. A third member will be the Minister of Education, Sayed Abdel Rahman Al Fahs, and there may be a fourth delegate.

Ambitions to Become King of Sudan

It is being held in Cairo that the Egyptian Government will try to persuade the delegation to accept a grant of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan, but there is no expectation of Khartoum or in London that Mahdi Pasha would accept this proposal if it were coupled with the offer of the post of Viceroy. Mahdi Pasha has repeatedly denied that he wishes to become King of the Sudan, but he is still widely believed in the country that that is his objective.

The secretary of the Ouma Party (or Independent Front), led in Khartoum on Monday last, announced that independence leaders had been consulted by Mahdi Pasha before he accepted the invitation from Cairo. His rival, Sayed Sir Ali el Mahdi el Pasha, leader of the Khattami sect, is also expected to be asked to send representatives to Cairo.

The Sudan Legislative Assembly adjourned indefinitely on Saturday, when the Civil Secretary told members that they would probably not meet again unless a crisis arose, for the self-governing statute is to become effective on November 24 unless it is rejected by both Great Britain and Egypt.

Mr. N. R. Odal, who recently returned to London from a visit to the Sudan, said that he had been assured by the "highest authority" that the programme of self-governance is as follows:

- (1) self-government in 1952;
- (2) monarchy or republic according to the wishes of the Sudanese;
- (3) foreign relations (e.g. Dominion status, alliance with other foreign Powers) according to the wishes of the Sudanese; and
- (4) a new Nile waters agreement with Egypt, under the supervision of the United Nations.

Former Minister's Views

Mr. R. Stokes, who was Minister of Works in the recent Labour Government, and has recently visited South, Central, and East Africa, wrote to *The Times* a few days ago:

From a very recent visit to Egypt, where I had contact with important Egyptians of more parties than one, what I understand they may desire is as follows: (1) that the status of the Sudan in relation to Egypt should be exactly similar to the status of Camerun in relation to Great Britain; (2) that the King of Egypt should be recognized as a viceroy of the Sudan, which title, in doubt, the Sudanese could modify when they have achieved self-determination; (3) that the Condominium of Great Britain and Egypt shall proceed forthwith to do all they can to help the Sudanese achieve self-government and self-determination at an early date; and (4) that there shall meanwhile be no alteration in the constitution of the Sudan, i.e. the Governor-General shall continue to be nominated by Great Britain, and appointed by the King of Egypt, as hitherto, and there shall be no change in the present British Administration at all.

In order to allay anxieties about the headwaters of the Nile, an Anglo-Egyptian Sudanese Commission should be appointed forthwith to ensure fair treatment to all parties. It is worth noting that the Egyptians have agreed to contribute substantially to the total cost of the Owen Falls dam in Uganda, the headwaters of the White Nile, knowing full well

that any detrimental to themselves will ever happen in the hands of British in control.

All this is done in a whole-hearted favour of recognizing the King of Egypt's title, in return for which the Sudanese get all they seek ultimately to obtain and which is enabled to arise at a solution of the other major problems which will do a fair way towards ensuring peace and prosperity, not only to the Sudan and Egypt, but to the whole of the Middle East.

Egypt, for the first time for many years, has a strong, resolute and honest Government, and this opportunity if missed might lead to a setback which would cause suffering to untold millions, including the Sudanese.

That an Egyptian break with Great Britain would render inevitable the pursuit of a British, not an Anglo-Egyptian policy in the Sudan, is stressed in a leading article in the current *Economist*, which states (in part):

The Egyptian attitude towards the Sudan is both complacent and proprietary. Last week, on the anniversary of the King's accession, the ceremonies at Al Azhar included a speech by the mouthpiece of the Sudanese students who proclaimed the Sudan's loyalty to the King of the Nile Valley. Egyptians listen only to the Sudanese who hold this view and therefore believe that all Sudanese do so.

This is probably not to find out whether they are right or wrong, but in the recent talks they could shoulder two big questions for going so: one, that they should send a delegation to the Sudan; the other, that they should allow a disinterested Arab statesman, such as Nuris Pasha of Iraq, to be sent to publish a report on the Nile.

Egyptian Dislike

They regard every British move towards self-governance and self-determination that have been promised to the Sudan as a piece of shabby office designed to create a State unfriendly to Egypt and run by British puppets. One estimate from the pulpit led to them daily by the Press can convey their beliefs.

In the last week alone Egyptians have read or heard that the plan is obviously to delay the signing with long drawn-out negotiations whereby Britain seeks to gain time for the Governor-General of the Sudan to achieve his policy, a clever encircling movement to defeat Egypt. The cause is the Sudan; that Britain's intransigent policy in the Sudan may in some measure be due to Britain's fear that the expansion of Egypt's influence further south may result in a clash of races now under British domination looking for Egypt as their natural champion; and that Egypt, in a fit of jealousy of the Middle East, the civilizing and stabilizing influence of the African continent.

Such complacency may raise a smile among those who know the social and administrative conditions inside Egypt—the former are described in a new research report from the Rockefeller Foundation, based on the findings of a five-year study, as considerably the worst in the world. Yet the existence of such legends merits notice, for they have an important effect upon policy: they produce complete lack of confidence in British good faith, and therefore rule out a solution in the Sudan by Anglo-Egyptian agreement.

The Egyptian Government is to appoint a tripartite committee of foreign experts, British, Dutch, and American, to report on the proposed Jonglei diversion canal in the Southern Sudan. The British firm of Sir Bruce White, Wolfe, and Partners is to assist.

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Roy, Michael Scott on Federation Only A Multi-Racial Society Can Live

THE REY, MICHAEL SCOTT, speaking on civilization in Africa in the Third Programme of the B.B.C. on Monday evening, said that British efforts in Asia had not been conspicuously successful, and that she must do better in Africa. The doctrine of race superiority had been first enunciated in Africa under German rule, it had brought misery to many parts of Africa, subsequently indoctrinating all Germans with the same results to the world. The racial doctrine was being proclaimed in South Africa.

Civilization could not survive if based on the idea that the white man must always be boss; only a multi-racial civilization could live. All attempts to keep the Africa of today degraded the oppressor no less than the oppressed. With the dictum of equal opportunity for all civilized men must be coupled the determination to provide equal opportunity for all human beings to become civilized.

African Representation

Turning to the subject of Central African federation, Mr. Scott said that the Africans of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, said that no federation could be contemplated until they had proper representation in their legislatures and local councils, for otherwise federation would mean domination by white leaders. He asserted that Nyasaland, with 2m. Africans and 4,000 Europeans, had two African and 16 European members in the Legislature, and that Northern Rhodesia, with 2m. Africans and 36,000 Europeans, had two Africans and 21 European representatives. (Reference to this statement is made in a leading article in this issue.)

The federal proposal had evoked strong opposition, and that the quality of the African leaders who had recently visited Britain should make everyone seriously reconsider the whole question. The proposal was dangerous, inflammable. Confidence must be won from Africans, not forced from them. Great Britain must not surrender any of her political responsibility in Africa until Africans had grown up to take the place now provided by Colonial Office protection.

Protectorates

DR. MCLAN, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, gave notice in the Senate last week that he would publish a White Book describing protectorate negotiations over many years between Britain and South Africa in regard to three Protectorates. He did not hope to carry the issue to a point of dispute while Britain had what he termed an unstable Government, and what he termed a coalition under Labour, and it unfortunately seemed not to have improved. A petition from both Houses of Parliament should be sent to the British Government, after the next election in South Africa, asking for the transfer to the Union of Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland.

At last week's annual assembly of Harare of the Liberal Party an emergency resolution was passed objecting to any scheme of federation being imposed on the people of Central Africa without their free consent. Mr. Dingle Foot, vice-president, who moved the resolution, said that such an imposition would represent a major victory for Communism, for the black peoples of Africa, and the brown peoples of Asia were not yet certain whether they belonged to the western group of nations or to the Soviet group.

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PERSONALIA

MR. G. R. MORRISON is on holiday in Austria.

MR. R. B. HAGART is shortly expected in London.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P., spoke in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. M. V. HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, is visiting South Africa for about a month.

SAYED DR. AHMED BEDRI, M.A., Minister of Health of the Sudan, has been elected an honorary M.C.P.

MR. J. COLINVAUX, Chairman of Messrs. Baillie and Co., Ltd., East Africa, arrived in London a few days ago from Mombasa.

MR. D. BROOKS and MR. W. D'AYNE have been appointed additional directors of Messrs. Brook & Co., Ltd.

MR. H. C. BALLEINALL has been appointed an official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Northern Rhodesia.

LORD TWEEDESMUIR has been elected chairman of the Empire Art Council, the president of which is FIELD MARSHAL EARL ALEXANDER.

MR. G. F. McV. EEDS, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Board of Northern Rhodesian Hotels, in place of MR. J. F. MORRIS, B.L.C.

MR. RICHARD WOODLEY, who was expected to contest the West constituency in the present general election in Kenya, is not after all a candidate.

MR. L. H. TREMINE, managing director of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (East Africa) Ltd., has flown from Nairobi to the United States of a business trip.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, who presided at recent meetings in London in opposition to Central African federalism, has been elected a Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

MRS. CHARLES DE JAGER, a foreign correspondent for the B.B.C. television film unit, is collecting material in Northern Rhodesia for television news reel and feature programmes.

COLONEL GERALD HENRY NICHAN-LEE, son of the senior partner in the firm, is to be admitted to the partnership of Coode, Laughan-Lee, Frank & Gwynne on June 1.

LORD FAIRFAX OF CAMBERG, who visited Tanganyika in 1947, has been appointed a substitute member of the United Kingdom delegation to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

A Copperbelt Sports Publicity Association has been appointed, with MR. R. E. LUYT (Senior Labour Office, Kitwe) as chairman, MR. J. CAMPBELL as vice-chairman, and MRS. L. E. SHEEPERS as secretary.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has appointed MR. PETER STEPHENS, M.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary, and MR. A. CAMPBELL to be his private secretary.

DR. FRANK DIXEY, General Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Director of Colonial Geological Survey, attended the conference of East African Geological Departments held at Dodoma, Tanganyika.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts is to be conferred on MRS. ALLEN, wife of DE C. K. ALLEN, warden of Rhodes House, in recognition of her devotion to the welfare of not only Rhodes scholars but of all overseas students.

MR. T. HAMILTON HITCHER, a 26-year-old farmer, recently visited Southern Rhodesia on his second world motor-cycle tour in 48 months. He has been studying farming methods in Africa, and is seeking a suitable place to settle. He plans to visit Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

MR. ALAN PATON, ROY CAMPBELL, LAURENS VAN DER MERWE, WILLIAM PENDER and UYS KRIGE, five of the Afrikaans best-known writers three of whom know East Africa, have issued a statement opposing Dr. Malan's proposal for changing the constitution by "irreversible" methods.

MAJOR GENERAL A. R. CHATER, Gentleman-at-Arms, who has been appointed Harbinger to Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, was Military Governor of the Southern Districts from 1941 to 1942. He had previously served in that country and in the Sudan.

THE REV. DR. MARC BOGNER, President of the French Protestant Churches and head of the Paris Evangelical Mission, is touring stations of the mission in southern Africa. While in Barotseland he presented the Paramount Chief with a copy of the first Zulu translation of the Bible. Dr. Bogner is one of the five presidents of the World Council of Churches.

Mrs. W. WATSON and Mrs. J. VAN VELDEN have arrived in Northern Rhodesia to undertake sociological work for the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. Mrs. Watson, a graduate of Cambridge University, is to study the Hambwetuungu Tribes of the Northern Province. Mr. Van Velden, who studied at Oxford, will spend about four years with the lakeside Tonga in Nyasaland.

MR. GERARD D'ERINGER has been elected chairman of Forestal Land Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., in the place of MR. B. GALLIVAN, who remains as managing director, but wishes to concentrate in the Argentine on the affairs of La Forestal Argentina, of which he is president. MR. RALPH DIBBY has been appointed an additional managing director for the parent company.

MR. J. DE HANSON, who has been appointed organizing secretary of the United Central Africa Association, was a Conservative London County Councillor, representing Streatham, from 1949 to this year. He was from 1938 to 1951 general secretary of the National Association of Counties of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and he has also been hon. secretary of an organization of trade association secretaries.

Several people well known in connexion with East and Central African affairs are members of the executive committee appointed by King George VI National Memorial Fund. They include the Lord Mayor of London, SIR LESLIE BOYCE, the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, and SIR EDWARD WINDHAM. The hon. treasurer, MR. D. G. M. BERNARD, deputy governor of the Bank of England, was at one time closely connected with the sisal industry. SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, a son of Sir John Chancellor, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is chairman of the Social and publicity sub-committee.

Obituary

MAJOR ALBERT JOHN WADMAN, M.C., who has died in Salisbury at the age of 60, had held important business positions in Southern Rhodesia, and from 1922 (when he arrived) until last year was honorary representative of the 1820 Memorial Services Association. A Sussex man, he lived for many years in Egypt after qualifying as a chartered surveyor, served in Gallipoli in World War I, and then joined the Diplomatic Service in Palestine and Mesopotamia. For 12 years after settling in the Colony he was managing director of Salisbury Cold Storage, and was also local director of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa Ltd.

MRS. PAULINE PETRONELLA MACHIG, who has died in Wimbledon in her 89th year, was the mother of Sir Eric Machig and the widow of F. Gustav Machig.

Leprosy in East Africa Research Station Planned

A £30,000 leprosy research station which would be a centre of importance not only to the Empire but the whole world is to be established in East Africa, said the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, when addressing the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, (BELRA) in London last week.

The capital would be found by BELRA, but most of the recurrent expenditure would have to be borne by the East African territories. The scheme had the whole-hearted support of the local advisory committee on medical research and the approval of the East Africa High Commission.

£200,000 from E. African Territories

The East African territories had themselves set aside about £2,000 for the establishment of new model leprosaria, the recurrent costs of which would be met from local revenues.

Although progress in dealing with leprosy in the Colonial Empire was impressive, there were still nearly 25,000 victims in East Africa alone. Until recently no real cure had been discovered, and all that could be aimed at was alleviation. Now, however, very powerful new drugs were being used with marked success, and it was hoped that as more and more people were cured patients would grow more willing to undergo treatment.

Voluntary enterprise still has a valuable part to play in organising and leadership in the social services," said the Minister. "BELRA has done and is doing much to help fight this disgusting and often disabling disease, whose victims should have the best treatment that medicine can offer and every facility to enable them to lead as normal and productive a life as their condition permits."

Warwick Castle Passenger List

THE M.S. WARWICK CASTLE, which sailed from London on May 19, carries the following passengers (among others):

- To Beira—Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Baker, Mr. R. F. Cumpston, Mr. J. J. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Maynard, Dr. & Mrs. J. T. Murray Ansdley, Dr. & Mrs. C. Ridge, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. E. Shawley.
- To Dar es Salaam—Mr. E. Akenhead, Mrs. & B. Maxwell.
- Accession to Zanzibar—Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Burton.
- To Mombasa—Mr. and Mrs. G. Coultis Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Verrell, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. McConnell, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Price, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Wellesley.

Rail Strike Collapses

THE STRIKE of African railway workers which began in Northern Rhodesia on May 17, ended six days later with a decision to return to work. The trouble began in Broken Hill, where about 400 men ceased work in protest against the denial of three labourers for an alleged assault on a foreman; they also demanded higher pay. On the following day about 1,500 other Africans employed by Rhodesia Railways in Northern Rhodesia joined the strike, and on the third day about one-third of the total number of Africans employed on the system were involved. Passenger and freight train services were little affected, owing to the efforts of the European staff.

Portrait of Kenya's Governor

MR. J. A. BERRIE, an artist who painted views of Mount Kenya and Lake Tanganyika respectively, has completed a portrait of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, which will hang at the new legislative Council building at Nairobi. At Government House, Nairobi, the Speaker presented Sir Philip with a copy of the picture in the presence of the artist and members of the Legislature. Mr. Berrie has also painted portraits of Sir John Hall and Major Bhaloo, of Zanzibar.

Central African Federation Conference Message Sent to H.M. The Queen

IT WAS ANNOUNCED at the week-end that at the final session of the Conference on Central African Federation, which concluded at Lancaster House, London, on May 5, the delegates unanimously agreed to send a loyal message to Her Majesty The Queen. Lord Salisbury, chairman of the conference, wrote:

"We, the delegates to the conference on the proposed federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, assembled in London on May 5, 1952, with our humble duty to The Queen, wish to express to Your Majesty our sincere loyalty and devotion to Your Throne and Person and to the members of the Royal Family. We wish you all properly this year and the year ahead.

So far as lies in our power, we will do our best to continue the great tradition of loyalty to the Crown which has bound the Commonwealth and Empire together in the years that have passed."

The Queen's private secretary has replied: "Her Majesty will be grateful if Lord Salisbury and the delegates to this conference send a deep appreciation of their kind and loyal message, and her sincere hope that their deliberations will prove fruitful."

Reduced Immigration

A MAXIMUM RATE of 2,700 immigrants a quarter has been fixed by Southern Rhodesia, compared with last year's average quarterly intake of 3,900. Quotas permit 1,240 from the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic, 1,400 from South Africa, 150 from other African territories, and 90 from elsewhere. The maximum number of aliens will be 180.



C.D.C. Report for 1951

(Continued from page 1134)

unserviceable vehicles have been withdrawn; new ones ordered in February, 1951, but delivered only towards end of year; are now in service; much has been done to overtake arrears of maintenance; improved workshop organization and provision of spares has reduced number of vehicles off the roads.

Business in Southern and Southern Highlands Provinces proved definitely unprofitable; depots were closed down; operations discontinued; work is now concentrated in Eastern, Tanga, and Northern Provinces. The most populated and profitable areas, where major road improvement schemes are in hand, sciences have been obtained from Kenya Government to work through to the East African continent, except with heavy rainfall; number of accidents during 1951 was 100.

Net assets on 31st December working was £34,462. At year end corporation had financed, through the bank, £12,478 on £50,000 for shares £50,000 on balance sheet £78 on current account against which a further £50,000 is being issued; company's realizability is 50. Little more than 50% of corporation's net assets and current accounts advanced full provision has been made during corporation's accounts for the portion of this investment; corporation has paid a dividend of 10% and management fee for 1951.

This for the moment remains a worry; improvement in results over the latter half of the year warrants continuance of the present 1952 expenditure; it indicates whether or not present can be made to pay its way; repeated representations to Tanganyika Government have not resulted in introduction of a route licensing system.

Wattle Scheme

Tanganyika Wattle Estates—This scheme of plant 30,000 acres in Njombe district in Tanganyika with wattle, and to encourage establishment of wattle plantations by Africans with a view to sale of their bark produce to a central factory for manufacture of tanning extract.

1,163 acres of mainly open grasslands were cleared of trees and bush in 1951; 1,174 acres were cleared to 16,274 acres; 1,174 acres of 1,250 plantations were sown early in 1951; this continuing programme of 3,483 acres; wattle has grown well and is showing its benefits.

At 31.12.51, 6975 acres, being full 1951 plantation, were sown; 1,174 acres, being scanty and patchy, have seriously intergrown with grass and so some 2,600 acres were harvested and 1,174 acres sown in 1951; balance of 1,174 acres completed by early May.

1,174 acres of wattle, intercropped with maize on 1,174 acres, gave a poor yield of maize and absorbed an excessive proportion of limited labour available; for 1951-52 maize is being sown separately on 1,174 acres of best land available.

100 acres of trial land, assigned for Native authorities in 1950, were successfully sown with wattle and a further 80 acres broadcast for sowing in 1951.

Total assets at 31.12.51 were £32,838 and buildings of £1,200, £1,137,618; other fixed assets (motor vehicles, etc.) £1,897; current equipment £65,827; development £1,200,000; the 50% is being according to plan; wattle is showing its benefits.

Uganda

Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd.—At invitation of Uganda Government corporation acquired a controlling interest in this hotel from 1.8.50; company has an authorized

capital of £150,000 in £1 ordinary shares, of which corporation held 51% of capital; present holding is 83.7%. The agreement with Government this will increase annually to 80% in 1956.

Last year to 31.12.51 company made a profit of £3,248; gross receipts were £25,118 against direct expenses of £22,400; salaries and wages £10,072; and general charges £23,448. Passenger traffic through Entebbe airport increased considerably; to cater for this the hotel is creating temporary quarters on a site adjoining the hotel which corporation will operate a permanent addition to hotels under consideration; since October, 1951, company has been managed on behalf of Government by a Assistant at the airport. The hotel serves a useful purpose; prospects are satisfactory.

Johnston Noad Sentenced

Ten Years for Fraud

ALFRED JOHNSTON NOAD, formerly a solicitor, who was at one time interested in the proposed East African projects, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment at the Old Bailey on Friday on charges of having fraudulently obtained more than £20,000 from 71 people in two months. Purporting to be a member of a firm of estate agents, he obtained the money as deposits on two London flats which he "let" over and over again.

The prosecution said that the defendant was in respect merely of the members of the offences committed by a man who was at one time known as Cecil Johnston. He had been convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy, and he had been convicted of carrying false memorial bearings, unlawfully wearing the uniform of a naval lieutenant, and having ammunition without permit.

Strict of Rolls

He was a solicitor from 1924 to 1940, when he was struck off the rolls for misappropriation of clients' money and failure to keep proper accounts.

Defence counsel said that his client was a gipsy, a petty thief, a gambler who had no life through the Tom, who speculated on the stock market, and who had no life. The son of a wealthy American mining engineer and a French mother, he had been brought up in great luxury in Paris. His two marriages had broken down.

When arrested in Paris he was working as a road sweeper. He had founded the British Open Road Racing Club and been vice-president of the British Motor Boat Club, etc. He now lives in London.

Book of the Date

By 1 is the date for this year's East African Dinner in London, at which the chief guest will be Sir Philip Mitchell, who on the previous day will relinquish the office of Governor of Kenya and conclude a term of nearly 40 years in the Colonial Service. Details will be announced shortly. Applications for tickets may be made to the secretary, Miss Young, of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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Seretse and British Council of Churches

Deputation to Secretary of State

SEEKING CLARIFICATION of several points in connexion with the exclusion from the Bamangwato chieftainship of Seretse Khama, a deputation from the British Council of Churches led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was recently received by Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

The Archbishop stated that the question of the succession had been discussed in private at the recent Belfast meeting of the Council. The purpose of the deputation was not to challenge the Government's decision, but to ask for clarification. Was the action taken by the Government necessary? Was it right to exclude Seretse Khama from the chieftainship for ever? Was the step taken in the wisest manner? For instance, would it not have been better to have seen the Bamangwato delegation before the decision was made? Would the policy now adopted succeed? Even if the policy were to fail, for the Reserve, it surely could not be isolated from the effect of African opinion at a critical time when Africans were putting great faith in Her Majesty's Government.

Deteriorating Tribal Morale

Lord Salisbury replied that the action was necessary because of the declining morale and break-down of tribal life which would only increase with time. Continuing uncertainty was that for all concerned. It must be remembered that the final decision to approve a chief rested under the Proclamation of 1949, with Her Majesty's Government. They came to the conclusion that Seretse's recognition as chief would not be in the best interests of the tribe and of the other peoples in the Protectorate. Her Majesty's Government had felt that a delegation from the Bamangwato to the United

Kingdom would be a fair way of expressing its views, but the tribe's views were generally ignored.

As the decision had already been taken, it would have been misleading to have allowed the delegation to set out under the impression that it could be altered. It was impossible to be precise about the final outcome of the Government's policy for the Reserve, but many eminent authorities in Africa considered it to be the only solution in the present circumstances. Once these had gone away there was never an ideal right moment at which to correct them. There was evidence that this particular dispute was not a disturbing factor among Africans in general.

Once the Imbs had revealed the Government was not prepared to alter its decision, Lord Salisbury expected that they would settle down and turn their minds to the designation of a new chief. He reaffirmed that his policy had not been influenced by any desire to appease feelings in South Africa. In conclusion, the Archbishop expressed his earnest hope that partnership would continue to be the foundation of the Government's policy in African territories, and the Secretary of State confirmed emphatically that this was so. The Archbishop was accompanied by Sir Kenneth Grubb, the Rev. Norman Goodwin and the Rev. R. K. Orchard.

Comets for Salisbury

COMET AIRLINERS could be on regular calls to Salisbury within six months if the determined attaché were made on the problem of providing minimum facilities at the city's new airport, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., when announcing that he had arranged to send out a team of experts immediately to assess what expenditure would be necessary. The Salisbury air strip, 2,600 yards long, is one of the best in the world, he added. Complete terminal buildings with all facilities would cost well over £500,000, which is probably more than the Colony would readily bear at this period of tight budgetary control, but adequate facilities for the Comet transit services, simply for setting down and picking up a limited number of passengers on not more than two services a week, could be provided for a fifth of that sum.

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Salisbury to London by Air for £100 Central African Airways' Ambition

A ONE-WAY FARE OF £100 from Central Africa to London is the ambition of Central African Airways, said recently Mr. Robert McCoy, the general manager, who had earlier given a warning that C.A.A. might have to ask for a heavy Government subsidy and impose a sharp rise in fares owing to inauguration of the Comet service by B.O.A.C. Even if only one of the seats in each Comet were filled by passengers from Central Africa, two Comets flying to and from Britain weekly could reduce C.A.A.'s revenue by £100,000 annually.

Service Stripped of Frills

Mr. McCoy said he should be more than just a wayside to fill up the trunk services. He would like to see an effort made to obtain Government approval of a cheap touring fare between the Colonies and London. If they could bring the single fare down to £50, there would be a great many people wanting to fly to Britain, and the revenue of the airline would be increased. The idea had been discussed with Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., who he recently visited. Sir Thomas had earnestly desired to co-operate closely with C.A.A.

Mr. R. A. R. Wickland, C.A.A. commercial manager, has said that the corporation could save over £400,000 annually on the credit side of its Northern Rhodesia balance of payments. Revenue this year was estimated at £1,100,000, the figure of five years ago. The workings now being operated were a national asset and the fleet of C.A.A. must not be given away to other operators. Last year 77,000 people had travelled 39m. passenger miles.

Native Labour May Be Subsidized Possible Aid for Some Rhodesian Industries

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT is considering subsidizing the cost of native labour capitalization fees for the coal mining industry and for farmers, said Mr. G. A. Davern, Minister of Mines, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines.

In view of the importance of maintaining native labour supplies at the Wankie Colliery and the railways to the whole of Central Africa, he said, "it is the intention of the Government to have talks with the Government of adjoining territories while in London, and we can only hope that some relaxing of Nyasaland's restrictions will be possible."

Mr. Davern's proposal, presented to the Chamber, was that the raising of capitalization fees by the Native Labour Commission should be kept at the same level as higher fees charged and restrictions imposed by the Nyasaland Government to higher railway fares, and to the Southern Rhodesian Government's decision to discontinue subsidizing.

It is understood that very strong representations have been made to the Nyasaland Government, but without success, he added, and it is believed that our Government must now very seriously consider whether it should not give notice to the Government of the territories of its agreement which has provided a few years ago of meet their wishes of the Nyasaland Government, and from which they derive considerable benefit. There is a strong feeling in the mining industry that the better position would improve if there were no agreements.

Nyasaland Africans Raid N. Rhodesia

ABOUT 200 Africans from the Kazungu district of Nyasaland, armed with bows and arrows and clubs, recently crossed the border with Northern Rhodesia and seized a district messenger and mine forest labourers. The raid is apparently as a reprisal for the action of Chief Nyase of Lundazi in arresting Nyasaland women who were cutting gardens in his protected forest areas. European police secured the safe return of the messengers and labourers, and the situation is now quiet. There has been a long-standing feud over the claims of the Chewa tribe to land rights on both sides of the border. A full investigation is being made.

Budget Proposals 1951 Most Prosperous Year Ever

TOTAL REVENUE of the Sudan Government in the coming year is estimated at ££33,171,871 and expenditure at ££30,671,871. It is proposed that ££2m. should be added to the five-year development account and ££500,000 to the Sudan Railways capital account.

Rewriting the situation, Mr. A. L. Chirk, Financial Secretary, told the Legislative Assembly that 1951 had been the most prosperous year the Sudan had ever known, primarily on account of the abnormally large cotton crop, totalling 3m. kantars, which had sold for unusually high prices. The budget surplus was estimated at ££22.5m. The crop for the 1951-52 season was estimated at 2.1m. kantars and the price had fallen slightly. Central Government revenue would be ££15m. less than in the previous year.

Government had advised ministries and departments to trim their staffs without seriously affecting the work they performed.

The main proposals provided for increases of 10m. amounting to more than 50% in the maximum rate of land-tax, tax on productive date trees, post and telegraph, and Ushur tax on tin-grown crops. The chief reason for raising these rates was that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Marshall report, it was intended to abolish the separate levies by local government councils of general and education rates based on direct land and to consolidate them into the direct tax levies.

Import duties on light wines have been increased and consumption duties on beer and cider have been doubled. Measures to discourage the indiscriminate cutting of wood, domestic consumers of firewood and charcoal are to be charged royalties, and royalty rates on timber from commercial forests are increased by about 25%.

The royalty levied on fides and skins is to be reduced to a flat rate of £14 per metric ton. Covered articles, including fresh fruit, vegetables, butter, ghee, rice, lentils and veronche, are to be exempt from import duty.

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East African Transport Inquiry Central Assembly and Kenya Demand

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY is to examine the official plans for improving transport facilities in East Africa, though that course is considered a waste of money by a number of official and non-official members of the Central Legislative Assembly.

When introducing a motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the report of the Committee of Experts on long and short-term proposals for improving transport facilities in East Africa, with special reference to the port of Mombasa, MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance in Kenya, said that some non-official members of the Kenya Legislative Council felt that the conference of experts, at which no oral evidence from the public had been taken, did not meet the wishes of the Kenya public for a full investigation.

The Kenya Government had tried to convince the non-officials of the value of the conference, had drawn attention to the achievements of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and had pointed out that the conference had included representatives of shipping and commercial interests. But the Government was defeated by the unanimous vote of the non-official members of all three races. Even if it was conceded that the inquiry would serve any useful purpose, the Assembly should, he thought, spare the necessity to allay fears and meet criticisms.

Representatives Not Invited

The Commissioner for Transport, MR. REGINALD REAINS, believed that the Assembly had assumed that the conference of experts would meet the request of the Kenya Legislature. It was not true that the representatives had been invited. No oral evidence had been taken, but written memoranda had been invited.

The port of Mombasa was too small for the demands made upon it. The problem was just as simple as that. The proposed inquiry would not allay concern, but he would not resist such an inquiry. Though he could not support the motion, he would not oppose it.

MR. C. C. SPINK, an official member for Uganda, supported the motion, albeit hesitantly.

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, a non-official Tanganyika member, felt that the views of Kenya non-officials had been generally held in regard to the matter. Besides, though the transport authorities had done everything in their power, to meet present demands and to forecast over many years what was likely to happen, the scheme would have, said five years ago that the port would be completely inadequate for the present and for the future. A one-year inquiry would be best, by a special committee with practical experience in port work.

MR. J. A. FEASER, a non-official Uganda member, said that after conversation with the representative of a shipping line who was a member of the conference, he considered that the proposed committee could be effective.

Mombasa was one of the most efficient ports in the world, handling more cargo per lineal foot of berthage or wharfage

than the Imports and Exports Advisory Committee had been able to handle for the quantity of ships had more than doubled, which was necessary. The Commission on Transport should have, as an alternative, extended the ships using the port; if they were programmed in alphabetical order, the port authorities could handle most of the cargo; if not, it would be necessary to have a committee of experts, but that responsible importers and clearing agents should have deposit accounts with the Commissioner of Customs and be allowed to clear their goods immediately unless they wanted to wait for the passing of their entries.

MR. S. C. S. FLEWELL, official Tanganyika member, recalled that the long and short-term proposals for improving transport facilities had been clearly explained by the Commissioner in January to the Assembly and the Transport Advisory Council. Mr. Vasey, not long ago the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, had mentioned that the changes in the East African Railways and Harbours Administration had perfectly satisfied the very possible efforts to overcome current difficulties. Interested parties in Kenya were also requested to drop any suggestion for an inquiry. An inquiry would serve no useful purpose, and would only create disturbance and divert the attention of busy men from their problems.

Suggestion of Witch Hunt

MR. W. H. SCURRY, a non-official Tanganyika member, did not think that the inquiry would add to knowledge or allay public concern; there were some aspects of a witch hunt about it. As a member of the Transport Advisory Council, he was satisfied that everything possible was being done to facilitate negotiations between the Commission and the International Bank might be made more difficult by wasting time in a public hearing of no value in Tanganyika for any country and any other motion.

MR. AUGUST VINCENT, non-official Kenya member, was certain that the inquiry, whatever its term, would completely vindicate the Transport Administration, but it would be a great mistake not to respond to the wishes of one of the Legislatures. There was serious conduct of opinion among commercial people, but no witch hunt.

MR. VASEY also resisted the suggestion of a witch hunt, but maintained that the people of Kenya were not satisfied. The question was not carried.

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition

FURTHER DETAILS have been announced of plans for next year's Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo. A world-wide search is being made for photographs and articles associated with Rhodes during his life, and a diorama is being built in the country to depict the Matopos ledaba when Rhodes, unarmed and with but few companions, met the Matabele chiefs, thus ending the 1896 rebellion. Speaking in Bulawayo, MR. H. H. ROBBINS said that the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia had agreed to make grants of £100,000 and £50,000 respectively, and the board of the exhibition had decided to issue up to £200,000 in debentures to meet the total estimated cost. At the close of the year £280,000 had been promised in grants, of which £93,900 had been received. A Debentures had been applied for to the value of £5,400. Expenditure on buildings, grounds, and sundry assets amounted to £78,000 and £10,939 had been spent on administration.



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KENYA COLONY

Parliament

No Minister for African Affairs Yet
Corporal Punishment In the Colonies

A MINISTER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS is not to be appointed at present.

When Mr. B. HARRIS (Cons.) asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last week if, in view of the ever-increasing importance and complexity of African problems, he would consider making an early appointment of a Minister for African Affairs, Mr. CHURCHILL replied that there was no prospect of making any change of this kind at the present time.

Mr. R. FOREMAN asked the Colonial Secretary if he would furnish information in respect of differences of service, emoluments, and special allowances to Africans, Indians, and Europeans respectively in the same medical and veterinary services.

Mr. LITTLETON, in coming into the Chamber, would kindly publish a list of many hundreds of people in the Kenya service. I am interested in sending the hon. member a copy of the Kenya Estimates, which contain many of the particulars in question. Broadly speaking, conditions of service are broadly the same for members of the Kenya Commission, apart from that apart from an element of special allowance in European emoluments, the salaries and conditions of service attached to the medical posts are affected on the nature of the duties and not according to rank.

Mr. R. SERRETT asked what further consultations had taken place since progress had been made in respect of the abolition of corporal punishment as penalties inflicted on offenders in Colonial territories and what would be the effect of the reduction of the number of instances of this form of punishment and the incidence of the same.

Mr. LITTLETON: "Most Colonial Governments have not reported what action they considered as being in this matter. In 10 territories corporal punishment for adults was in force. Five others contend that it should be abolished. In most of the rest proposals that further limitation should be placed upon the types of cases in which it can be awarded, too severely to hazard any estimate whatever of the recent changes in crime."

Mr. S. ACHARD (Lab.) asked upon what general principles Government in the Colonies could decide to exclude from their territories British citizens born in neighbouring British Colonial territories.

Mr. LITTLETON: "In most Colonies there is legislation providing that British subjects, as well as aliens, may be refused admission on certain specified grounds, in addition there is usually a discretionary power under which the Governor-in-Council may refuse admission to any person who is considered to be an undesirable visitor. Decisions are taken on the basis of local conditions and on the merits of each case."

Facilities of Industry in the Colonies

Mr. P. SMITHERS (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary what notice he proposed to give to Colonial Governments in view of the fact that the benefits intended to be conferred upon new industries by Colonial legislation exempting them from taxation for a given initial period accrue to the United Kingdom Treasury as a result of the operation of double taxation agreements.

Mr. LITTLETON: "The whole question of tax incentives by H.M. Government in the Colonies operating in the Colonies is a wide one and I do not say no more at this time than I should point out, however, that the difficulties were not created by these agreements, some into force. They existed before these agreements came into force."

Mr. G. DUNN (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary if he would state the number of British subjects of trade union origin in the Sudan.

Mr. HENRY: "I am informed that three leaders of the Sudanese Trade Union Federation who had made inflammatory political speeches were recently detained under Section 90 of the Sudan Criminal Code for refusing to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour and to keep the peace. Twelve members of the same federation were also arrested on April 27 on charges of participating in the same works to the Sudanese national strike."

Mr. DUNN: "I have seen some fruits of the report that the streets are becoming so hot with some proposals to affiliate to the W.F.T.U. in the Sudan. Would the Foreign Secretary say how many of these have foundered since a majority of the members decided a minority proposal to affiliate to the Sudanese national strike as I know, in my own case, to do so was an allegation by the W.F.T.U. that I had been a member of the Sudanese national strike."

...in the Sudan a little while ago, investigated by the Labour Enquiry Office in March this year, and they found that there had been an infringement at all of trade-union rights."

Mr. J. B. CRADDOCK (Cons.) asked what approaches had been made to the Government of Commonwealth countries with a view to concerted action in regard to the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in regard to tariff preferences.

Mr. P. THORNEYCROFT: "We intend to consult other Commonwealth Governments when we have completed the arrangements presently in progress concerning our future external commercial relations. We shall also consider at that time the action we should take to convey our views to the foreign Governments particularly concerned."

Mr. G. DUNN: "Is the Minister's intention to come to a decision on these matters as early a date in order to restore as quickly as possible our own freedom of action regarding our own trade and commercial relations?"

Restoring Freedom of Action

Mr. BRAINE (Cons.): "Would the Minister not agree that we have sat on the fence for too long on this subject? While I do not expect him to take his decision on the spot this afternoon, would I ask if consideration could be given to this country taking action to restore our freedom in this matter and to give preference to the Commonwealth countries whether they are exporters or not?"

Mr. THORNEYCROFT: "I think the right order would be that we should consider first the policy, then shall the Commonwealth and the freedom in restoring the foreign elements concerned."

Mr. S. SIBTHORN (Lab.): "Does not the hon. gentleman think that it is in the highest degree ludicrous that our people in the textile industry, for instance, should be unemployed while we are straining every nerve to export our products to those countries which do not want them; do not need them and make every effort to keep them out while we need our own countries which are only too anxious to get them?"

Mr. THORNEYCROFT: "That is rather an over-simplification of the problem."

Mr. HAROLD WILSON (Lab.): "Was the President's speech (I am taking an extraordinary long time to take it to my mind) on the subject of preferences with the notable clause the statement made to the American delegation at Bermuda last year, which has already been the subject of discussion in the House, and make quite clear that he supports the devaluation we made on this occasion?"

Mr. THORNEYCROFT: "The hon. gentleman may say that I am taking a long time; but I have only been in office six months, and my party were in power for six years."

Mr. G. H. BOWLEY (Lab.): "As we are an exporting country, and must increase our exports to live, is it wise now to consider putting up new trade barriers?"

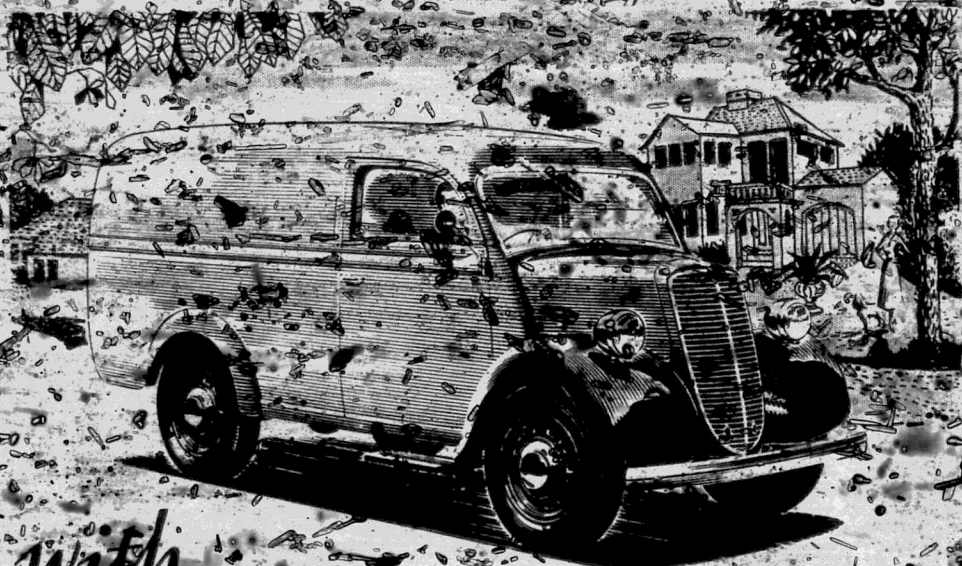
S. Rhodesian Electoral Changes

ELECTORAL DISTRIBUTION PROPOSALS in Southern Rhodesia have been tabled in the Colony's Parliament, if accepted, they will come effective at the next general election. The suggestion is that the Colony should be divided into 30 constituencies, against 30 at present, the new districts being Brainside, Eastle, and Wendale (all in the Salisbury area), Salisbury West, Athlone, Bulawayo City, and Queen's Park (all in Bulawayo urban area), and Gwanda, Hatfield, and Mrewa (all rural).

The new distribution would include 17 rural and 13 urban areas. Salisbury District would disappear under the new proposals. The commission has pointed out that the distinction between rural and urban areas is a somewhat arbitrary one, and presents problems in a future redistribution. The number of registered voters at December 31, 1951, was 137, an average per electoral district of 1,373. The comparable figure for 1947 was 1,251 per district. A new registration of voters has been ordered in the Colony between May 14 and August 13. The commission was composed of the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Redgold (president) and Messrs. Arthur Sanders, L. M. McBean, and R. de C. Poynter (secretary).

There are now 24,421 European children in Government schools in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 19,466 in 1946.

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Letters to the Editor

Coal Deposits of N. Rhodesia

Proposal for Investigation

To the Editors of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
In the May issue there has been a very interesting report headed "Charcoal in the Copperbelt" but, and the information there is of great value.

The coal deposits of Northern Rhodesia would be investigated by the copper mining companies and the Colonial Development Corporation. The area which is most likely to produce positive results is in the corridor between the railway line and the north-western border of Southern Rhodesia. The black shale and coal outcrops are to be found in the low country and these are succeeded normally by the sandstones and escarpment grits of Southern Rhodesia.

The coal seams of Southern Rhodesia occur like steps in a ladder (when held vertically) and some of these steps can be projected into Northern Rhodesia.

The main seam at Wankie represents the first step; the second step is a 4 ft. 6 ft. seam; the third a series of bands, the fourth a 2 ft. 6 ft. band, placed in the fifth a "marker" horizon; the fifth a 1 ft. seam; the sixth step remains in doubt and open for investigation.

Does the ladder to consist of 10 steps, which extend into Northern Rhodesia? No. 5. step is at Wankie, also in the Sagwe and Mangochi district. A glance at a map will give some idea as to whether the area occupied by the corridor warrants investigation.

The first question which the industrial managers of Northern Rhodesia should answer is whether they can economically employ a coal fuel assaying about 22% ash, 25% volatiles, and how in moisture content whether blended with the Wankie product or not. If the reply is positive, then the undertaking is well worth serious consideration.

Many of the outcrop samples which were submitted for analysis displayed a peculiar chemical property which can best be explained by the white ash content of the coal to develop energy at a remarkably low temperature. This may be of interest to the users of pulverized fuel.

Inst. of Mining & Metallurgy,
London, E.C.2

Yours faithfully,
R. B. MACK

Totalitarianism in Trade

Criticism of Well-Known Shipper

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, The Imports Controller in a British colony in East Africa administered by the Colonial Office has issued a notice to importers and clearing agents warning them that the importation into the Colony of all goods is prohibited; that the Imports Controller may refuse to grant, suspend or cancel any license already issued, without assigning any reason; and that an importer is responsible for the accuracy and omission of his supplier.

To this depth has the interchange of goods inside the Commonwealth descended? The more and the dioxides of a "mandarin controlled by Whitehall. Who says we are not totalitarian?

Yours faithfully,
W. H. JONES

Chairman and Managing Director,
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Board and lodging tariffs in licensed hotels in Southern Rhodesia have been increased by 7 1/2%.

Will Chitimukulu Explain?

Claim to Have Seen Livingstone Denied

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Since your report of the conference held at the Livingstone Hall, Westminster, on May 7, under the auspices of the new African Bureau, your own Chief Chitimukulu of the Zambian Northern Rhodesia is reported as saying that as a boy he had seen Livingstone when the latter came to his father that Queen Victoria wanted him to stop slavery and killing.

The present Chitimukulu is the son of a Chief who died six years ago, and is now 60 years of age, or at most 65. Livingstone died in 1853, which is 79 years ago. So Livingstone could not have seen Chitimukulu's father.

The present Chitimukulu's statement should have been taken with the proverbial grain of salt.
Cushlon Beeches
Yours faithfully,
H. W. WATSON

I believe that Livingstone travelled to Africa to search for the great inland lakes, and waterfalls of the continent with a search for God. He travelled because he was mad about the world. At this time, was dissatisfied with it. He travelled and wanted to explore and discover. His journey of his seeking could be travelled only through the real unknown he was after, was in his own nature, and it was perhaps the tragedy and Africa's great and glorious good fortune that he projected in on the world without. Colonel T. Jeffries was a member of the B.C.C. Broadcast.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Tanganyika's Report to U.N.O.

There are 20 girl guides in the Sudan, compared with 100 three years ago.
The British Government has issued a new index of living in Southern Rhodesia, has risen by 10 per cent. The new index was introduced.

Demands for Coronation Flights

General Airways have already received many applications for tickets to this country next year at the time of the coronation.

Four men of the British South Africa Police, Sgt. S. Allison, Sgt. J. Berry, and Constables W. Hollington and D. G. Green are travelling overland to this country in a jeep.

Mrs. N. N. Staples, the only woman member of the Towns Management Board, has called for an inquiry following the prevention from voting in the recent town elections of householders who owed money to the board.

Reference was made in the last issue to the probability that a meeting would soon be held in Nairobi to consider the formation of a Pioneer Society of East Africa. Such a gathering has now been convened for May 22.

When in 1922 a Sudanese named Omidi was recommended for a robe of honour for long and meritorious service, it was thought that he had not long to live. Now he has applied (unsuccessfully) for a permit to spear an elephant from his back.

Because of the U.S. oil strike, B.O.A.C., in common with other airlines, has had to reduce services, with possible delays to nearly all classes of airmail, particularly second class mail, to civilians and services. A reduction in frequency of one-third has been proposed on African services.

Tanganyika's non-African population is provisionally estimated at 93,000, compared with 70,460 two years ago. In the Dar es Salaam municipality there were 27,000 non-Africans in February, 1948, against 28,462 in February, 1946. The African population of the town is estimated at 72,000.

Crown Land Applicants

About 120 approved applicants are awaiting alienation of Crown lands in Southern Rhodesia for farms. Giving the news, the latest report of the Lands Department adds that it is doubtful if their requirements can be satisfied unless allocations from the unassigned area provide suitable farming land for European settlement.

Nearly 400 Rhodesians are taking part in the pilgrims to European battlefields arranged by the South African Legion of the British Empire Service League. They are bound in the General van Castle Jan Friday, and will visit London, Deerpark Woods, Switzerland and Italy. At the end of they will attend a reception given by The Queen.

On the ground that the trial judge should not have permitted the accused to be questioned on previous convictions in South Africa, the East African Court of Appeal has reduced a sentence of eight and a half years imprisonment with hard labour passed on Rivers Atherston Ross to one of two years. He was alleged to have perpetrated frauds totalling about £60,000.

THE NUMBER OF AFRICANS, who are yet able to take an intelligent interest in the more advanced phases of political development are a very small minority of the indigenous population, and the main task still remains that of fostering and guiding the slowly awakening political consciousness of the mass of the people. Says the Tanganyika Government's 1951 report on the administration of the Territory presented at the Chicago to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The material progress and general well-being of the Territory and its inhabitants are stated to be largely dependent on the production of cash crops for export and of food crops for local consumption. Last year, thanks to favourable climatic conditions, it was possible to clear at least temporarily the adversity of recent years when maize production and consumption were and small quantities of rice were exported for the first time since 1948. In 1951 exports of sugar amounted to £12,000,000, valued at £1,000,000, and production in 1951 is estimated to have increased by 20%.

Striking Increase in Development

The striking increase in the tempo of development since 1948 is indicated by the following figures of expenditure on development: 1948, £357,000; 1949, £1,687,000; 1950, £2,380,000; 1951, £4,000,000 (un-audited). The 1951 development budget provided for an expenditure of £6,614,000. Contributions to this expenditure by way of grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund in 1951 slightly exceeded £1m.


Membership of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia at the end of 1951 was 2,698, a rise of 2,932 in the year, despite the fact that 2,380 members were struck off the membership roll, mostly for non-payment of subscriptions.

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Of Commercial Concern

Soma Sugar Estates, Ltd. are offering £400,000 of 6½% second-debenture stock, 1962-67, for subscription at par to the preference and ordinary stockholders and to holders of the 4½% debenture stock. Preferential treatment will be given to applications from preference and ordinary stockholders (including the holders of warrants to bearer). Applications must be received by June 5. The net proceeds of the issue, estimated at £35,250, will be applied to the repayment of existing bank loans. The announcement adds that although the accounts for the year ended December 31 last are not yet available, the directors believe that the profits before depreciation will be not less than £550,000.

Zambesi Sugar Plantations

Experiments are being continued by Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., for an ambitious sugar plantation scheme in the Zambesi Valley, the first area cane having been planted in a pilot plot near the Chirunda bridge. The managing director, Mr. Stanley Cooke, said that another company would probably be formed to organize the planting and milling in the area, which was the first step of a scheme aimed at meeting the sugar requirements of the two Rhodesias. Zambesi plantations might eventually produce 20,000 tons a year, equivalent to half the current Rhodesian consumption.

Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., a company interested in tea growing in Kenya and other countries, declared a record interim dividend of 6%, making 11% on the declared ordinary capital of £3m. for 1951. No further dividend is to be recommended in respect of the year. In 1950 the distribution was 20% plus a special 5% from capital profits on a capital of £14m. The preliminary statement says that gross profits have shown an appreciable improvement. The chairman is Mr. A. M. McGrigor, who recently visited East Africa.

A Kenya Government issue of 4½% stock, 1951-78, was made in London and East Africa on Tuesday. Of a total of £6,250,000, £3m. was reserved for subscription by applicants resident in East Africa, £615,000 had already been placed in the terms of the prospectus, and the balance of £44m. was offered in London at an issue price of £994%. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied to the development of roads, communication and water supplies and to schemes of agriculture and educational development.

Last week's auction in London of 2,890 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average price of 1s. 69d.; 703 from Portuguese East Africa for an average of 1s. 649d.; 209 from Uganda for an average of 1s. 711d.; and 84 from Tanganyika at an average of 1s. 633d., making a total of 2,890 packages averaging 1s. 785d.; against 1,746 packages averaging 1s. 987d. per lb. in the previous week.

S. Rhodesian Local Loan

Subscription lists for a new Southern Rhodesian Government local 5% loan were opened last week, and will be closed on September 30 at any earlier date at the discretion of the Minister of Finance. The loan for an unspecified amount, issued at par, and redeemable 1972-77, is designed to attract long-term investors.

The inflation in this country is to be increased from 2 to 2 and a half ounces weekly from July 13, a month earlier than planned. The Minister of Food last week reiterated that this was a preliminary step towards complete decontrol and deflation, which might be achieved by the end of this year.

The Sudan is still trying to find markets other than the United Kingdom and India for her cotton. France, which took substantial quantities before the war, has not so far been regained.

Rhodesian Cement Co., Ltd., now producing 15,000 tons of cement monthly, is the largest producer in Southern Rhodesia. The chairman is Mr. B. I. Gardner.

Mechanization of Farming

New Ford Demonstration

MR ROWLAND SMITH, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., said when welcoming about 500 guests to a demonstration of mechanical farming near Enfield a few days ago, that the new Fordson tractor, which had been exhibited for the first time at Southend in November, was now being shown "with a bit of mud on it."

The visitors saw tractors running on petrol, vaporizing oil, and diesel oil, with wheels half track and half track equipment, carry out 60% of a normal agricultural and engine tasks with implements manufactured or approved by the company.

Of particular interest to farmers from Africa were the demonstrations with disc ploughs carrying from 200 to five discs. An item of equipment not seen at last year's demonstration was the Robot post hole digger, which rapidly bored holes 20 inches deep and from six to 12 inches in diameter. A water pump for attachment to the pulley shaft of the tractor, with a flood irrigation capacity equivalent of 3.7 acre inches per hour, also attracted much attention.

New Minister of State Affairs

Mr. H. L. A. Hopkins, Minister of State for the Colonies, said he had been invited when Secretary for Overseas Trade, but had felt justified in accepting the invitation in his present office also, for the Colonies were on the eve of mechanical development. Three-quarters of the company's production were exported, and he hoped that the Colonies would absorb some of the extra tractors and implements made available by the import restrictions which had lately been imposed by some European countries. British tractors were so good that they might well break into the dollar markets.

Mr. G. A. B. Nugent, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, having stressed the value of mechanization in the expansion of home agriculture, recalled that in 1942 the company had produced 20,000 tractors when only about 3,000 were manufactured by other concerns, but that prices had always been kept low. The company was an example of how a virtual monopoly had resulted in very little rise in price.

Among the guests were Sir John Calder, Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, Sir Geoffrey Clay, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, Lord Rethy, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, Sir Harold Tempany, and the Hon. T. Williams, M.P.

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Cutting Sisal from the plantation

Aided by mechanization on her farms and plantations, British East Africa is increasing the production and variety of her exportable produce. Tanganyika sisal is growing and shipping equal to the value of £12,000,000 a year. Uganda now has 500,000 to 1 million acres under coffee. Kenya is a major producer of tea, and has a dam, after which it is expected to have the largest acreage of citrus (providing one-third of U.K. requirements). These are the highlights of an expanding produce programme which includes tea, tobacco, rubber, oil seeds, strawberries, hides and skins, etc. and timber.

In the principal towns throughout these territories, The United Africa Produce Companies have established centres for dealing in this varied produce and buy largely by export to Britain.

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Company Report

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Review

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED will be held at Kurwe, Northern Rhodesia, on June 15.

The following are extracts from a statement by the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER:

Sales Nearly Doubled

The past year's operations resulted in establishing new records for this company. Sales, which amounted to almost £8,000,000, were nearly double those of the previous year, whilst the resulting profit, before tax and of approximately £5,750,000, is almost 50 per cent greater. These figures are a reflection of the high prices of zinc and lead which obtained throughout the greater part of 1951.

The figures, now reported, must, however, be regarded as abnormal. Since the beginning of 1952 world prices of zinc and lead have fallen, and on present indications, it is likely that the current year's operations will show a smaller profit, although there is every reason to think that it will still be most satisfactory. At present, however, the indications are that a buyer's market has developed.

Strained Hoarding

Many members will have seen reference in the Press to the serious flooding of the mine in March caused by completely abnormal and protracted rains, resulting in underground waters in the vicinity rising in many places almost to ground surface level. The volume of water was in excess of pumping capacity and it was necessary to remove equipment and temporarily to discontinue working at the 550-foot level. Emergency steps taken fortunately coincided with the complete cessation of the heavy metal production and to be curtailed slightly in the rest of the year, only during March and April, and the requirements were virtually met by work on the higher levels, supplemented by some drawing from surface stocks. Whilst similarly heavy rains may occur in the future, the provision of additional pumping capacity is under consideration.

Your board decided in December, 1951, to declare, for the first time, an interim dividend, and in view of the satisfactory position which this company has reached, after many vicissitudes, it is intended that this shall be a regular practice. In recommending a final dividend of 3s. 6d., making 4s. 6d. per stock unit for the year, your board were actuated primarily by the view that members were entitled to receive by way of dividend the fruits of the past year's favorable profits, but decided to place £500,000 in a general reserve.

Very Satisfactory Financial Position

In conclusion, I reiterate that I do not expect the 1951 results of 1952 to be repeated this year. Your company's affairs are, however, in excellent order; plant extensions have necessarily been delayed, but their completion in the near future is now certain and will ensure that the treatment of your company's ores is on a properly balanced basis. This fact, combined with the present very satisfactory financial position, enables me to regard the company's future prospects with every confidence.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the head office in Kurwe, Northern Rhodesia, or the London office at 44, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Meeting of Port of Mombasa East African Section

STATISTICS given by the Port of Mombasa Authority for March shipments and arrivals of cargo, as recorded in April, show a continuation of the improvement of conditions at the Port of Mombasa. Mr. G. E. FRIDPIERCE, of the East African Section of the Fender Chamber of Commerce, said:

In March 28,958 tons of general cargo were shipped to Mombasa and 27,000 tons of bulk cargo. In April 15,000 tons of general cargo were shipped and 14,000 tons of bulk cargo. The total for the first four months of the year is 110,500 tons and 100,000 tons.

The first of the transactions between the Council and the Port of Mombasa Authority has proved very satisfactory, said Mr. Fridpierce. He has decided that they should be formal, never exceed 15 minutes, being published.

Colonial Office Representative to Visit E. Africa

As a result of the sudden increase in trade, Mombasa, the prices were not only more competitive than the Japanese, but the goods were available at short notice. It was agreed to know that a representative of the Colonial Office would shortly visit East Africa, and would liaise with the Government and other interested bodies, to complete arrangements in connection with the prices and delivery of these goods from Lancashire.

Changes in the prices and purchasing power of Africa were discussed.

Mr. R. A. Wade, of A. Bauman & Co., London, Ltd., was elected to the Shipping Subcommittee in the place of Mr. F. G. Hobbs, who had been a member of the committee for more than four years.

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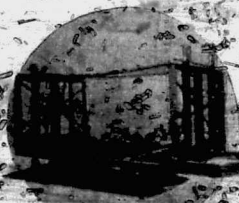
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Mining

Southern Rhodesia's Minerals
Asbestos, Chrome, and Tungsten

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURES of mineral production in Southern Rhodesia for the past decade have been the steady decline in their value between 1943 and 1947 and a subsequent increase to over £15m. last year. That summary is given in the latest issue of the Economic Bulletin.

Gold remains the Colony's most valuable mineral, representing 40% of the total output in 1951, and asbestos was the next valuable non-metallic mineral. Production last year reached the record of £5,452,108 (77,800 tons) in value and for the first time chrome ore output exceeded £1m. in value and last year the output was 378,989 tons, worth £1,430,994.

The two most notable rises in Southern Rhodesian mineral production figures over the past 10 years have been those for tungsten and beryl ore. Last year's output of the former was 235 tons, worth £293,126, making the mineral the fifth most important in the Colony. Beryl output in 1951 was sixth, at £21,841.

Oil-from-Coal Project

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., prefer not to comment on Press reports of an agreement with the Southern Rhodesian Government by which the Corporation would base the oil-from-coal project in that Colony. Sample Company, it is believed, is shipped to Europe for testing in Continental gasification plants. The Southern Rhodesian Government owns nine-tenths of the concession and has already granted to the Wankie Company, and it has been estimated that the capital required for the oil-from-coal project would approach £20m.

Minerals Separation

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., announce a final dividend of 30% (30%), making 70% (70%) for 1951 on increased capital. Group profits for 1951, before tax, etc., £291,440 (£178,652). An issue of 120,000 5s. shares at 8s. 4d. each is to be made to stockholders in the ratio of three for two.

Broken Hill Report
Profit More Than Doubled

THE RHODESIAN BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a record profit of £5,749,168 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £2,762,875 in the previous year. Dividend absorbs £2,139,732, a sum of £500,000 is reserved and dividends totalling 4s. 6d. per unit require £2,925,000, leaving a balance of £386,145 to be carried forward against £1,909 brought in.

The issued capital is £325,000 in units of £1. Capital reserves stand at £1,757,232, revenue reserves £386,245, and current liabilities at £6,460,470. Fixed assets, investments at £4,634,665, stores and materials at £843,747, and current assets at £6,775,635, including £516,083 in cash.

Output for the year amounted to 2,750 tons of zinc (2,245 in 1950), 13,000 tons of lead (103,000 in 1950), 1,000 tons of fused vanadium, and reserves of zinc and sulphide ores are estimated to be in excess of 1,345,000 and 941,000 short tons.

Directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman), Colonel G. Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. W. Smith (alternate), Mr. D. C. Beckingham, and Messrs. W. Marshall, G. Bromwell Hockley, and H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate, J. M. F. Phillimore).

The 42nd annual general meeting will be held at Klipsb, Northern Rhodesia, on June 4.

News of Our Advertisers

THOMAS FIRTH and JOHN BROWN, LTD., announce a group profit for the six months ended September 28, 1951, of £747,522 (compared with £1,187,449 for the full year to March 31, 1951). Profit, after tax and other charges, was £392,869 (£682,436 for full year). Group assets at the end of the half-year totalled £12,749,926.

Mrs. JOSEPH JAMES CARTER, vice-chairman of Crossley Brothers Ltd., and chairman of its subsidiary, Crossley Premier Engines Ltd., who died recently, joined the organization 60 years ago. Before his retirement in April last year he had been managing director of the parent company for 35 years.

Mr. E. E. WALKER has been appointed manager of the publicity department of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., on the retirement of Lieut. Colonel K. G. MAXWELL.



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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

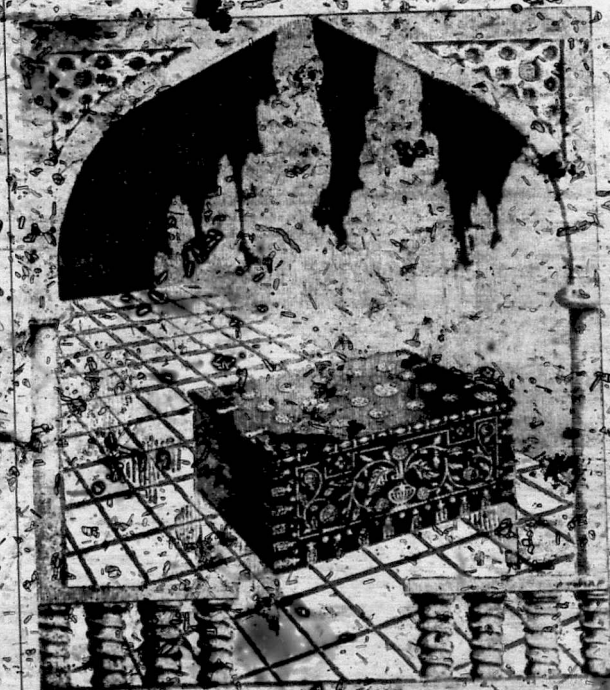
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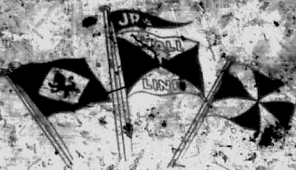
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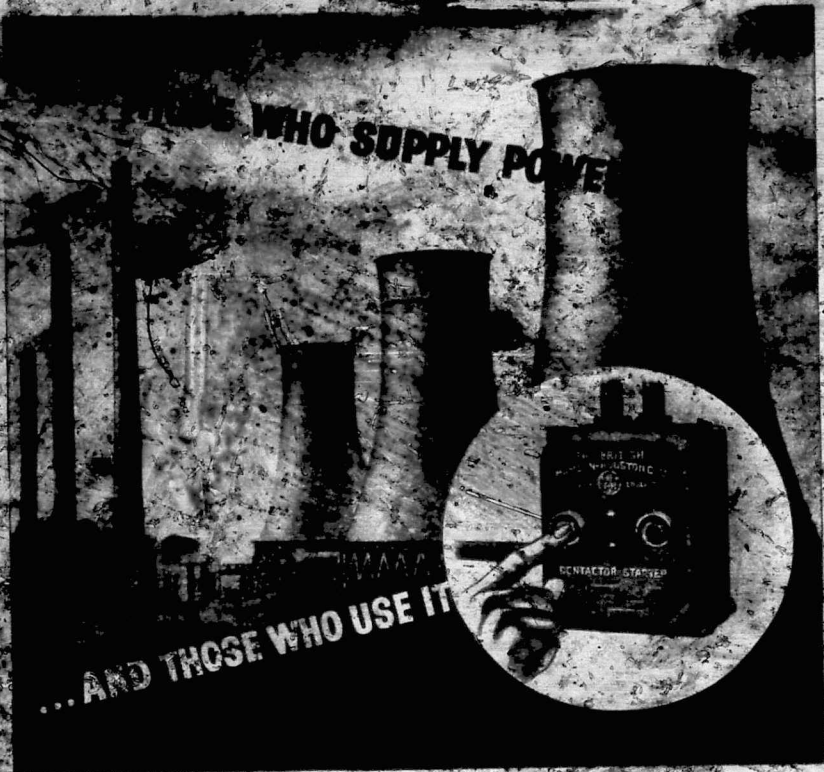
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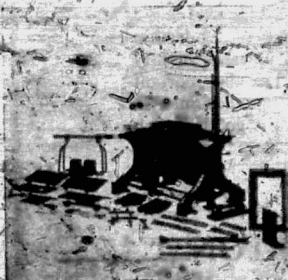
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jowson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IS ANYTHING BEING DONE by British Colonial Governments other than those of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland to explain the basic facts of the proposals for Central African federation to these Africans in their territories who are interested in the subject? There will certainly appear to be a good case for appropriate action, but we are aware of any measures, or even of any steps to this end. Throughout almost the whole of British Africa to-day two subjects are under constant discussion among one-gent Africans, especially the journalists, teachers, junior civil servants, and clerks who at this stage not only form African public opinion in matters of politics, but are themselves that opinion. One subject which they find of overwhelming interest is that of the grant of self-government to the Gold Coast. The second is the movement towards federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

Africans who know nothing of the conditions of life in the Gold Coast, but imagine, often erroneously, that the circumstances are similar to those in their own territory, which may be thousands of miles away and essentially different in character, talk frequently of Kwame Nkrumah and his Africanist ministerial colleagues because they have become a symbol of Africanism. Their recent appointment to office has perhaps done more than anything else to accelerate the growth of nationalism among Africans in East and Central Africa. That is the judgment, not of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but of men of wide experience in the territories within its special sphere. It so happens that this opinion has

been expressed to us in recent weeks by men resident in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and both the Rhodesias. All of them had had personal evidence to support their conviction that what has happened in the Gold Coast Colony is regarded by literate Africans in East and Central Africa as a pointer to what they and their fellows may achieve within a few years.

Though tribal differences and inter-tribal distrust are still marked in many areas, and though personal rivalries between African leaders are often fierce, there is a general disposition among literate Africans to accept a new racial loyalty. The cruder propagandists demand

What Public Life Entails. Africa for the Africans"; those who are a little less emphatic speak of "self-government for the Africans" and sometimes, as recently in Northern Rhodesia, those who ought to know better denounce the idea of partnership with non-Africans, almost always because they have been misled by what has happened in the Gold Coast, or has been promised in Ethiopia, Somalia, or some other country remote from their own, into thinking that they are capable of managing public affairs by themselves. Little do these ardent nationalists realize that their ambitions are doomed to disappointment because almost all of them lack the necessary education, experience, and background. But, having started to learn something of European methods and having noted the white man's readiness to make way for others in various parts of the world, they are aid for power.

The great need is to make these politically ambitious Africans understand that political life is not primarily a matter of place and payment, plaudits and preferment, but a bearing of responsibilities and a discharge of duties.

If East and Central Africans have thus suddenly developed a keen interest in the progress towards self-government of West African territories, educated Africans there

are so interested in the plan for a Central African federation that the newspaper *West Africa* has considered it necessary to deal with the subject editorially on numerous occasions, on the ground that what is eventually decided will be regarded throughout the whole of Africa as a test of British intentions. Our contemporary (which naturally judges from a West African standpoint) is of the opinion that "a British Government decision in favour of federation after the conference to be held this year will be regarded simply as a betrayal of African interests in favour of European interests for whatever happens at that conference, it will be difficult to persuade Africans elsewhere that the people of Central Africa have given up opposition to federation." That may well seem an unduly pessimistic judgment to readers in East and Central Africa, but it could become true if matters were bungled as badly from now onwards as they have been in the past few years, leading men in all the territories are prepared to admit in private that scarcely anything has been done right in regard to Central African federation. But recent

developments mean that Governments in Colonial Africa are released from the inhibition which was so unwisely imposed upon them during the months in which a few Africans were left free to campaign vigorously against a plan which practically no Africans understood.

Any Government in British Africa is now at liberty to use its administrative and information services to explain the benefits offered by federation; the advantages of the scheme may be emphasized and the objections of its critics answered. Is that being done persuasively and persistently enough even in Central Africa? The need is for prompt and adequate action, for detailed organization and for good men with a flair for such work to be given this task of enlightenment as their main duty. Good but vague intentions and the routine production of handouts and *communiqués* will not meet the case. Major success in public relations has also to be achieved very quickly among peoples who are innately conservative, suspicious of all change and therefore ready to listen to the false arguments which have been dinned into them for months. The task is immense and urgent.

Notes By The Way

American Misconceptions

MR. CHESTER WILMOT pulled no punches when talking to a packed meeting of the Royal Empire Society about the attitude of the United States to what is nowadays called Colonialism. He said quite bluntly that the ignorance of the late President Roosevelt in that matter had been a grave danger to all the Colonial Powers; which he nagged throughout the war for promises which would have done harm to the world if given, and that until very recently, at any rate, General Eisenhower's attitude to Colonial rule was no better. Nor were these cases two unfortunate and rare exceptions in high places, on the contrary, fantastic misconceptions of the nature of the British Commonwealth were still very widely current in the most influential circles, said Mr. Wilmot—among senior civil servants, high-ranking officers of the armed forces, politicians, professors, journalists, broadcasters, and business men. Small wonder that the Australian speaker, who had arrived back from the U.S.A. only a few days previously, pleaded for an immense improvement in British public relations work in the States.

Objective Inquiries

THE PICTURE is, of course, not wholly dark. There are Americans in the U.S.A., in this country, and in different parts of British Africa, who study East and Central African affairs closely, sympathetically, objectively, and devotedly. They realize the importance of

making their country understand the political and economic problems and the potentialities of Africa, and I know that some of them have refused more lucrative employment because of their zeal for the work on which they are engaged. I have no doubt that they supply reliable data; but whether that information and guidance are satisfactorily used by their superiors is another matter. Dramatically opposite schools of thought are not unknown in our own Foreign Office, and if one tenth of what I have been told from time to time by people who ought to know is true, that is no more than a mild infection compared with the disease which the State Department in Washington suffers almost permanently. That American cultural foundations, universities, and publishing houses should send well-chosen people to investigate African affairs is wholly to be welcomed. Incidentally, can Mr. Wilmot, who is military correspondent of the *Observer*, persuade that Sunday journal to take a less jaundiced and more reliable view of British Colonial Africa?

Unlawful Associations

SUBVERSIVE SOCIETIES, particularly in countries in an early stage of development, need to be proscribed, for there will be a reasonable prospect of encouraging the mass of the people to resist the intimidation which such bodies invariably practise only if the penalties of supporting them, whether actively or inactively, are generally known to be severe. The Government of

Kenya has therefore done well to proclaim as unlawful bodies Mau Mau, Dini ya Msamba, Dini ya Mbojet, the KIKUYU Central Association, and the Kipsigis Central Association, and it is, of course, desirable that the widest possible publicity should be given to the proclamation and to the penalties for failure to assist the authorities in their difficult task of stamping out these reprehensible organizations.

Not Yet A Police State.

I SUGGEST, however, that there can be no justification whatsoever for the intimation by the Government of Kenya to the Press that the police "require" the widest publicity to be given to the proclamation. The Government and the police naturally desire publicity, and may properly "request" it, but they are most certainly not entitled, ethically or legally, to "require" a newspaper to accept instructions to publish this or any other matter. Those who drafted and sanctioned the phraseology require, in all senses of that term, sharp reminders from the highest quarters in the Colony that Kenya is not a dictatorship, and that they are supposed to be both civil and servants.

Rail Strike Collapses

THE STRIKE of African railwaymen in Northern Rhodesia, which collapsed so quickly last week, appears to have counted for success on a mixture of intimidation and misplaced loyalty. At many places on the line groups of Africans struck without knowing the real facts as soon as they heard of the trouble in Broken Hill; but when it was made clear to them that the origin of the dispute was the discharge of three African railway employees, and when they were told of the circumstances of the case, many of the men, considering that they had been misled, promptly reported for duty. Within a few days the extremists knew that their plan had failed.

Misleaders

OTHER AFRICAN EXTREMISTS found not long ago that they had entirely overestimated their influence. They thought that they could collect large sums of money from Africans employed on mines and in towns in support of their campaign against federation, and that they could demonstrate their power by ordering such Africans to send their wives and families back to the tribal areas as a preliminary to a general strike. But they got little money and practically no response to the order that women should be sent away. The mass of employed Africans in Northern Rhodesia ought to be reminded of these proofs of the unreliable judgment of those who would mislead them.

African Panthers

SIR EDWARD SPIERS—one of the few public men in this country who in the years of appeasement strongly supported the campaign against German Colonial aims, which had to be waged by a tiny group of enthusiasts for Britain's good name—is so careful in his choice of words that I read with surprise in his annual review as chairman of the great Ashanti Goldfields Corporation the statement that before that enterprise was developed "the gold lay deep underground, where it had been for millions of years; the panther trod the forest in the clearings of which scattered African farmers scratched a living." For full measure a sub-editor had inserted the cross-head "Where the Panther Trod." Other readers knowing East, Central, or West Africa must have made the same mental comment as I did, that Africa has leopards, not panthers. They and I should now be humbler, wiser men, for the Natural History Museum rules that General Spiers is right and the rest of us wrong, *felis pardus* being panther, pard, or leopard. The popular idea that panther and leopard are different animals has not the backing of natural historians.

Some South Note

EGYPTIAN POLITICIANS who profess the desire to extend to the Sudan the "benefits" of Egyptian administration may now ponder what independent observers think of it. For more than four years a mission of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has been exhaustively studying village life in lower Egypt. Now they have reported on a group of five villages which were considered thoroughly representative of the whole area. What did these scientists find?—that 92% of the villagers were affected by bilharziosis or amoebic dysentery, 64% by intestinal worms, and 6% by syphilis; 6% were blind or sufferers from other eye maladies, chiefly trachoma; 12% of the families lived mainly on bread, crusted with skimmed milk and cheese, and more than 50% had fresh vegetables once a week. More than half of all the children died before reaching the age of five, and the average length of life was between 15 and 20 years. It should be added that one Egyptian in every two lives in such a village. Such is the background of Egyptian care and culture.

Single Track

THE STATEMENT by Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, that the territories need not consider doubling their railway tracks for "many, many years" must have surprised many people, for business leaders on the spot have for some years been saying at meetings of commercial and other bodies that the doubling of the line from Mombasa to Nairobi was urgently necessary. Moreover, that opinion has been publicly supported by eminent visitors interested in large-scale development projects in East Africa. Sir Reginald Robins has now replied that while to the layman the simplest way of increasing the carrying capacity of a railway is the extremely expensive one of doubling the track, many thousands of miles of single-line railways carrying far heavier densities of traffic than East Africa can expect for many years are being satisfactorily operated in South Africa, America, and elsewhere. The Commissioner added that the capacity of the railway could be increased by more than 85% by the relatively simple means of using heavier locomotives and modern signals, and installing additional crossing stations and up-to-date control methods.

Bread-Eating Africans

PERHAPS NOT MANY KENYANS realize the extent to which bread-eating is spreading among Africans in some parts of the Colony. Fort Hall, for instance, has now eight bakeries founded, financed, managed, and staffed by Africans, whereas two years ago the township had only one enterprise of the kind. The fact that some of these businesses make country deliveries six days a week within a radius of about ten miles proves that it is by no means only the urbanized African who now wants bread—with which he usually eats jam, since butter is much more expensive and less easily obtainable.—A Fort Hall friend is of the opinion that between one-third and one-half of the African families in the district now eat bread at some time during the day. He tells me that the bakeries and shops maintain high standards of cleanliness, doubtless because there are almost daily inspections. When a new plan for the township was recently under consideration two Asian bakers wanted to establish themselves, but African opposition was unanimous, and so their application for plots failed.

So Say All of Us

I HOPE my separation from the Colonial Office is only temporary. My main interest is in the Colonies, said Mr. A. T. Lennon Boyd, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, and lately Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, when addressing Young Conservatives in Hampstead on Friday night.

American Ignorance Threatens the Colonies

Complete Failure to Understand Nature of British Commonwealth.

MR. CHESTER WILMOT, addressing the Royal Empire Society on "The Cold War and the Colonial World," said that he thought the Kremlin did not want to start a third world war, but intended to maintain control in Europe and Asia in order to accelerate that collapse of capitalist society which Communists regarded as inevitable.

Knowing that aggression in Europe would provoke general war, their plan was to increase the battle on other people, especially the British and Americans, in the hope that France and Italy might not be able to continue to bear the strain and might find favourable scope for the development of Communism.

Because there was in Asia nothing equivalent to the North Atlantic Alliance, the Russians calculated that aggression in that part of the world might be pursued without provoking world war. Their immediate aim was to exploit the backwardness of the Asian peoples and their resentment at colonialism. In Asia the Russian leaders could make other nations do their fighting - in Korea, in Indo-China, in Malaya, and then perhaps in Burma.

Diversionsary Pressure in Asia

Great Britain had now five divisions of troops on the Continent of Europe and four in Asia. The U.S.A. had five in Europe and nine in Japan and Korea, and France had 12 in Europe and seven in Indo-China. They did Communist pressure in Asia detract from the ability of the Western Powers to defend Europe.

America's aim was to build up strength in Europe and Asia as a preliminary to negotiations with Russia. Though they did not like to be reminded of the fact, the Truman plan was the traditional British policy of balance of power under another name.

Nobody in the U.S.A. now spoke of a preventive war, whereas two or three years ago there were many such people. The change was due to the lessons of the war in Korea and Russian work on the atom bomb. It was suggested that the Russians now had about 100 such bombs and America 10 times as many, but the quality of the Russian aircraft in Korea had shown the American Air Force that they would not be able to deliver enough atom bombs to act as a real deterrent to Russia. Indeed, the Americans had abandoned daylight bombing in Korea because the modern intercept fighters made by the Russians were in many respects superior to the American fighters now in service.

If its efforts to bring a greater sense of caution in the people, the American Government, Mr. Wilmot had been shrewd in the emphasis it has put on civil defence measures. At the great air displays were prominent notices of what to do in case of air attack, and air raid instructions were placed on the table of every hotel bedroom in New York, and written even in theatre programmes.

President Roosevelt and Colonialism

That was the background to the present American attitude, in which political and economic factors could not be separated from the military. Nor could the Colonial issue in regard to which the U.S.A. was being driven to depart from principles on which she had hitherto made her stand.

President Roosevelt had held strong views about the future of Colonial territories. He declared what he called Colonialism to be a cause of war.

Throughout the last war he was for ever niggling our Prime Minister and the representatives of other Colonial Powers in the endeavour to make them agree

during the war to release their Colonial territories after it. He wanted all the Colonial territories under the administration of Imperial Powers to govern themselves, and oversimplified these matters very much.

The American leaders have not seen the ideal solution in a world organised maintaining international peace and order. They want to jump from the national to the United Nations, ignoring the regional arrangements which must be stepping stones to any such development.

Dates for Independence

Mr. Churchill repeatedly tried to extract from the United Kingdom and Holland firm dates for the grant of independence to their Colonies. He wanted a list of Colonies and a list of dates, and he was very annoyed with the President because he would not go so far as that.

In November 1943, President Roosevelt had told Mr. Churchill that he did not intend that Colonial territories should necessarily be returned after the war, saying that Indo-China would not remain French but be absorbed by the Chinese Republic. Mr. Churchill replied simply: "None."

The aftermath of that conversation came at Tehran, where Roosevelt suggested to Stalin a plan for trusteeship over all Colonies. Naturally, Stalin agreed warmly, and Roosevelt then told Churchill that he was outwitted by three to one over international trusteeship for Indo-China. Churchill argued in the President certain suspicions that he was the embodiment of seventy-six-ism, the American way of referring to the war of independence of 1776. That still colours their policy right through, a policy which involves great costs for the U.S.A. and ourselves.

The other day I heard President Truman speak about his Point Four, and with this economic argument he indirectly couched references to political independence. He asserted that all Colonial territories could and soon be made fit for political independence. That is a dangerous policy to advocate.

Americans completely fail to understand the nature of the British Commonwealth, and the progressive development of self-government through which Colonies emerge into independence.

During the war his officers it was quite common to hear even high-ranking United States officers say: "Don't worry after the war we will see that you get your independence. Even their most senior people have extraordinary ideas about Australia being in swaddling clothes to London; and the other day an American Senator seriously suggested that Britain should give Canada to the U.S.A. in settlement of the United Kingdom's war debt!

The Colonial question must now be viewed in a world context, and as part of the conflict with Communism. The U.S.A. has been driven to give military aid and political support to Indo-China, thereby abandoning her former principles. In Burma and Egypt she tried to stand aloof, but as mediator, despite the great strategic importance of these areas to the allies. Egypt has been encouraged to the detriment of the Arab attitude.

One obvious line of attack is that never in the United States does one hear the suggestion of independence for the Belgian Congo, which supplies the U.S.A. with 70% of its uranium.

Britain's Economy Weakened

If the United States pursues her anti-Colonial policy, while giving military and economic aid to Britain and France, she weakens their economy, the very economy she is trying to help.

Greatly increased aid for under-developed areas often tremendous opportunities of meeting the conditions of Communism or raising the standards of living in the Third World, but as always of course, with that challenge. But must be sure that you must not think that economic aid with the premature grant of political independence, which would at once undo all the good done by the economic aid.

The United States is spending about 10 times as much on military aid to other countries as she does on Point Four programme. Yet economic measures in Asia and Africa have become ever firmer, the reluctance of the Communists, and an important aspect of that effort necessary to turn the tide of opinion in such countries often does not need such expenditure. It can frequently be done for a small outlay plus the presence of one or more men with the know-how

who can show backward people how to help themselves by modern knowledge and quite simple and inexpensive equipment.

"This country has done a good deal under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and the Colombo Plan, but are we spending anything like enough? It seems that at the end of the war we have spent 50 times as much on the armed services as on direct grants to non-self-governing British territories. That, seems to me to be entirely wrong. We must spend very much more on Colonial Development and on raising the standards of Colonial living. We face not only the challenge of Communism but of the anti-Colonial lobby in the United Nations and elsewhere. A strong challenge has also come from the United States, in which there is a demand that that country should exercise very much greater influence through the Colonial policies of Great Britain and France.

Our Propaganda Failure

"The greatest failure of all our propaganda in the last 30 or 40 years has been that of not making America understand the real nature of the British Commonwealth. United States ignorance on this subject is extraordinary. It is not understood in the United States that we are pursuing a progressive policy of developing Colonial peoples for self-government. Unless that can be driven into the consciousness of people in the United States they will come down on the side of the anti-Colonial Powers.

Indeed, the very survival of this country depends

upon our making the home the truth in the world. And for if our Commonwealth system of trade is destroyed by American attacks, Great Britain will cease to be a real factor in world affairs."

In answer to questions, Mr. Wilnot repeatedly stressed the great danger of granting political independence to backward countries at too early a date. It was much more important, he said, to convince Colonial people that our economic plans were the earnest of our sincerity, and that the western world offered them freedom from want.

General Eisenhower Prejudiced

He agreed with the suggestion that Colonial territories in Africa were not ready for self-government at an early stage.

When asked if public opinion in the United States would elect General Eisenhower became President, Mr. Wilnot recalled that during the war General Eisenhower had been as prejudiced as Roosevelt in Colonial matters.

Indeed, in his book he wrote that he had no doubt of the ability of the United States and Soviet Russia to go along together, going as one of two reasons for that was the estimation that they were the only two countries which did not bear the stigma of having acquired a Colonial Empire.

Governor Addresses African Civil Service Association

Sir Philip Mitchell of Opportunities and Responsibilities before Africans

"THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA is now willing to co-operate with you through your association, and regards the formation of sound, well-conducted Service associations as an object of great importance through which it is possible for the Government and its servants to maintain the right sort of contact with each other, and for representations by the Service to be made to the Government when it is felt that there is cause to do so," said Sir Philip Mitchell when addressing the annual meeting of the African Civil Service Association. He continued:

"By the establishment of a Whitley Council we have gone a good deal further in organizing relations between the Government and the Civil Service, and it is important that the staff side of a Whitley Council should be soundly based on Service associations of a healthy and vigorous kind."

"You African civil servants are in some ways particularly fortunate. You probably do not think that, and I have no doubt that you have a good many grumbles and grievances, and feel that you ought to have in many respects better conditions of service. That is a perfectly human and justifiable feeling, and if it is accompanied by a determination to earn by the quality of your service the better conditions to which you aspire, it is an excellent thing."

Aspirations to Higher Things

When I say you are fortunate is that since education has, so comparatively recently, been introduced into Africa, you are today in its more advanced forms has reached only a limited number of Africans, you have the world to conquer before you. If you find yourselves today holding the more junior posts in the Civil Service, that is all the more reason for you to aspire to higher things. The opportunities before you are great."

In such posts in the service of this country and in the Colonies, the High Commission means already occupy positions of responsibility requiring skill and devotion to duty, knowledge and technical ability. Many of these men have been hampered by inadequate

facilities for education in their youth, and even today those facilities are insufficient. But you understand the immense difficulties of producing the teachers that are needed in large numbers and of adequate quality in order that the whole level of education may be raised to new and higher standards.

"You are confronted with a special difficulty that in order to achieve higher education you have first to learn a foreign language—English—sufficiently fluently to be able to profit by the teaching of difficult subjects in it. That is very difficult. I speak two European languages besides English, and have some fluency in Swahili, and used to talk Chinyanja, so I know something about the speaking of languages other than one's own."

"Fortunately, Africans are exceptionally well endowed with an ear for music and good memories, and those are the two essentials in learning foreign languages. Many have already learned to speak English remarkably well, and I hope that many thousands more will come to do so."

Loyalty to Queen and Government

"No one is compelled to become a civil servant, but when anyone does so he incurs certain obligations. He incurs personal obligations of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen and her Governments in Britain and the Colony. It is not possible for a man to be a good servant of the Crown unless he is personally and genuinely conscious of the loyalty and obligation that he owes to Her Majesty as the head and monarch of the Commonwealth."

"A civil servant must have a genuine loyalty to the Government he is serving. That does not mean that he must never be critical of it, but if he cannot feel that he is a part of the Government, that he owes it his personal loyalty, and that he is himself responsible for its good reputation, its efficiency, and its devotion to the public interest, then he is out of place in the civil service."

"There is also the realization that the phrases 'public servant' and 'public service' mean exactly what they say. We are all of us the servants of

all the people, and we owe to them our greatest endeavours, hard work, honesty, and politeness, sympathy, and understanding.

It is the essence of politics that people who take an active part in them must at times find themselves in opposition to the policies or actions of the Government. Things are different under the rule of many of the Communist countries, but in all free countries people are permitted to express sentiments of opposition to the Government, to oppose the Government, for it is every man's right to speak his mind within the very broad limits which the law permits.

But obviously the situation would be intolerable if a man who had the obligations of loyalty and obedience to the Government as its servant also took prominent part in opposing the Government on public platforms, and for that reason that when you join the Civil Service, among the obligations which you must undertake is one to abstain from active participation in politics.

It does not mean that you may not be an active citizen in all appropriate ways, and when the time comes, as it certainly will, for Africans to have a vote, it certainly does not mean that you should not vote for whichever candidate you consider to be best able to discharge the responsibilities which election to the Central Legislature of a local government Council carry with it.

Abstention from Politics

This abstention from politics is all the more important in that it is imperative that conditions of service, allowances, housing, and so on, of the Civil Service should not become the subject of political propaganda. It is the nature of things, especially at a time when the cost of living has been rising sharply, and is still rising, that Civil Service associations and their servants in general must feel great difficulty and desire to make representations to their Government. Government should employ and pay their servants. Government has every right to pay those who feel in that way, even when it is unable to do so, but it is not proper to make do it.

But these proposals must be made through the proper channels, and through the White Paper Committee, or through your association conveyed to the Chief Secretary or the deputy, or if you are High Commissioner, to the appropriate officer of the High Commission.

It is little less than 40 years since I myself first joined the Public Service in the Administration in Natalaland. I have been one of those favoured by fortune and I am retiring now from a post of great importance in which I have tried, with God's help, to do the duty that was laid upon me. When a Government or a judge takes office, she takes an oath to do so in the manner of men according to the laws and customs of the country, without fear or favour, affection or ill will. That oath might very well form an inspiring motto for the whole of the Public Service, for that is our first duty after our duty of loyalty to Her Majesty. So do right in all manner of men.

I do not suggest that in doing that, the manner of men you should not seek to see that the Government does right by you. You have the right, and those whom you elect to the Commission should have the duty to make representations on all matters in which you feel that they ought to be made, and I can assure you that they will be listened to by the Government, in so far as they are accompanied by genuine hopes, and earnest effort, and zeal to render the best service which each member of the Public Service is able to render, and to become the more acceptable to the Government and to the great body of taxpayers who have to find the revenue to pay us all.

Need for Hard Work, Honesty, and

I hope that the great opportunities which lie before you will encourage you to be yourselves for ever, higher and more important positions in the Public Service, for it is settled policy that all men, based on the basis of holding higher office, higher offices shall be open to them. It will take time, hard work, ability, honesty, and zeal, but it can be achieved.

I do not think it true to say that you have not yet succeeded in securing an equivalent of commission rank, and to a good many of the technical appointments I could quote examples, and we have recently begun appointing African administrative officers, that will lead to the highest posts of the Administration as and when men become available. And if the Chief of a large location is not a commission officer, I do not know what the phrase means.

...this country the conception of a large economy fish across the Indian Ocean. It is not an easy thing to break out of, but we have been trying for some years, and I agree that the process ought to continue. But remember that as wages rise it will be more and more difficult for the large number of casual and not very industrious people who at present hang about our towns to find any employment at all. That will be a healthy thing, but it will create problems for them.

The fact has to be faced that Africans in increasing numbers have become dwellers in towns, or at any rate at their places of employment, and that we must push ahead as soon as possible with measures which will enable them to own their own houses and to make provision, with the help of their employers or the Government, for their old age. We have pension schemes, but they do not reach below.

While I have been Governor I have done what I could in the press of business to give attention to these matters, but I do not pretend that we have reached a state of affairs with which I am satisfied; nor do I expect you at present to be satisfied. It is only by the creation of wealth that the services which you and others so badly need such as schools, hospitals, and roads, can be provided, and wealth can be created only by genuine co-operation between all and by a fair deal all round.

Moonshine About Africa Peculiarities of Politicians

UNDER THE HEADING 'Moonshine about Africa' from which I have borrowed in its current issue, the Liberal, wrote Mr. Harold Laski, "is one who has both feet firmly planted in mid-air. The party assembly held in Hastings lived up to this kindly definition, it touched nothing which it did not resolve in moonshine."

Perhaps the most absurd of all the party utterances trotted forth on that occasion came from Mr. Dingle Foot when he moved a resolution objecting to any scheme of federation being imposed on the people of Central Africa. "To allow the federal plan to be imposed upon six million Africans against their wishes," he said, "would be one of the greatest victories which Communism has ever achieved."

If Mr. Foot were obliged to pay a pound for every one of those six million who could not distinguish either Communism or federation from a handkerchief, he would be out of pocket, on a conservative estimate, the tune of about £5,000,000. Were it feasible for such benefits to be collected from public men, the affairs of the world would be much less bedevilled by ignorant rhetoric.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA and Rhodesia, is one of the very few publicists in this country who should be concerned that the British people should have their opinions about Africa upon African realities, instead of upon Lenin and Fabian notions. He affirms that the great agitation is confined to a small group of African demagogues who harbour the fantastic expectation that the obduracy which they have regarded will not cease their self-government on the Gold Coast basis. The overwhelming majority of Africans in the Gold Coast are as normally ignorant, election fodder ripe for the carrying in a democracy.

Mr. Joelson is no Negrophobe, but a staunch and enlightened friend of the African. It would be no disgrace on the part of politicians of the Dingle Foot variety, if, before airing their peculiarities, they were to have an hour's conversation with a man of Mr. Joelson's calibre and intimate knowledge.

While Guinea deliberately stirs up trouble for us in the Colonies, the Americans have unwittingly caused us nearly as much. In the last few years we have seen the results of a century's silent, unagitated, and unreasonable anti-Colonial bias on the part of the Americans. Lord Mancroft.

Testing Time for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Sir Gilbert Rennie's Appeal for Honesty of Purpose

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, made a strong appeal for dispassionate study of the forthcoming White Paper on Central African Federation when he spoke last week at a dinner of the Municipal Association of Southern Rhodesia.

He said, *inter alia*:

Since 1946, the annual revenue of Northern Rhodesia has increased from a little over £24m. to over £231m this year. Southern Rhodesia's revenue has increased from £211m. in 1946-47 to an estimate in the new White Paper of £274m for 1952-53. These figures give some idea of the large and rapid development in both countries, which give a good idea of assistance to each other.

But difficulties are encountered in dealing with these problems under the present constitutional arrangement, and there is urgent need for better arrangement and a closer form of association. As you know, the federating conference held in London recently states its final communiqué.

The conference believes it has devised a draft federal scheme which will work and will safeguard the essential interests of the three territories and of all their inhabitants.

"Emphasize that statement, and I hope that most of us will feel able to endorse it wholeheartedly after we have studied the draft constitutional scheme in the White Paper to be published very shortly. I would appeal for a close and dispassionate study of the White Paper by all those who have the true interests of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland at heart.

"Too many people, both in Africa and in the United Kingdom, in their consideration of this problem do not take the trouble to ascertain the facts, to come, when they know the facts fairly well, select and emphasize only those that appeal to them and strengthen their own argument.

Honesty of Mind and Purpose Needed

"We need honesty of mind and of purpose in dealing with this problem. We need to shed our prejudices and preconceived opinions when we try to do the evidence and reach conclusions. We need also a long vision and a policy that will stand the test of time. We need a readiness to co-operate with others, even when the terms are not entirely to our liking. We need, above all, good-will towards our fellow men and a real desire to further the true interests of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

This is a testing time for all of us. May we prove worthy of the test and of the time! To us is given the opportunity by the foundation of a Central African Federation that will strengthen the security, promote the welfare and prosperity and safeguard the essential interests of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and of all their inhabitants. Such an opportunity may not come again.

One word more in this connexion. I know that not a few residents in Southern Rhodesia speak of a "black north" and view that possibility with apprehension.

The late Government in the United Kingdom made their view quite clear that the ultimate political objective for the people of Northern Rhodesia is self-government within the British Commonwealth, and that self-government is not self-government for Europeans alone, or for Africans alone, but for both Europeans and Africans. The present Government in the United Kingdom have made it clear that in this respect they hold exactly the same view as their predecessors. Self-

government must take full account of the rights and interests of both Europeans and Africans on a basis of economic and political partnership between the races.

There can be no question, therefore, in the foreseeable future of what is sometimes called a "black north" in Northern Rhodesia.

Partnership is the approved policy and the only workable policy. I realize that this policy does not win much favour in several quarters in the Rhodesias, but I would ask all such persons to look beyond the present into the future and to ask themselves, as I ask them, what alternative is likely to prove workable and more satisfactory. What, after all, does partnership mean but a fair deal to all? Should that be denied to anyone?

Who Owns Victoria Falls?

While I am mentioning inter-territorial matters, I may refer in somewhat lighter vein to the Victoria Falls.

Many residents of Southern Rhodesia are under the impression that the Falls belong to Southern Rhodesia, whereas there is, I can tell you good ground for considering that they (or practically all of them that matters) belong to Northern Rhodesia. Under the Southern Rhodesia (Annexation) Order-in-Council of 1923 the northern boundary of Southern Rhodesia in this part of the country is described as the Zambezi River. In the relevant Northern Rhodesia Order-in-Council the southern boundary of Northern Rhodesia is described as Southern Rhodesia.

Now mark the result. Under certain types of English law when a property is described as bounded by a river, the dividing line is regarded as the near bank of the river. On that basis Southern Rhodesia stops at the southern bank of the Zambezi River, and the river itself and the Victoria Falls belong to Northern Rhodesia.

In case this shock may be too much for you, let me hasten to add that I am told that, according to international law, when a river is described as a boundary between two countries, the exact dividing line is taken to be the deepest part of the channel of the river. And when I may I ask in journalistic style, is the deepest channel of the Zambezi River immediately above the Victoria Falls? I am informed by my scouts that it goes up the centre of flow in the centre of the Devil's Cataract, perilously close to the Southern Rhodesian bank of the river. So even on that showing very little of the Zambezi near the Falls, and precious little of the Falls themselves, belong to Southern Rhodesia.

I am sorry to have to explain the facts of life if you in this way feel that you such information as I have freely acquired on this subject—no doubt from somewhat uncertain sources. May I add that so far as I am aware at present, the most promising solution to this difficulty from the Southern Rhodesian point of view lies in federation? If federation comes along, there will have to be some give and take in both Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, and out of the depth of our generosity and the fullness of our good-will we in Northern Rhodesia will, no doubt, allow the Southern Rhodesians to share our Falls.

In conclusion, I would say in all seriousness, the fear of the Falls and the fame of the Rhodesias are echoing around the world these days. History is being shaped in Central Africa, and the eyes of the world are upon us. I pray that we may prove to be worthy of the occasion and of the ideals of him whose name these countries bear.

Bamangwato Demonstrates

IN SOKWOT on Monday about 1,200 men and women of the Bamangwato showed a curious attitude to the district commissioner, Mr. P. C. Batho, when he attempted unsuccessfully to read the reply of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to the appeal of the tribal delegation for Seretse Khama's return as chief. Uproar continued in the *letaba* for about an hour. A report that Seretse's sister, now a nurse at Haglemuth Hospital, London, had been asked to become chief, had been denied.

Extravagant Egyptian Hopes Sudan Persist

U.S. Secretary of State Denies Imposing Views on Britain

KING FAROUK made clear in a broadcast on Sunday to mark the opening of the Muslim fast of Ramadan that he remains determined that Egypt shall "realize her national aspirations," including "unity of the Nile Valley."

Advancing his message to "Sons of the Nile Valley," he declared that "any policy which does not embrace full support of the national demands would be futile."

For some days previously extravagant expectations had been encouraged by many newspapers as a result of the Egyptian initiative in inviting a visit from representatives of the Umma Party in the Sudan.

Hilaly Pasha, the Prime Minister, is understood to have taken that step because he now recognizes that the main political opponents of the Umma Party, namely the Ashigga Party (which has been financed from Cairo), does not truly represent Sudanese opinion and that Egypt has been misled as a result of accepting its advice as though it had reflected the general views of the articulate Sudanese. A secondary reason is the wish of the Prime Minister to discuss matters with well-known Sudanese personages without British participation, as was suggested during the recent negotiations in Khartoum.

Partnership Marred by Egypt's Mistakes

In a leading article discussing this question *The Times* wrote on Friday:

"The British position in the Sudan, though partly derived from conquest, has from the first been juridically one of partnership with Egypt under the condominium agreements, but difficulties with Egyptian nationalism and Egypt's own mistakes, led Britain step by step into the position of being the sole effective trustee for the Sudanese people while they remain in tutelage. As a result her response to the demands of Sudanese nationalism took little heed of Egyptian susceptibilities.

"The pledges which Britain has given to the Sudanese people cannot now be squared with the condominium agreements. They set at the discretion of Sudanese leaders the close political and economic ties which must link the Sudan to Egypt if the Sudan, when it attains self-government, is not to become a serious liability to its friends and neighbours. According to these pledges the right of decision rests with Sudanese opinion, and the present machinery for expressing that opinion is now controlled by a school of thought opposed for historical reasons to the Egyptian claims.

"The main aim of Egypt which is strongly felt by the Umma Party and others who aim at an independent Sudan has been led by Egypt's own past blunders. It was powerfully fortified by the attempt of the Wafdist Government last year to impose a constitution on the Sudan which would have subordinated Khartoum to Cairo. The main hope now must be that the Egyptian Government, after hearing the views of the independence party in the Sudan, will succeed in reassuring them about Egyptian intentions towards their country. Many in Egypt are coming to see that the Sudanese have rights of self-determination.

"Unless the Sudanese leaders can be persuaded of the advantages to the Sudan, as well as to the whole Middle East, of an Anglo-Egyptian understanding and to withdraw their natural objection under whatever guarantees and safeguards they think necessary to King Farouk being recognized as King of the Sudan during the brief time that still separates them from full self-determination, no settlement of the Egyptian differences seems possible. The key to the Middle Eastern security at a critical moment thus lies in the hands of the relatively inexperienced patriots in Khartoum, and British policy will need all the resources of skill and imagination as a wise forward trio to be found.

What is America's Position?

Mr. Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, considered it necessary last week to deny that the U.S.A. had sought to impose its views on Great Britain in regard to a settlement with Egypt.

That statement coincided with the arrival in Cairo from the Sudan of his consultant on Middle East

Affairs, Mr. H. B. Hoskins, who had discussed with Mahdi Pasha the invitation sent by the Egyptian Prime Minister.

Shortly before that Mr. Stabler, head of the Egyptian section of the State Department, had spent some time in the Sudan, accompanied by Mr. Madison, then a Counsellor at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.

Abdel Bey Khalaf, secretary-general of the Umma Party, has said that Mr. Hoskins tried to persuade independence leaders to accept nominal Egyptian sovereignty, and that he replied that the Western Powers would be better advised to support the rights of the Sudan, adding that an independent Sudan would be willing to join in a Middle East defence pact.

An Egyptian economic expert, Yehia Nour Bey, has returned to Cairo from the Sudan.

As-Sherk, a newspaper in close relations with the present Government, wrote a few days ago that Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi Pasha's Party considered Egypt just as much an usurper as Great Britain. It warned Egypt that the delegates could not be expected entirely to accept the Egyptian view-point. What was necessary was to find a field of agreement from which to confront the common adversary. Moreover, no agreement should be made with Mahdi Pasha to the detriment of other important parties, agreement with Mirghani Pasha being just as important.

Al-Balagh, the Wafd evening newspaper, wrote that Egypt's counter-proposals to Great Britain claimed recognition of King Farouk's title to the Sudan, suspension of all steps towards a new Sudanese constitution, and Egyptian agreement to a wide measure of Sudanese self-government.

Egypt's Economic Fears

MR. RANDOLPH GHERSON, of the Egyptian point of view thus:

"Egyptian aspirations to the unity of the Nile Valley are based mainly on two interlocking motives. The first is economic fear. It is inspired by the fact that the agricultural area in the Sudan is expanding, as more land becomes available for irrigation, while Egypt is overpopulated and her cultivable area has reached its irrigable limits. Both economies depend on the Nile and the Blue Nile for irrigation. Thus until the White Nile can be harnessed to satisfy Egypt's needs, anxiety will persist lest the steady extension of irrigated land in the Sudan, which is largely fed by the Blue Nile, will eventually threaten Egypt's supply of Nile water. A corresponding increase in Sudanese cotton yields might compete successfully against Egypt's and capture her export markets, with ruinous results on the Egyptian economy.

"And, if a dispute should arise between Egypt and the Sudan over the Nile waters, Egypt's chances of redress would hang upon the British attitude to the issue. Would Britain support the Egyptian case against the Sudan? In the absence of official British assurances on these points, Egyptian opinion will fail to be convinced that a tripartite Nile waters agreement will not be working towards Egypt's economic detriment, since she has surrendered all control over the Nile valley.

"Deep-rooted political grievances form the second motive. From 1924, following the murder of Sir Lee Stack, to 1936, when the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed, Egypt contributed her financial share to the administration of the condominium, but was denied political and military representation on grounds of security. Egyptians were thus unable to play a part, however modest, in shaping the formative stages of Sudanese self-government.

"Even since 1936 Egypt has felt an outsider in Sudanese affairs, and in many instances Egyptian agitation in the Sudan has not been so much against the principle of constitutional advance as an outlet for the frustration over the revision of the 1936 treaty and in witnessing the development of the Sudan

Sudan is intended as a concession to Egyptian amour propre, a formal recognition of a symbolic expression or a timely reminder perhaps of Egyptian historical rights in the Sudan before her independence becomes a *fait accompli*.

Solution of the Anglo-Egyptian-Sudanese problem may depend upon how far mutual confidence will replace fear and distrust.

Sudanese Praise for Draft Constitution General Agreement in Legislative Assembly

AT THE CONCLUSION of the recent debate on the Self-Government Statute in the Sudan Legislative Assembly there was general agreement with the draft, but some amendments were recommended.

A motion that the Sudanese should decide for themselves when, and the method by which, the right of self-determination should be exercised was passed without a division, as was the proposal that the Prime Minister should be allowed up to three months in which to make his recommendation for any appointment to bring the number of Southern Ministers up to two, in order that the Government should be able to function while suitable Southerners were being considered for Cabinet posts and if members of the Cabinet resigned.

Unanimous approval was given to an amendment debarbing Ministers and Parliamentary under-secretaries from holding any other public office or practising any other profession while they held office.

The amendment as drafted stated that Ministers and Parliamentary under-secretaries "shall not be part directly or indirectly in any commercial undertaking which has a contract with Government, shall not be members of the board of directors of any company or public corporation, or take an active part in any commercial or financial enterprise, and shall not purchase or acquire the lease of any Government land or property."

Land Purchase by Ministers

It was appreciated that the terms of the amendment would be easy to evade and that the part dealing with the purchase of land might be too severe a restriction; in consequence, it was agreed that no harm would be done if the draft were altered so long as an amendment to prevent unscrupulous practices were included in the constitution.

It was agreed that all constituencies with more than 150,000 inhabitants should return two members to Parliament.

By 36 votes to 24 it was resolved that three of the under-secretaries should be exempt from the necessity of getting themselves elected to one or other House of Parliament within six months of their appointment, and on the grounds of practicability it was recommended that a member for a direct election constituency should be allowed to retain his appointment as president of a Native court.

An amendment that a member for an indirect election constituency should resign from his position as president of a Native court on election was defeated.

Discussion of a motion that Islam should be the State religion was discontinued by general agreement.

Members expressed general approval of the British attitude which was held to be in complete contrast with that of Egypt. One member declared that the constitution was achieved peacefully by agreement between various shades of opinion, that being a tribute to good government, and to the good intentions of the British administrators, and to the calmness of the Sudanese. Whereas the Egyptian attitude had been negative, the British were fulfilling their pledges.

Another member suggested that the draft constitution was as good as the Egyptian constitution enacted in 1922.

A Southern member thanked the House for the sympathy shown for the Southern view-point, and the British Administration for limiting efforts in the Sudanese cause. The Egyptians had he asserted, lost the confidence of the Sudanese by their attempt to impose their sovereignty on the Sudan.

Referring to suggestions of a local monarchy, a member said that the Socialists and Republicans would not accept a crown, local or foreign; and a spokesman for the Umma Party denied any intention of making Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman of Mecca, Pasha King of the Sudan.

The feeling of the House was summed up by the

a final speech which said that provided for both British and administration, but that only the and they knew the wishes of the Sudanese. He regretted Egyptian ignorance of the position in the Sudan; that being the result of lack of contact, if they were aware of the facts they would help to achieve the aspirations of the Sudan, as the British had done.

Birth Control for Backward Countries Lord Horder on Its Importance

SOME PEOPLE, Lord Horder among them, are convinced that major problems of Asia to-day, and of Africa, if not distant date, will be ineluctable unless the ever-increasing gap between growth of population and shortfall in food production is met by birth control.

On this subject Lord Horder has just written to the Press.

It is reported that the World Health Organization dropped all discussion of proposals put forward by Norway for advising backward countries on birth control because delegates from Roman Catholic countries threatened a mass walk-out. Presumably these delegates feared that they would be defeated in discussion and voting, and so resorted to the threat of desertion. By this form of veto they have possibly prevented action which might have saved millions of lives.

The population problem increases in importance every hour of every day; without the knowledge and practice of birth control it can be solved only by disease, disaster, and other means which cause intense human misery and suffering. Roman Catholics have a right to act by their own creed and conscience; but the rest of the world should have the courage and determination to do the same. It would seem that in this matter the Roman Catholic conscience does make cowards of us all."

£5m. From Tourist Travel Last Year

LAST YEAR there were more than 35,000 visitors to East Africa, an increase of 35% on the previous year, and a record for the territories' tourist industry. The number of American visitors rose from under 600 to more than 1,600 in 1951, and their expenditure is estimated to have been well over 1m. dollars.

These figures are given in the annual report of the East African Tourist Travel Association, which was formed in 1948, when receipts from travel were calculated to be no more than £500,000. Last year, the industry is estimated to have brought more than £5m into the territories.

Subscriptions to the association during the year totalled £13,945 in the proportions of 49% from Governments, 14% from the railways, and 37% from commerce; the total income was £17,301, against recurrent expenditure of £17,359. Revenue for the current year is estimated at £16,485 and expenditure at £19,323.

The chairman of the executive committee is Mr. R. de S. Stapledon, and the general manager is Mr. M. W. Dunford.

East African Dinner

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL will be the chief guest at this year's East African Dinner in London, to be held at the Connaught Rooms on July 1. Application for tickets may now be made to the secretary of the Dinner Club, Miss Young at the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Southern Rhodesia's European population has now probably reached 450,000. It was about 145,000 in December last, and has since been rising at the rate of about 1,000 monthly.

More Views of Kenya Election Candidates

Lord Delamere Urges Top-Class Public Relations Officer in London

LORD DELAMERE, a candidate in the Aberdare constituency in the general election in Kenya, writes in the course of his address:

I was born in 1900 and educated at Eton from 1914 to 1918. I left school at the end of the first war and came out in 1919 to my father in Kenya, where I remained until 1922. In 1922 I joined the Welsh Guards, and resumed my commission on my marriage in 1923.

I contested the Leek Division of Staffordshire in the Conservative interest in 1923, being defeated by some 500 votes in a poll of 30,000; and from 1923 to 1928 assumed control of the family property in Cheshire and interested myself in county affairs. In 1928 I returned to Kenya, as indeed all over the world has been very difficult, and it was no longer possible for me to contribute to the upkeep of his establishment in Cheshire. It therefore became obvious to me that I must seek employment in order to support myself and my family.

At the age of 28, and with no commercial experience, this was not an easy task, but after a year's probation in Liverpool I managed to install myself in an executive position in a London advertising agency, and moved my family to London to be near my work. From then until the outbreak of war in 1939 I continued in the advertising profession, gradually working my way up until in 1935 my present partner and I became the owners of the business of Everitt, Ltd., which to-day has a turnover of well over £300,000 a year and ranks as one of the leading advertising agencies in Great Britain.

When war broke out I rejoined the Welsh Guards, and was a member of the Training Battalion for nearly three years. When the war ended I had not returned, and was determined to try and reacquire the Kenya property. The trustees of my father's will had done their best to keep things going, but it was obvious when I came back here in 1945 that unless a complete overhaul was undertaken, little would come of it.

Since 1945 I have given this matter my entire attention, and now matters are satisfactory enough to allow me more freedom of action. I hope you will forgive me for going into my personal affairs at such length, but it does seem to be reasonable explanation why I have taken no part in the public life of this country until just recently. Moreover I was determined that before I attempted to advise anyone else I must thoroughly understand my own business, and that to attempt to trade on my father's reputation before I knew what I was doing would be most unwise.

In my view no constitution could be acceptable to Kenya that did not lay down in the clearest possible terms the following points:

European Leadership Essential

- (1) That the future of Kenya be based on the tenets of western civilization and be controlled by unchallengeable European leadership.
- (2) That just as the Native reserves must remain in their present status for all time, so must the White Highlands as they now stand be definitely pledged for ever to European settlement. Once these two main principles are established, the way is clear for further planning.
- (3) That there should be the widest possible federation of Africa as a continent, and self-government for Kenya within a federated framework.

In our anxiety for federation, however, we must not forget two things. Firstly, Kenya has peculiar racial problems and therefore must have a constitution which allows for them. Secondly, federation, though on the face of it probably not come readily, and we cannot just sit down and wait for it.

In so far as our large Asian population is concerned, I view the adoption of common voters' roll in any form as disastrous. Until the Asian problem is settled, and they are tied to communal representation irrevocably, no safe ground is laid down in the present which possibly safeguard the future.

As all Eastern people, they can never claim political rights with the European community. Adequate representation must be granted them on a minimal basis, at present to put forward their views to the community. To make this workable Asian immigration must be curtailed, and if this proves insufficient, must be stopped entirely.

No one can possibly deny the need for African representation, but I do not believe that there is any merit in the African being given voting rights. The whole system of nominated representation is a bad thing, and should be abandoned in the African who work on our farms and in the future who will have no homes of their own. The best solution to the great race loss would be a form of communal representation, in both by the Native and by the European.

Continuity in the Native reserves is so badly affected that all must agree to a radical change. Such a change, if it is to be of any value, should be given to the nomination of a sound, permanent policy in order to stabilize the fertility of the Native land. It is a pity that Africans have been entrusted to play their part and take as much as they care in the responsibility for the management of their own affairs.

To believe that under federation the best solution to the problem in the Native areas can be solved, is the wishful thinking of a man who has never held a whip.

Kenya Primarily Agricultural

I believe that though second-hand industries are essential, Kenya is primarily an agricultural country, and its function is to produce agricultural foodstuffs for the neighbouring territories. The two Rhodesias are now largely industrial, and Tanganyika should follow them. These countries have now and will have still more in the future, great difficulty in feeding their large industrial populations, and should naturally turn to Kenya as provider.

In Kenya's past settlement policy I think it possible that too much stress has been placed on capital and too little on the character of the individuals. Many prominent citizens started with very little money, and yet have made their way to success.

Whatever type of criteria we require, we shall never find it easy to obtain until practical information on Kenya is more readily available.

The East African Office in London, in my view, needs a complete overhaul, and the head of that office, who occupies the position of our ambassador in England, should be most carefully chosen.

The attitude of the bulk of the English Press towards the European in Kenya shows complete ignorance, and immediate steps must be taken to remedy this. Kenya problems will never be understood until we have a top-class public relations officer in London, and his selection and appointment should be dealt with now.

The future of Kenya means everything to me. Not only are all my interests here, but this is now my family home. I believe that if elected, I can be of service to the country, and assure you I shall not spare myself in the effort to do this.

It has been said that, if elected, I shall spend more of my time in England. It is true that it is my intention to spend two periods of four to six weeks in England every year. These periods will never conflict with the sessions of the Legislative Council, and should not be regarded as holidays. They will enable me to keep in touch with English political thought, and, to my mind, will not only be of advantage to the constituency I hope to represent, but I think will also be of advantage in the deliberations of the Legislative Council of Kenya, if I win elected.

Group Captain Briggs Manifesto

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, a candidate in the Mount Kenya constituency, has lived in Kenya for the past five years, and is the proprietor of Lamuria estate, Naro-Moru. He is a Member of the Aberdare District Council and of the committee of the Mount Kenya Association, and is chairman of the local branch of the Electors' Union.

In the 1914-18 war he served in the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, and later joined a shipping company of which he eventually became managing

...for. He was a director of other companies, and during the last war returned to the R.A.F.

His election in Kenya states, in part:

I stand in favour of a merger laid down in the White Paper on Kenya and on the federation of East and Central African territories, and the provision that all proposals must be examined by the European Council to ensure that they are suitable for adoption in Kenya and in opposition to the adoption of any form of common roll in this country.

The federation of East and Central African territories would be of great benefit to the countries concerned, implying as it does the pooling of resources and the removal of barriers to trade. Furthermore, once a stable Government was established, the inflow of capital would be assured and would lead to the rapid development of the resources of the countries concerned.

It is common with the vast majority of the European community, I desire nothing more than to live in harmony with all my fellow-men, regardless of colour. This is at least likely to be achieved by any mingling of the races, dictated by interference from abroad, because each race has its own manners, customs, and attitudes of mind.

Like most people, I have a liking for the African, and I endeavour to be tolerant of his weaknesses. If his less likeable qualities are in some cases coming to the surface to-day, this is largely due to the impact of the subversive activities of African demagogues and of European and Indian mischief-makers who represent the forces of evil in this country at the present time.

Blasphemy on Fears of Primitive Africans

There is a certain amount of fear on the fears of the more primitive Africans and the resultant mistrust and suspicion. Somehow we must get over this and this calls for firm leadership, firmness of character and firmness of government.

Some of the accusations against them have been academic criticisms, based on their lack of formal education. It is thus a pity that the emphasis of the Government's educational training should be on the production of a class of people who are not able to represent their communities in any way.

...to be taken to take action, both in the United Kingdom and in Kenya, to counter the spread of propaganda directed against the Europeans in Kenya to do the reverse propaganda must be met by similar counter-propaganda. The operations of colonial agents and their untried staffs are inadequate. The European has done a lot of good in this country, but the world should be made aware of the good for the African.

The United Kingdom should be possible for the East Africa Office to hold regular Press conferences and to give the public in this country the facts concerning the operations of the trust companies, which are the main cause of the trouble.

The European public relations officers attached to the Colonial Office. Their services should be recalled on, and they should send this country to acquire first-hand knowledge of conditions in Kenya.

In this country, the district commissioners are doing good work in counteracting subversive propaganda by holding barazas.

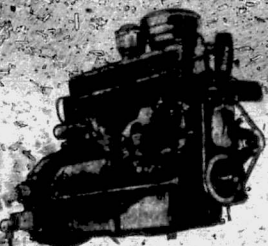
It is hoped that this could be more if they were sent to Kenya to see for themselves.

Increase in lawlessness... The increase in lawlessness in the part of the Mau Mau and Mau Mau activities in this area has been a great hard to escape. The fact that the Government has encouraged indirectly by the Government's policy and action of certain Members of Parliament and their followers and by subversive activities in the country.

In 1949 the total annual expenditure in wages of the police and prisons totalled £306,222. The estimate for 1952 amounts to no less than £1,428,873. This steep upward trend is due almost entirely to increase in crime among Africans and for the most part their inability to co-operate in the tracking down of offenders.

Some means should be found to bring home to the Africans their collective responsibility to the community. One way would be by imposing a special police tax, a portion of the proceeds of which might well be devoted to increasing rewards to those who assist the police, and returning in whole or in part to those communities whose conduct proved satisfactory over a stipulated period.

The collective fines imposed as the result of the recent Nyari action proceedings are a step in the right direction, but the principle must have wider application to be generally effective.



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