

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1957

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 1433

6d. Weekly, 36s. yearly post-free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF ANYONE LACKS FAITH in the immense potentialities of East Africa, he is not to be found among the responsible authorities in London or East Africa. That is manifest from the firm faith in the phraseology of the official statements published elsewhere in this issue on the recent visit to England at the invitation of the Secretary of State of the chairman of the East Africa High Commission and the Commissioner for Transport. The wording of statements of this kind is customarily colourless and as nearly noncommittal as bureaucratic caution can contrive; but on this occasion the case for urgent action is convincingly argued and the logic of the circumstances is accepted without equivocation. The impression created by the report is that two spokesmen from and for East Africa knew exactly what they wanted and expressed themselves clearly and persuasively, that two businesslike Ministers, able to talk the same language, got really to grips with the problems; that vision and courage on the one side were matched by the same qualities on the other, and that undertakings were given that, despite the grave difficulties of the time, funds will be found for that progressive improvement of communications which the commercial leaders have long recognized to be the essential prerequisite of great East African development. In the final words of the *communiqué*, "there be ahead many years of continuous expansion of transport to serve a continuously expanding economy."

That does not mean that the East African Railways and Harbours Administration can be fairly criticized for inadequate action hitherto. This newspaper has repeatedly called attention to the achievements of the E.A.R.A.H. in the adverse circumstances of the past dozen years, and the shallowness of

the public comments often made by people who had failed to acquaint themselves with the facts. They are usefully epitomized in the official statement which declares that capital expenditure since the end of the war has amounted to about forty million pounds, adding on the authority of the Colonial Offices that it is doubtful whether any more could have been spent, or, if the funds had been available, if more material could have been bought. Since 1950 the volume of traffic carried over the railways has increased by no less than 118%, and the volume of cargo worked per lineal foot of quay at Mombasa has risen by 55%, and these records have been attained during a period in which it has proved impossible to acquire anything like the quantities of locomotives, rolling stock and other equipment needed by the system, which, like every other railway in the free world, has had to depend upon manufacturers, mainly in the United Kingdom, who were so overwhelmed with urgent orders that their output had inevitably to be divided, which involved slow delivery for all.

Some people argue that the City of London has been a harsh lender to the Colonies. It is a view which we have never held, and we welcome the implied rejection of the calumny in the warning that since some of the necessary loans may have to be obtained from outside the London market, the East African public may be called upon to pay higher charges for servicing the loans so raised. In other words, it is recognized that London, far from adopting a profiteering attitude, has been a lender on terms more favourable than can be expected from other sources. An impressive list of prospective developments in East Africa is given, and the public is asked to distinguish them sharply from the experiments of the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. Strachey, Sir Leslie Plummer, and the other people primarily responsible for the waste of many

millions of pounds of public money will not appreciate that... less fully warranted... such a document is a minor... men with a near sense of irony... the economic foundation of East Africa are being strengthened as shown by the commission... It refers in terms of confidence to the increased output of copper, lead, soda, glass, mullin, graphite, diatomite, and other minerals, the immense expansion of wattle and other timber production, the large-scale manufacture of fertilizers, the building of two new cement factories in Kenya, and other aspects of development. Altogether the statement is an admirable example of good official public relations work, and it is happy contrast so much that has been poor or mediocre.

PUBLIC ANGER AND ANXIETY are

reflected in the quantity and tone of the correspondence which newspapers receive. It is not that it would seem that no act of the Government of Nyasaland **Extravagance in Nyasaland** in recent years has been more wisely and deeply resented than its decision to spend up to £100,000 on the establishment of a weekly newspaper for a small section of the African population, for in the past few weeks EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has received more letters from Nyasaland on this subject—and they have all been indignant letters—than it has had from that Protectorate on any other. (General African federation included) since pre-war days. Not even one of the correspondents has suggested that there is any need for whatsoever for the extra expense with which the project has been planned and started, and several have emphasized that neither of the two persons primarily responsible for the conduct of the new paper attempted when addressing the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce to meet the main points of criticism made by this newspaper, though our first leading article on the subject was read in full to the meeting immediately before they spoke. They had been invited to attend for the special purpose of explaining the project and answering criticisms about it, but to the general surprise of members they asked that what they had said should not be reported, and when criticism very much they replied merely that they must seek the Governor's authority to supply further information.

Why the secrecy? Public funds are being expended—and with increasing prodigality

and it is... advantages of... the soundness of... what con...

What the Country Is Asking

...legitimate question... The commission which we have already published indicates... that there can be only one real reason for... recognition that the plan... thoroughly bad that it will not stand impartial investigation... an unfortunate aspect is that the whole country assumes that the Governor is personally involved. Indeed, almost every letter which has reached us from Nyasaland on the subject has mentioned the Governor by name. One man prominent in public life refers to the affair as 'Sir Geoffrey Calby's Nigerian Circus'. Another of equal local standing wonders why the Governor has started this with his old Nigerian friends, and several others make similar points. The Governor and some of those chiefly concerned are known to have been on terms of close friendship in West Africa, and respectively Nyasalanders are asking not only why the financial planning should be so careless, but why a paper for Nyasaland Africans should be staffed by people whose background is essentially West African. That is assuredly not the course which any commercial publisher would take.

Since the above pages were written we have learned with pleasure that the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has expressed deep concern about the financial and given and possibly to be... to the

Demand for African Press Limited and An Inquiry

has urged the Government to appoint immediately a representative committee to investigate and report on the necessity for such a non-profit fund are being lavishly spent, this is a case for urgent action. Perhaps no more specific questions put in the two previous leading articles could be considered by the committee, for we assume that pressure for a public inquiry will be maintained as necessary, and steps are taken by the Government to satisfy legitimate demands.

KEEPING THE NEWS CHECKED
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News By The Way

Impressions of Tanganyika

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, gave as raty an address on Tanganyika as I can recall when he addressed the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society the other evening. It was racy in two senses—that he spoke at top speed throughout, cramming a great deal of information and comment into the hour, and that he incorporated amusing stories and mirth-provoking asides. In the audience were several people who might have put provocative questions, but any such intentions were abandoned in the atmosphere of genial good-will. Many of those who heard the talk must have assumed that the Minister of State has exceptional powers of observation; he has, but it must be of immense advantage to him and the Colonial Office that he has closely studied East African affairs for years.

Matilda

HIS THOUGHTFULNESS peeped out of a reference to a visit to Mbeya. Though the school was on holiday, he wanted to see the girls' school building. In the first classroom he encountered a girl who, living not far away, had been called in for the occasion. "Poor Matilda!" said Mr. Lennox-Boyd. "Fancy being brought back from school holidays just because a Minister decides to descend from the sky! But she did not seem to mind at all. I even think she enjoyed our chat; and I hope she will like a book about the House of Commons which I have sent her." I would wager that it will be a treasured possession of Matilda's and the only of her friends. And if Matilda had to obey somebody else's orders to meet the Minister, she can take comfort in the fact that the Minister had strict orders from his own three children to report to them in Brighton as soon as he could get away from Tanganyika and others in London last Friday!

Dawdling Dockers

IN COMMENTING on the inordinate delays in shipping British manufactures to buyers overseas, I have referred more than once to the damage done to this country's export trade by the incalculably slow rate of work in many United Kingdom ports. Aims of Industry, after a careful survey of present restrictive practices, has reached the conclusion that dockers in many ports will not operate labour-saving machinery, and that they are working at only about 60% of their pre-war norm. Glasgow's loading rate has fallen from about 15 tons an hour to eight—but "on cargoes for which special bonus rates are paid the men work at pre-war speed. In plain English, there is not a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. To take another case, bulk grain is discharged in London at an average rate of 71.41 tons an hour, and in Hamburg at 128.22 tons.

All-Round Loss

MANY A SHIP has sailed for East Africa with unutilized space in her holds as a direct consequence of this shuffling, at a time when scores of thousands of tons of cargo have been waiting for shipment, sometimes for months on end. The public was assured that the whole attitude of the dockers would change with the establishment of the Dock Labour Board, jointly controlled by employers and trade unionists. Unhappily the sequel has borne no comparison with the promise; the slow turn-round of shipping adds heavily to the costs of inward and outward cargo, thus directly increasing the costs of living and decreasing British competitive power in world markets.

Mr. Robert Foot

MR. ROBERT FOOT, who sailed recently in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE to take up residence in Southern Rhodesia as chairman of the Wankie Colliery Company, has had a distinguished business career. After serving in France throughout the 1914-18 war in the Royal Field Artillery (being twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the M.C. and O.B.E.), he joined the Gas Light and Coke Company, became its general manager ten years later, and held that office until in 1942 he went to the B.B.C. as joint director-general. A year later he was made director-general, and from 1944 to 1947 he was chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain and president of the British Coal Utilization Research Association. For some years he had been a director (later deputy chairman) of the Powell Duffryn Colliery Company, Ltd., Powell Duffryn Products, Ltd., the Powell Duffryn research laboratories, and chairman of Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Ltd. In those capacities he became very well known in City circles, with the consequence that he was appointed to the boards of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and the Bank of Australasia. So Southern Rhodesia gains in Mr. Robert Foot, an outstanding commercial leader, whose experience will doubtless be invoked for other public services.

Improvident Offspring

THE FOLLIES in Tanganyika Territory of the Overseas Food Corporation were to be alleviated by the shining success of its Queensland subsidiary, through which the generous Sir Leslie Plummer and his optimistic associates set out to show Australians how negligent they had been in the development of resources which Socialists theoreticians "knew" even from many thousands of miles away, to be ready for the reaping. The Queensland Government prudently limited its participation to a 25% interest, so that while the Strachey-Plummer combine committed the British taxpayer to advances which are now nearly £2m, Queensland has provided £625,000. Since the scheme started in 1948 a total debit of £568,300 has accumulated, £375,945 from agricultural and pastoral operations. Small wonder that Lord Reith has now agreed with the Queensland authorities that the project requires review by competent advisers.

Standards of Judgment

SOME WISE WORDS on the challenge of the times to African character and capacity are quoted on another page from an article, which deals specifically with West Africa but is none the less apposite from the East and Central African standpoint. The candid truths recommended by the writer deserve to be considered by those Europeans who are now misleading Africans and by the Africans who mislead themselves and their fellows. There appears to be scarcely a week nowadays in which Africans who claim to lead their people do not publicly criticize Europeans, often in extremely extravagant terms, and sometimes to the very border of subversion. But I can think of only two cases since the end of the war in which an African from some part of East or Central Africa has publicly admitted that Africans need the constructive criticism which Europeans expect. If the aim is to find the best men for public (and other) positions, irrespective of race, the same criteria of objective judgment must be applied to all.

Race Relations Admirable in Tanganyika Territory

Minister of State on Basis for Constitutional Progress

LENNOX BOYDERS—Officials of the Government have been the main builders of East Africa, as we know it today, and we cannot hope to maintain our position in the world unless this country continues to produce such people. In Tanganyika Territory I met both officials and non-officials who are doing magnificent work. In those words, Mr. A. T. LENNOX BOYD, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, opened an address in London a few days ago to the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society.

Empire's Greatest Diamond Mine

He said in the course of a comprehensive review of the affairs of Tanganyika.

My first visit was to Dr. Williams at Mwanza whose property may within a few years be the most important diamond mine in the Empire. Dr. Williamson, who discovered and has developed it, deserves the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen for having been prepared to risk everything and stick it out to the very last when everyone else said that it was hopeless to continue with his prospecting. He is a fine man to-day only because of that vision and that determination. It is to such men that the British Empire owes its strength. They lifted the stone which enabled us to find the jewel.

If his difficulties with Dr. Beers could be settled, it would be to the advantage of the Empire. That, of course, is a matter for Dr. Williamson, who is an eminently fair agent. He readily gave an undertaking that his current production should be marketed through London.

Admirable racial relations are general in Tanganyika. It is by courtesy, good manners, tolerance, the sense of obligation and service, feelings of trusteeship, and the like that progress comes in race relations, not by law. There cannot be improvement by dramatic measures; it will be the result of painstaking patient work by the people living on the spot. In considering constitutional and other matters we must pay particular regard to this fine heritage of good race relations.

Tribute to Colonial Service

Everywhere I found admiration, and indeed affection, for the Colonial Service, which has a great leader in Tanganyika in Sir Edward Twining, a shrewd, patient, wise Governor. I first met him some years ago in Uganda when he was a district officer, and I remember the fun which he and his wife, a medical practitioner then in charge of the neighbouring hospital, had in exchanging minutes couched in the most pompous language.

We are told to-day that leaders must wait to hear what people say and then echo their sentiments! That is not the way of Sir Edward and Lady Twining; they lead, and others gladly follow.

About the only real criticism of the Administration which I met was that officials are moved from post to post far too frequently, and I heard more than one person attribute the outstanding success of the Kilimanjaro coffee scheme largely to the fact that Mr. Bennett had devoted all of his time to it for many years.

There is a general reliance on the word of British people, and no wish for drastic constitutional change. For millions of Africans the district commissioner is the limit of the horizon. Scarcely anybody of any race disputes the importance of retaining the official majority in the Legislature when constitutional amendments are made.

The country has about 74m. Africans—14,900

Europeans (many being officials and missionaries), 15,000 Hindus, and 38,000 Muslims, of whom about 15,000 are Arabs.

The European settler population have played a part in the development of the Territory, and their example of good proportion to their numbers, and their example of good agricultural practice is the chief hope of improving the standard among Africans everywhere. Among the Europeans are many Greek, Italian, fellow citizens who live happily with their neighbours including Africans and Asians.

Two of the chief problems have provincial councils, and the intention had been to develop them, elsewhere, but that plan was stopped a couple of years ago when inquiries into the constitutional position were undertaken. The Legislature has 15 official and 14 non-official members, seven of these being British and the other seven Africans and Asians. The Matters Committee, which reported last year recommended the division of the Territory into regions and the development of county councils, and that at the centre there should be a Legislature with an official majority and 21 non-official members, seven of each race.

Africans Want to Remain Indirect Electors

Africans have made it quite clear that they want to maintain the system of indirect election of their representatives by tribal custom. They do not want the kind of democratic machinery which we know, and there is an almost universal desire to preserve indirect election.

Europeans naturally want to elect their representatives. Most of them object to parity, for now the members of the Legislature are equal to those of the other two races.

Hindus have asked for election by nearly all the Muslims prefer the system of domination. Among them are many followers of H.H. the Aga Khan, who has built up an understanding between his people and ours in many parts of the world.

After returning to London I made certain arrangements in regard to the constitution, and they have now been sent to the Governor for his comments. Many people believe that the best manner is local government, and that the wisest way is to start humbly. We have found that policy highly desirable over the past 700 years in this country, although we have had the advantage of homogeneity, as against the racial differences in East Africa. Local government will throw up capable Africans, and it will educate Europeans as to the qualification of Africans to play their part in wider spheres.

If there were a clear slate, that would certainly be the right way—to build very carefully from the local level. But we have too often made changes at the centre first. The patient start is the best, and in whatever we do we must bear always in mind that there is now hardly any racial misunderstanding in Tanganyika and that the creation of a form of race conflict must be avoided. It will be for the Government to give the lead; that is the duty of Governments. Whatever we decide will, I am sure, enshrine the principles I have mentioned.

There are political differences in this country about the speed at which we should try to do this or that in Africa, but almost everyone of whatever party wants the same end. The aim of all of us, in brief, is that the time shall come when the best man for the job, whatever his race, shall be chosen to do it. In the early stages Africans will continue to need protection, but our whole system is designed to bring him along to the time when a man's qualities will be the only test.

U.N.O. Praise

The Visiting Mission of the United Nations which recently investigated affairs in Tanganyika has made a clear and balanced appreciation, which endorses our general principles of administration and pays many tributes to the work of our officials.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd mentioned that he had visited units of the King's African Rifles wherever possible in order to make it clear that their services were appreciated by H.M. Government, which believed that they were entitled to have their views heard as people who served the community in other spheres.

In Sukumaland he had found the tribal leaders courageous enough to accept the principle of destocking as essential to progress. That tribe of about 1m. people, the largest in the country, had 2m. cattle and half the area of their land unoccupied owing to tsetse fly. An experimental farm of 2,500 acres near Malya admirably demonstrated to the people

the dangers of overstocking and the advantages of destocking, and the significance of the... was warmly to be welcomed.

In the Chaga... of the Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Union, with... a remarkable example of what Africans could... were given European help and guidance. Their new headquarters building, costing £200,000, though run by Africans, was quite non-racial in its catering for public requirements.

Though agriculture was naturally the main occupation of the people, they were rapidly extending their activities in other directions and there were now about 14,000 Chaga motor drivers, 3,000 traders, 400 butchers, 1,000 builders, 500 carpenters, and some 2,000 clerks.

In 1948-51 the sisal industry of Tanganyika had exported sisal to a value of £55m, and in each of the last two years from £36m. to £5m. worth of the output had been sold for dollars. That great industry had sprung from Dr. Hindorf's imports from Florida 62 years ago of 1,000 sisal plants, all but 47 of which had died on the way.

Trusteeship Agreement No Handicap

In answer to a question, the Minister of State said that he did not believe that Tanganyika's obligations as a trust-territory would prevent a final union with Kenya and Uganda. Which Sir... Mitchell had recently declared to be inevitable.

Sir Dennox-Boyd felt that the time was not ripe

for any such change, and that progress could best be made under the East Africa High Commission by inter-territorial approach to joint problems. When events showed that it would be to the advantage of Tanganyika to join more closely with Kenya and Uganda, however, there ought to be no great difficulty in persuading the United Nations of the need. He was unaware of any thing which was desirable to do in Tanganyika which could not be done because of the Trusteeship Agreement.

No Anti-European Feeling

The speaker took... questioner that he had found no evidence of any anti-European feeling, and that he would not expect objection by Africans to increased European settlement so long as it did not give rise to land hunger among Africans. There could, of course, be no question of setting aside in Tanganyika an area comparable with the White Highlands in Kenya, which he believed to have been absolutely necessary in the Colony for the good of East Africa.

Mr. Dennox-Boyd concluded by emphasizing that inter-racial partnership was essential in the interests of all.

Sir Drummond Shiels presided.

£30,000,000 for East African Railways and Harbours

Important Impending Developments Demand Expansion of Communications

UNUSUALLY EMPHATIC STATEMENTS about the development of the East African territories are made in the official *communiqué* (issued in London last Friday) on the recent visit to London of the chairman of the East Africa High Commission, Sir Philip Mitchell, and the Commissioner for Transport, Sir Reginald Robins, for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and permanent officials of the Colonial Office.

The full text reads:—

"The object of the discussions was to ascertain how, in the light of the present economic position of the United Kingdom and the sterling area, East Africa could make its contribution to the solution of the present problems, and, in particular, what steps could be taken to ensure that the East African Railways and Harbours Administration could have access to sufficient capital finance and equipment to enable the services to keep pace with the very rapid development of the East African Territories.

Traffic Volume 113% Above Pre-War

"The East African Railways and Harbours were severely strained during the war, and the volume of traffic has continued to increase ever since, with the result that in 1951 it exceeded the 1939 volume (over the whole system, K.U.R. and Tanganyika Railways combined) by 113%. The volume of cargo worked per lineal foot of quay at Mombasa over the same period increased by 55%. The increases at other East African ports are of a similar order.

"In the seven years ending December 31, 1952, capital expenditure will have amounted to just under £40m. for new construction and realignments, new harbour facilities and equipment, rolling stock, plants, and so on. It is doubtful whether any more could have been spent, or, if the funds had been available, if material could have been bought.

"Nevertheless in spite of this great development, the Railway is only just keeping its head above water. When current development plans come into full production, the resulting goods and produce will be immovable unless drastic steps are taken immediately to increase

the capacity of the harbours and railways; and in some cases limitation of transport capacity may well retard the execution of desirable projects.

"The development of the Kilembé mine alone would involve an additional freight of the order of 100,000 tons a year, and would require the construction of nearly 200 miles of railway. Magadi soda production may rise to 350,000 tons, and eventually to 500,000 tons. Kyanite and mullite already amount to 40,500 tons from nil a few years ago, and are increasing. Prospects for diatomite, graphite, and asbestos are good.

"Kenya timber, from nil a few years ago, is likely to reach 100,000 tons for export. Wattle plantings in the last two years must lead to a very heavy increase in bark or bark extract available for export.

"Industrial development, of the minerals and fertilizers at Tororo; including cement, should produce large tonnages, as should the two projected cement factories in Kenya, one at the coast and one at Sultan Hamud. Until those factories are in production port and harbour capacity for greatly increased imports of cement and clinker greatly needs expansion.

"In Tanganyika the Mpanda mine is developing apace, and it is probable that sisal production in particular will rise steeply for some years. There have been heavy plantings of wattle. On both systems traffic with the Congo is expanding rapidly, and, if the coal deposits in Tanganyika on Lake Nyasa are to be exploited, heavy additional railway commitments are involved.

Kenya's Rapid Industrial Development

"Industrial development, largely light industries, is proceeding at a great pace, particularly at present in Kenya; the completion of the Nile barrage at Ilmja will stimulate this process.

"It is probable that, in spite of the obstacles of disease and distance, an export trade in meat can in time be developed. It would be low-quality meat, both the beef and the mutton, but if it is meat, and substantial quantities could in time be exported in processed form, given the necessary rail developments both for the transport of the live stock to the processing factory and the ultimate distribution of the processed product.

These tonnages, and the consequential import traffic, and new projects which are being launched, cannot be met by the existing facilities, and expansion is essential.

The first question to be asked, therefore, was whether this expansion of production could continue, for without the necessary transport facilities it cannot.

A decision was reached that the policy of active development of production hitherto in force must be continued to the greatest possible extent, for the following broad general reasons:—

Expanding Dollar-Earning Industries

(a) A large part of the production of East Africa is dollar-earning, notably sisal, pyrethrum, coffee, kyanite, graphite, diamonds, and many other things. Other products are dollar savers, for example, cotton.

(b) The purchasing power of the territories and its continuous expansion is of the utmost importance to the sterling area, and indeed to the free world. It is significant that last year imports into East Africa in 1951 amounted to just over £100m. and domestic exports to £11m.; that is to say that exports for the year exceeded in value, at a time of vigorous active capital development, the total imports, including capital goods.

(c) It is an important object of British policy that the standard of living of the peoples of East Africa, especially the African people, should be raised. It can be done only by continuously increasing production, and that can only be achieved by increased transportation.

The Overseas Food Corporation experiment is to be sharply distinguished from the extraction of known minerals, or the exploitation of timber standing in forests or wattle bark in existing plantations, the expansion of already firmly established industries of known capacity, such as sisal, coffee, cotton, pyrethrum and many others, or the organization of means of transport to factory and subsequently to port, of beef and mutton which are now present on the hoof and dying of starvation in the dry season for lack of an outlet.

What E.A.R. & H. Needs

To give effect to this decision to press on with the development of production, and therefore of transport capacity, the Railways and Harbours Administration needs:—

- (1) Authority to raise additional capital to the extent of £30m.
- (2) Simplification of the legislative procedure for obtaining authorization of its loan expenditure.
- (3) Assurance of immediate funds to finance the development of the port of Mombasa.

As a result of the discussions, a Bill seeking to obtain authority for the ultimate raising of a loan of approximately £30m. will be introduced into the Central Legislative Assembly at its April meeting.

The question of simplification of the legislative procedure will be examined in East Africa by the High Commission in conjunction with the East African Governments.

Arrangements have now been made to find the short-term finance which will enable certain works at the port of Mombasa to be put in hand at once.

Loan Charges May Rise

The fact must be faced that, although the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed that, subject to the terms of others, loans to this extent may be raised as circumstances permit, it may not be possible to raise all the finances required as soon as may be desirable, and it will probably be necessary to go outside the London market to obtain finance, with the result that the East African public may be called upon to pay higher charges for the servicing of the loans so raised.

When the finance has been obtained it may not be possible to obtain plant and equipment, including rolling stock, at the dates as early as our circumstances require. These are difficulties inherent in the general economic and financial situation of the free world, and especially of the sterling area.

Nevertheless, agreement has been reached to go

ahead vigorously and as rapidly as is possible with major expansions of Railways and Harbours capacity, which, when complete, will raise that capacity to a point where it can take care of the expanding production at present foreseeable.

It can be assumed, however, that the process will be continuous and that there is ahead many years of continuous expansion of transport to serve a continuously expanding economy.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Faith in Colonial Development

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's Statement

IN THE BUDGET DEBATE in the House of Commons last week the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton,

I have been engaged in business in Australia, South Africa, Canada, Rhodesia, Burma, Malaya, Nigeria, India, and Pakistan. I have seen at work some of these developments myself. It is as well to remember that the great Rhodesian copper field began only in 1925—within the working life of many of us.

Yet when I came to the Colonial Office I gained a new view of the possibilities of development in the future. It is here in the development of these resources that lies, first, the great hope for the advancement in the standard of life and of education, and health of all those people who live in these lands; second, the opportunity to grow more food and win more scarce materials for the relief of the world; and third, a means of redressing the economic balance between the new world and the old. It is not an impossible flight of imagination to think that that might be achieved in the next two decades.

Working Towards Convertibility

One of the dominating reasons for organizing the sterling area, of working again, however painful it may be, towards convertibility of the pound, and of restoring it to its pristine place as the great mercantile currency, is to enable not only the independent Commonwealth but all the other countries in the Commonwealth and under the Crown to develop further their resources—to harness the Zambesi, to mine the coal of Tanganyika, the copper of Uganda, the new iron ore bodies of Sierra Leone.

I am old enough to have been a member of the Colonial Marketing Board, whose task was to search for markets for Colonial produce, and very difficult it was. What a change it is to-day. All those products are wanted. The problem is to find and produce them and, of course, to finance them.

But we cannot invest a deficit in developing the Colonies, nor can the independent Commonwealth meet deficits. In running, as we have been last year, an immense deficit upon balance of payments, the British Commonwealth has, so to speak, been spending £300m. or £600m. in other people's trade.

By regaining a surplus, painful though the process may be, we shall be enabled to invest in our own trade in the future. At the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference these subjects were for the first time ventilated, and for the first time work has begun upon them. We must be able to attract capital in the next few years from outside the sterling area. Our own surpluses will not be enough to do the job with which we are faced.

The surplus capital will not be forthcoming unless the investors from whom it can rest its confidence on two things—the convertibility and strength of the pound and the political stability of Great Britain and the Colonies and other dependent territories. In the future, the solidity of the sterling area, will depend not only on the flow of capital to explore, to expand, sell, and market these developing resources.

In the next two years the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara hopes to arrange conferences on nutrition, housing, labour, soils, co-operative societies, rural welfare, fauna, flora, and the treatment of offenders. The participating Governments are those of the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Belgium, France, and Portugal.

Commons Opposes Federation in Favour of Federation

For Members in Parliamentary Debate

SEVERAL GOOD SPEECHES marked the closing stages of the House of Commons debate on Central African federation.

MR. JULIAN AMERY (Cons.) said that the four-man Parliamentary delegation to Central Africa, of whom he had been a member, was unanimously in favour of federation. He continued (*inter alia*):

"The African peoples are against changes of almost any kind. I am told on good authority that when the political authority in Southern Rhodesia was transferred from the Chartered Company to the Imperial Government, there was great resistance on the part of the Africans."

"African development is rapid, but we must not exaggerate the speed. I made a practice of asking house servants, porters, and the drivers of motor-cars what they thought of federation. I did not meet one who had even heard of it."

Eaten While Canvassing

"The Africans are growing up, but one must not mistake adolescence for maturity. It may be well to recall the tragic fate which recently overtook Senator Victor Biakabada, a former colleague of some of us in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who represented the Ivory Coast in the French Senate. At the last general election Senator Biakabada was eaten by his constituents when canvassing."

"Economics are the key to the social, political, and cultural advance of the African people, and if federation will help in the economic advancement of these territories, it will make its contribution to their social and political advance."

"In Central Africa, in Southern Rhodesia, in particular, the colour-bar falls between the most developed African and the least developed European—between the African who might hold the skilled job, the clerical and administrative post, and the European lowest in the economic scale. That makes it a difficult problem and difficult to overcome, particularly difficult to overcome in Southern Rhodesia which is administered so far as the European population are concerned by Parliamentary democratic decision."

Southern Rhodesia's Progressive Tendency

"I do not believe that the colour-bar situation is getting worse, or think there is any real danger of *Apartheid* in Southern Africa. In Southern Rhodesia, the whole tendency is progressive and visionary. The fine secondary school built at Goromonzi is most impressive. The hospitals in Southern Rhodesia are far finer than any I saw in Northern Rhodesia."

"Of course, the maintenance of this progressive trend depends on the British element continuing during not degenerate a negative approach to the problem of immigration. We should not give the impression that we want to expel any of His Majesty's subjects out of any part of our dominions. We should show any development of Central African federation that we are creating conditions in which economic development will go forward quicker and encourage more people from this country to go out and settle in the Rhodesias."

"I hope that the Government will meet Southern Rhodesian objections to some extent, and that the Southern Rhodesian Government will make concessions to opinion in this country, particularly in respect of official recognition of African trade unions, and perhaps some larger African representation in their own Parliament."

"We talk about making our influence felt in the councils of the world, in lessening international tension. Our capacity to do that depends upon the Commonwealth being strong

and if the federation of Central Africa will help to strengthen the Commonwealth, it will help us to discharge our duty in the world as a whole."

"Federation would foster the economic development of the territories and thus redound to the advantage of the Africans, since the new industrialization, education, and knowledge spread. Political power will spread with industrial organization, and inevitably the political and social influence of the African people will increase—far more than by any process of fostering it deliberately by the Colonial Office or any paternal Government. The introduction of federation cannot seriously retard African development in any way."

"Africans should have the scheme explained carefully and be consulted at every step, but is it fair to leave the decision to them? It has never been suggested that the Africans of Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland should be given the vote in their local affairs, or we should trust them to decide quite ordinary small problems of local politics. Yet a vote to be asked that they should take the decision in a matter of such far-reaching importance to them? The responsibility really lies in this House."

Parliament Must Decide

"One could ask a son whether he would like to go to a school or that, but one would have to take the decision oneself. I believe this scheme of federation to be right, but it is for this House to make up its mind whether it is right or wrong. We cannot take the responsibility by saying that this is to be done only by agreement."

"We are faced with an inevitable process of economic development of Central Africa, leading to an increasing white population—a white population still predominantly British—increasingly insistent in its demand for a greater measure of self-government. We can guide that development, but we cannot stop it. We have to find a compromise between the extremism of the Gold Coast and the extremism of the South African."

"There is hope in the political genius of the British people, and particularly those British people living in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, who are the same people, by and large, as we are. There is a deep fund of loyalty towards this country. They are still very full of all the liberal principles in which we have been brought up in this country. They have confidence in us. Let us have confidence in them. It may be the last chance."

MR. THOMAS REID (Lab.): "It has been said that there have been practically complete African opposition to federation. I must have for many years lived and worked with coloured people, and I cannot remember a new idea brought forward, especially by white officials, which was not resisted at the outset. I therefore ask my non-friends not to be alarmed by opposition at first. It is the usual course of events when a white Government makes propositions to coloured peoples."

"It will be disastrous if this scheme does not now go through. I pray that the people concerned will not adopt the attitude adopted by the people of India just because the former are divided on racial lines instead of on religious lines."

Africans Must Not Be Too Parochial

"This affects the whole of Africa. This proposal has been endorsed by practically every Member of this House, and it is useless for the Africans or the white people here to say that we are alien enemies."

"The day of small things is over. All the people of Africa are too big to be parochial. They are all united in their desire to defend themselves against the white or black, to quarrel with the British Government who have defended them and thus bring about a deadlock."

"I would tell my friends in Central Africa that if they are going to run these three territories on racial lines they are on the high road to disaster. On the other hand, they combine and work together, political advancement can come much more quickly, provided the constitution is properly drafted."

"There should be no colour-bar about the franchise. It may have to be limited owing to the ignorance of some of the people, but the test must be education. Then any Native will have the same right as any European of entering the Parliament. That would be the best safeguard of all for the Native people. Once people get the vote they gradually learn how to protect their interests. Cecil Rhodes laid down the

maxim of equal rights for all races in the area for the franchise should be... I hope that the House will... to the whole of Africa... life and work together in harmony.

SIR PETER MINDEN (Lab.)... in favour of federation... which has been... only opinion worth mentioning is informed... representative opinion... the Victoria Falls Conference broke down because... enough time had trouble were not taken by the... Government to inform African chiefs and people in... Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia of the nature of... the proposals.

...some of the constitution... it is impossible for them to have an informed opinion... who the Colonial Secretary is absolutely... holding... conference as soon as possible... with Africans first... let them form their judgment... let us have... broad sentiments like... and slough and who... to have his spiritual frame in cuckoo-land... The... having agreed on principle to... proposals... should have taken more trouble to explain... what they are to white and coloured Africans.

"White Africans" Have Rights Too

"White Africans have a most right... anybody else... be in Africa, they have been here in some cases for three or four generations, and it is their only home... They are the people who have developed the country... it is only 50 or 60 years ago that Africans were slaughtering and eating each other... Progress in that part of the world has been... rapid than anywhere else.

"If we lose this opportunity to bring about federation, it will never occur again, and that would be... to the discredit of this House and disastrous for our territories in Central Africa."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.)... I am glad to have been called, if only because I am one of those Fabian creatures with long hair.

"In the final analysis... only test of fitness for any post in African affairs... should be that of character and ability, and perhaps a sense of responsibility to take on that post... That is a counsel of perfection, and we cannot expect the elimination of the colour-bar for some time."

"I am in favour of federation if we can carry the... with it... would be excellent for all concerned to have a... unit... This landlocked territory needs economic exploitation on a... scale but we must ease the Native population with us... There must be an economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans... because this is the only policy under which federation can be brought about."

"If we speak of co-operation instead of partnership, in what form is it acceptable to the Africans? They... that all should enjoy... political and economic... what prospect is there of this being acceptable to the European? In Southern Rhodesia there is not what we would call Apartheid, but there is a colour bar and a policy of racial segregation. It is well on the way towards... and will go further if the... of Afrikaners persists."

Danger of Fascist Infiltration

"The danger is not Communist infiltration... but Fascist infiltration over the Limpopo into Southern Rhodesia. It is not from Moscow, but from Johannesburg. The atmosphere in Africa is... charged with emotion, because the shadow of Malan is not merely over Southern Rhodesia, but extends to Nairobi and even beyond the Nile valley. Mr. Foster Dulles, speaking about the United States, spoke about the key of dynamite which would perhaps... an African society. I could quote many authorities about the danger of this Fascist infiltration into Southern Rhodesia."

MR. C. J. M. ALBURY (Cons.) held that both Rhodesia and Livingstone, if alive, would have favoured federation.

The issue was whether the House would face its duty as trustees for the African people.

"If it is the view of the House that federation is an advantage in Central Africa, we are under a moral obligation to make that decision stand by the consequences. If we fail to make that decision we shall betray the trust which the Africans have placed in us."

"I do not wish to push off... responsibilities on a... I think that the Africans are... ready member for... going their own... way. If we had asked Africans... they would have preferred beyond anything... the... Masai to go on with the old slave... and tribal warfare."

MR. GAVON WATKINS (Lab.), later Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, declared himself in favour of the principle of federation... carried African good will.

The main reason that predisposes me to support the principle of federation is the great importance of maintaining and strengthening the British connexion, traditions and principles. It is very important to point out that this is a part of the Victoria Falls Conference... which the African delegates and all others were agreed.

Maintenance of British Connexion Essential

Maintenance of the British connexion, traditions, and principles is absolutely essential to the success of the policy towards Africans in which we believe. The two things are completely tied up together. If the British connexion were weakened or replaced, the whole of the policy towards Africans in which we believe would be... undone.

"I do not believe... and this is what convinces me that federation is... principle, that we can permanently maintain the British connexion and traditions in the whole of this area without federation. It is a great... to assume that the British connexion will continue there by itself regardless of what we do."

In this matter the position of Southern Rhodesia is absolutely central to the problems we have to face. Although immigration is very important, the decisive matter is that Southern Rhodesia is not a permanently viable unit on its own. It cannot stand on its own indefinitely, independently of everything else. It is not big enough, or rich enough, and it is landlocked, and in the end... it may not be such a long time off... it will have to join a bigger... either to the north or to the south, for there are no other alternatives.

No one who has recently been to Southern Rhodesia can doubt that this is a danger, but I do not think it is an immediate danger, for the British connexion is very strong in Southern Rhodesia. However, there is also a strong and growing and... of feelings in Southern Rhodesia that it will be compelled to join a bigger group one way or the other.

Fear of the Union

It is not by any means only the Afrikaner element in Southern Rhodesia that desires to join with the Union of South Africa. Many British in Southern Rhodesia have the same view or fears about... Certainly very many Africans in Southern Rhodesia are alarmed at the prospect, which they take as a serious one, of Southern Rhodesia sooner or later becoming part of the Union. Which way Southern Rhodesia goes, whether north or south, may determine the survival of the British connexion and interest in Central Africa, and the policies towards Africans that result from it.

"If the southern frontier of British Central Africa becomes the Zambezi instead of the Limpopo, it would... a major shift of power and a change of policy in the heart of Africa, and I would not be quite sure that we could hold the southern frontier of British Central Africa at the Zambezi, so that our connexion, traditions, and principles... to the words in the Victoria Falls... would be in danger in the whole of this area."

"What I am saying depends on... assumption that the Southern Rhodesians' Native policy is not only different from our policy in the territories to the north, as it certainly is, but also different from the Native policies in the... of South Africa. I base that on a number of arguments, some of which seem to be to be decisive."

When I was last in Southern Rhodesia I met a great many Africans at meetings and in private, and I found many of them aware of the danger that Southern Rhodesia might go into South Africa. All, without exception, were against it.

(Continued on page 896)

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

HOTEL SITES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from all those persons or firms who may be interested and willing to erect an hotel in one or more or all of the towns hereinafter mentioned, in each of which sites of suitable size and commanding position have been specially selected and set aside for the accommodation of a first-class hotel.

The towns in question, and in each case the information which a prospective applicant will primarily wish to know are set out hereunder:

Township	Area of plot (approx.)	Year	Rent for first three years	Rent after third year	Premium	Additional premium covering existing building	Building Covenants
Dar es Salaam	5.5	99	£288	£265	£4,325	Nil	£200,000
Taka	13.7	99	£131	£393	£2,065	Nil	£60,000
Mwanza	1.9	99	£31	£93	£468	£1,400	£40,000
Morogoro (a)	12.5	99	£27	£80	£400	Nil	£60,000
Morogoro (b)	6	99	£71	£213	£1,065	Nil	£60,000

In regard to Mwanza it is to be noted that of the area stated fully about 1.3 acres is suitable for building.

It will be noted that alternative sites have been selected at Morogoro, and applicants will be expected to indicate their preference. Government will decide in the light of the applications received which of the two sites will be allocated; only one site will be allocated at present.

Right of Occupancy in each case will be granted to the successful applicant, upon the usual terms and conditions covering the data given above. A copy of the full conditions which will govern the respective Rights of Occupancy when granted may be perused at the Land Office, Department of Lands and Surveys, Dar es Salaam, or at the offices of the Municipal Secretary, Tanga, and Executive Officers of the Township Authorities at Mwanza and Morogoro. Copies of the relative site plans may be obtained on application through the Land Office on payment of the sum of 2/- each, and copies of the full conditions may also be obtained on payment of an additional sum of 10/- in each case.

In his application an applicant must disclose the following information:

- (a) The nature and type of buildings he would propose to erect, and the period he would require to complete the construction of them;
- (b) Full details of his previous experience in the management or control of hotels and/or restaurants; and
- (c) Details of capital resources.

Applications in writing, which will be treated as confidential, must be submitted to the Land Office, Department of Lands and Surveys, Dar es Salaam, on or before the 31st day of May, 1952.

Further information can be obtained from the East African Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

E. J. HAYWOOD

March 10, 1952

LAND OFFICER

Farmers at Variance with Government Dispute over 1952 Maize Price

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA FARMERS' UNION have withdrawn their representatives from all Government boards, the Government of the Protectorate issued the following statement last Thursday:

"In face of a general feeling of dissatisfaction by the European farmers with the maize price which the Government fixed for the 1952 crop, and of criticism which had been levelled from time to time against the manner in which price negotiations had been conducted, a proposal was made by the leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council that the Farmers' Union should be asked if they would agree to the appointment of a commission to advise the Government as to whether there was any better method of fixing the price of maize than the existing one. He suggested that an impartial commission (which he considered should be brought from outside the territory) could do nothing but good, and would help to clear the air considerably.

Proposals for Commission

Accordingly, in a letter dated December 19, the Farmers' Union were informed that the Government proposed to appoint a commission to inquire into the maize industry in the country and the machinery for fixing the maize prices. They were informed that it was intended as far as possible to appoint personnel from outside the territory. They were invited to nominate representatives to discuss the terms of reference with the Member for Agriculture and the Economic Secretary as early as possible in the New Year.

In regard to the price for the 1952 crop, the union were asked whether they were prepared to leave the price at 37s per bag (excluding the price of the bag) or the alternative to agree that it should be modified up or down in the light of the commission's recommendations.

Discussions took place between representatives of the union and the Economic Secretary and the Member for Agriculture on February 25. At that meeting the union representatives made the point that the union desired the commission primarily to investigate the problem in the 1952 price. They indicated that they were willing to have another commission to go into the maize industry or even the whole agricultural industry. As to the 1952 price, they said that their union wished the price to be reviewed by the commission, but they emphasized that they would not accept modification in a downward direction.

It was agreed to put forward to the Government's consideration terms of reference which included advice on whether an increase of the announced price of 37s a bag in the 1951-52 crop is justified, and if so, by what amount, but the Government representatives pointed out that it was unlikely that the Government would be able to accept this proposal.

Objection to Outside Representatives

On the question of the constitution of the commission, the union representatives said that they had been instructed by the council of the union to say that any commission inquiring into the 1952 price should not include persons from outside the territory.

The Government considered the union's views and decided that, in view of the fact that they would not accept revision in a downward as well as in upward direction, the alternative had to be adopted, namely, that the declared price of 37s per bag should remain, and should not be submitted to a commission for review.

It was agreed, however, that a commission should be appointed with the following terms of reference, and on the understanding that the commission would be composed of persons from within and without the territory:

"Having regard to the importance of preserving and building up the fertility of the soil, of establishing a balanced agricultural economy, of ensuring a reasonable return to the producer, and of meeting the food requirements of Northern Rhodesia, in the most efficient manner to advise on the method which should be used for planning the cost of maize production and for fixing the producer price from time to time for maize sold off-European farms.

The union were asked (in a letter dated March 11) whether they were prepared to accept the establishment of such a commission, and if so whether their representatives would wish to discuss with members of the Government the proposed terms of reference of a commission to be drawn from within and without the territory, but in a letter

addressed to the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources (in which a reference is made to the Government's letter of March 11) they announced that they felt obliged to withdraw their representatives from all Government boards.

Federation Talks in London Central African Delegations

WHEN SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, visits London next month for the resumed talks on Central African federation, he will be accompanied by Mr. R. O. Stockil, Leader of the Rhodesia Party and the Opposition, and Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Labour M.P. for Bulawayo District. Mr. Stockil has said that his party will not adopt a party line on the federation issue until there is some definite basis on which to work.

The other members of the Southern Rhodesian delegation will be: Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead (Minister of Finance), Mr. I. M. Greenfield (Minister of Internal Affairs), Mr. P. G. Gisborne (of the External Affairs Department), Mr. A. H. Sifachan (Secretary to the Treasury), Mr. A. D. Evans (of the Internal Affairs Department), and Mr. W. F. Nicholas (Secretary to Sir Godfrey Huggins).

The Northern Rhodesian party, headed by the Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, and consisting of Mr. E. I. G. Unsworth (Attorney-General), Mr. R. P. Bush (Secretary for Native Affairs), Messrs. Roy Welensky, M.L.C. (leader of the non-officials), G. B. Beckett, M.L.C. and J. S. Moffat, M.L.C. (representing African interests), and Lieut.-Col. E. M. Wilson (Member for Health and Local Government) Invitations have been extended to Messrs. D. L. Yamba and P. Sokofa, the two African M.L.C.s, but it is not yet known whether with company the delegation, which is to leave Livingstone by air on April 10.

No date for the official opening of the talks has yet been announced.

Mr. Welensky's Comments

Mr. Welensky, said in Southern Rhodesia earlier this month:

"The full facts of federation are placed before the people. I believe there is no doubt of the outcome. Critics of federation have had a free run. Proponents of it have not. Circumstances have not been able to present a full case. Federation has, in consequence, lost some ground. In recent times a section of the Europeans have been misled by the almost anti-European attitude of some members of the House of Commons.

After the April conference, Mr. Welensky added, he hoped that this state of affairs would be altered. "With this aim in view, I hope to make a appeal for funds from those who support the ideals of Rhodesia. I have heard a great deal of indignation already that many are willing and anxious to subscribe.

"A campaign, with speakers, distribution of pamphlets, etc., was necessary to give the people full information on the federation issue. We must help ourselves. There is considerable doubt, in the minds of many Colonials, as to whether the Socialists want an Empire or not."

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

DR. JAMES CLYDE MURPHY has been appointed director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, succeeding Dr. Elizabeth Colson. A South African, aged 33, he obtained his B.A. degree at Natal University in 1941, being awarded the bronze medal for the most outstanding student of sociology. For three of the last years he served in the Queen Air Force, and in 1946 joined the staff of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute as a research officer, spending the next three years studying the Yaka of southern Nyasaland. Dr. Murphy detailed accounts of that tribe in its course of publication for the press. Since 1950 he has been engaged on a study of African adjustment to urban conditions on the Copperbelt, and has also been acting as research director during Dr. Colson's absence.

Nairobi Cathedral Consecrated All-Night Vigil of Prayer

THE COMPLETE CATHEDRAL OF NAIROBI, KENYA, was consecrated last Friday by the Bishop of Mombasa, in the presence of a congregation which included the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, seven other bishops, the mayor and other civic leaders of Nairobi, the commanders of the Forces in East Africa, the heads of the judiciary, pupils from various schools, and men and women of all the races.

The Sentence of Consecration, signed by the Bishop of the diocese, was witnessed by Sir Philip H. French and Alderman J. R. Maxwell. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Allen, Bishop in Egypt.

An all-night vigil of prayer had been held in the Cathedral from sunset on the previous day. On the following Sunday, the preachers in the morning and evening services were the Bishop of Uganda and the Bishop on the Upper Nile.

Canon W. J. Wright, first Dean of Nairobi, received from the Bishop, Provost, Chapter and Friends of the Cathedral a telegram recalling "with gratitude and affection all your work, which has led to this triumphant consummation," and affirming that this devotion had been an inspiration to his successors.

The destruction of the district commissioner's bathroom in a buffalo which was being chased by a lion is among the incidents described in the annual report on the Maralal district of Kenya, where hyenas, hunting in large packs, have carried off babies of the Samburu tribe. Camel-carried dispensaries, operated by two Samburu dressers, have proved a success and have treated some 2,000 cases.

Rhodesia Labour Party Resignations

Mr. Keller's Differences with Executive

TWO IMPORTANT RESIGNATIONS from the Rhodesia Labour Party are announced.

Mr. L. J. W. Keller, M.P. for Raylton (Bulawayo) for 22 years, and one of the party's founders, stated a few days ago that he had resigned partly in protest against the executive's rejection of Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P., as its representative at the forthcoming federation discussions in London. Mr. Keller also referred to differences with the executive on a number of other issues. He wished to join any other party the constitution of which is not based on Labour principles.

Party Lacks Leadership and Enterprise

Captain A. W. Whittington, Labour M.P. for Wankie from 1939 to 1946, has announced his resignation because he considers the party lacks leadership and enterprise, but also on account of his dissatisfaction with the Labour Party in Great Britain.

Mr. Whittington said, "The visits of separate Cabinet Ministers among semi-civilized people when they could have been better occupied attending to the interests of those in their own country," pointing out that he could not agree with the Executive and the Left Wing of the British Labour Party, he added, "As any similar organization must necessarily be formed for the same reason, I have decided to sever any connexion with any party of the same name. In present circumstances in this Colony there is no place for a Labour Party."

"It is as trustee for the other members of the sterling area, as well as in our own vital interest, that it behoves this country to give to the stability of our currency a top priority in the making of policy, even if it may involve discomfort and disappointment for all of us in other directions," Mr. F. C. Cobbold, Governor of the Bank of England.

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PERSONALIA

MR. W. W. HIGGIN returned by air from his visit to Uganda.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY left London by air on Tuesday to revisit Tanganyika.

MRS. ANDREW COHEN, K.C.M.G., Governor of Uganda, has been appointed Visitor of Makerere College.

M. DE JEAN-CHARLES DE LIGNE of Belgium has recently revisited Kenya from the Belgian Congo.

MR. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, has arrived in London to attend a brief business visit.

LORD AND LADY LOVAL are outward bound to the STIRLING CASTLE for a visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. J. B. WHITE, the new supernumerary Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda, will sail from this country on April 4.

MR. ALI OSMAN ABU AFFAN is managing director of the Khartoum Fountis Agency, the first organization of its kind in the Sudan.

MR. ROBERT ERSKINE has been appointed a director of the Union Castle Steamship Co., Ltd., in the place of MR. C. L. DALZIEL who has resigned.

MR. R. M. CLEVELAND, a former mayor of Salisbury, has been elected chairman of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

MR. ALEXANDER MORRISON and his son, MR. A. F. MORRISON, advocates in Tanganyika, arrived in this country last week by air from Dar es Salaam.

Among recent visitors to the East African Office in London were LADY GLENDALE and MESSRS. R. J. AMBLER DAVIES, A. E. DELAP, and D. J. CRISP.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR has relinquished the chairmanship of the Tilbury Contracting and Dredging Co., Ltd., but remains a director.

BRIGADIER P. R. J. TUCK has been elected president of the Rift Valley Branch of the Electors' Union of Kenya. MR. HUBERT BUXTON was last year's president.

GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, formerly of Gibraltar, and formerly G.O.C. in East Africa, has left for this country on the completion of his term of office.

MR. FRANK BROWN, lately Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society at 6 p.m. on April 1 on "Nyasaland and the African".

MR. A. DALTON, General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, having spent 10 days in Uganda, will sail in the USOGA to visit ports on Lake Victoria.

MR. G. J. B. DUNDAS, a British prison officer at Adi Dgri, Eritrea, was stabbled and seriously wounded by an unknown assailant, who escaped after robbing the injured man's house.

MRS. M. K. MCKEE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. MCKEE attended the recent launching at Newcastle-on-Tyne of the 12,500-ton Ellerman Line vessel CITY OF PORT ENRIKETH.

MR. R. C. HAY-COCHLAN, general manager in charge of Messrs. Alan Wack and Shepherd, Ltd., and Mrs. HAY-COCHLAN will leave for Europe on long leave on April 11. During their absence Mr. R. H. BROWN will be in charge.

MR. K. D. SHEPHERD, president of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland, is on his way home on leave. He represented the convention as one of Nyasaland's non-official delegates at the Victoria Falls conference on Central African federation, and it has been suggested that he should be appointed one of the Nyasaland delegates to next month's conference in London.

MR. C. E. FILNEY, chairman of a committee established in Tanganyika to investigate the efficiency and utilization of Government labour. The other members are MESSRS. A. LE-MATHUR, L. J. MARTIN, H. W. NELSON, and O. B. SOSKICE.

DR. J. A. GRAMER has been elected president of the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association, of which DR. F. J. WRIGHT is hon. secretary, and DR. A. T. G. THOMAS hon. treasurer and editor of the *East African Medical Journal*.

The Political Council of the Junior Carlton Club gave a dinner last week in honour of the HON. LOUIS HARE, M.P., ex-chairman of the Conservative Party. HARE is a member of the Executive Council of the joint East and Central African Board.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD (Minister of State for Foreign Affairs), SIR JAMES and LADY BOWKER, MAJOR GENERAL and MRS. A. J. COFFAM, and MR. and MRS. A. D. DOMPS-PANKER were among the guests of the Ethiopian Ambassador at a recent dinner party in London.

MR. NGONI H. MALE, of Billawayo, is the first African to become an assistant probation officer in Rhodesia. He has completed courses at the H.M. Fountain Training School, Bulawayo, and the J.M. Hofmeyr School, Johannesburg, and will deal with African juvenile delinquents.

LADY ALBENHAM has been elected chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League. MRS. LAWELS, who retires after seven years in the chair, said when making the announcement on Tuesday that almost the same number of votes had been cast for MRS. PONSONBY, a vice-chairman.

MR. C. R. V. BELL, who is expected in Uganda at the end of May to take up his appointment as supernumerary Deputy Director of Education, joined the service in Kenya in 1935. After military service he became Director of Education in the Somaliland Protectorate under the Military and Civil Administrations.

MR. R. ST. BARBE BAKER, founder of Men of the Trees, and at one time a forestry officer in Kenya, has issued an appeal to all nations to take part in expeditions to reclaim the great deserts. He intends to found a new "University of bioscience" on the fringe of the Sahara, and will invite every country to send two research students.

MR. BERTY CRAWFORD, who since his retirement from the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia has been on the staff of the East and West Friendship Council, engaged in the work of obtaining hospitality in private houses for Colonial students in this country, spoke on Friday at Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland programme of the B.B.C.

MR. B. M. CONNELLY, who for the past year has visited England for the first time since he went to Rhodesia at the age of two, has broadcast on his impressions in the B.B.C.'s "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme. He has found the cost of living as high as in Rhodesia. Now he is returning to work on a Bulawayo newspaper.

In Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C., Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., and MR. AIDEN CRAWLEY discussed the land problem of Kenya. While admitting European settlement to be vitally important to the Colony, Mr. CRAWLEY described the existence of the White Highlands as a grievance to Africans. He expressed the opinion that this country could now find funds, men, or materials to increase industrialization in any part of Africa in the next six to 10 years.

CHILDREN WELCOMED

Children welcome in private home for long or short visits. Fully responsible, sunny position, large garden, near sea and New Forest. Particulars and terms from Miss Gough, Ashley Arrowood Manor, New Milton, Hants.

Obituary

CAPTAIN B. S. C. THORP, who had served in Southern Rhodesia, aged 68, had a long career in the British, Canadian, and Irish Forces, and was a man of repute. After serving through the South African War in the Royal Field Artillery, he went to India, and, on leaving the Army in 1914, to Canada, where he was a newspaper cartoonist for some years. He was in the Canadian Army in France during the 1914-18 war, and then an instructor in the Irish Forces. He settled in Southern Rhodesia five years ago.

DR. G. W. M. FINDLAY, who has died in this country, served as a temporary surgeon-lieut. in the Red Sea during the 1914-18 war. He became a leading authority on yellow fever, and was frequently consulted by the Colonial Office in that connexion. He was from 1929 to 1946 on the staff of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research (afterwards the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine).

MR. JOSEPH CONDY, who was killed recently in a shooting accident on his Umfolozi farm, for many years an inspector of schools in Southern Rhodesia. After leaving Trinity College, Dublin, he became vice-principal of Mait College in the Union, and transferred to Rhodesia in 1916. His father-in-law, Mr. G. F. Elliott, was one of the Colony's pioneer Native commissioners.

MR. HORACE CURRY DAWSON, who has died as a result of a motor accident in Sotik, Kenya, entered the Colony in 1913. After growing coffee near Thika, he took up land in Sotik, and was at different times also engaged in gold mining and big game hunting. He leaves a widow and four children.

MRS. LUYT, wife of Mr. R. E. Luyt, senior labour officer at Kiwe, has died in this country shortly after their arrival from Northern Rhodesia. She had played hockey for Oxford University and gained her county cap.

CAPTAIN R. L. FURNESS, who has died at Chipinga, served with a Rhodesian mechanical transport unit in the East African campaign of 1914-18. He had lived for 50 years in the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

By an error which we deeply regret, MRS. HARRIET MAURAN, who died in Nairobi, was described as the wife of Mr. Amos Mauran, instead of as the mother of the late Mr. A. Mauran, whose widow is still alive.

ERIC KEVIL M. MPHAMBA, head of the African Orthodox Church in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Nyasaland, where he was born.

MRS. MILDRED LEIS DUTHY, of Makuyu, Kenya, who was killed in the recent air crash in Sicily, was the widow of George Walter Duthy.

MRS. IRENE MARGARET DENTON, wife of Mr. John Denton, of Kitale, Kenya, has died in Nairobi after giving birth to a son.

MRS. J. L. THERON FOCKS, who has died in Kenya, was an early settler in the Nanyuki district.

African Staff in Kenya

THE LARGE NUMBER OF AFRICAN ASSISTANTS employed by the various departments in Kenya could with comparative safety be cut by something like a quarter. If this army of Africans which we now see wandering about the Native Reserves were reduced by 25%, and it were made clear that the reduction was being made of those who were the least efficient, we should get more work from those who were left. In the estimates there are in the Veterinary Department 1,514 Africans and in the Agricultural Department 1,748. To my surprise, one of the biggest employers was the Medical Department, where there are just 400. Mr. J. G. Hopkins.

Sir Charles Jeffries

SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES, one of the Deputy Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies, was an entrant in a competition set by the *Spectator* for the best new first verse for the National Anthem. His submission was the following:

Lord, by Thy power sustain
Her Throne, just called to reign,
Our gracious Queen,
That she may faith defend,
Hope, love, and peace extend,
Join, O, to realm, and friend to friend,
The joys of Queen.

The adjudicator wrote: "This version attracts me very much. It has dignity, and in its fourth line an agreeable historical touch, and it can be used equally for King and Queen. But I do not see what is to be done about the penultimate line, which throws the metre to the winds and the orchestra into a gallop. But it should not be incapable of emendation."

Record Immigration Figures

LAST YEAR 17,504 immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia, compared with the previous record of 17,007 in 1948. Since the end of 1932 nearly 100,000 immigrants have entered the Colony, 77,351 of them since the war. The number of males aged 16 and over who have arrived in the past five years is 35,983, compared with 24,274 females. Those under 16 numbered 9,543 males and 8,736 females. Of last year's total 7,825 were British nationals born in the British Isles and 8,098 in the Union of South Africa; 916 British nationals stated that they were born in other countries. Capital in excess of £100 was declared last year by 1,539 immigrants, the total amount being £4,027,739.



Parliament

Northern Rhodesian Agricultural
Questions in House of Commons

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. Hector HUGHES (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary in what circumstances the Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia had threatened the use of force against the African Congress, and against Central Africans Federation, and if that threat had been made after consultation with him and with his consent or approval.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "A recent Congress meeting in Northern Rhodesia suggestions have been made that federation should be opposed by such means as a general strike, weakly paralysis strikes, mass exodus from towns, and non-payment of taxes.

"The Attorney-General therefore judged it expedient to draw the attention of the Legislative Council to the legal position, and to warn them of the limits within which they could not lawfully go, particularly regarding political strikes. He did not threaten the use of force, and made it clear that Government wished Africans to have the fullest freedom of speech. This action, though taken without consultation with me, has my approval, as it also had that of the Governor."

Mr. HUGHES: "Will the Minister make it clear to all concerned that persuasion, and not force is the only way to facilitate constitutional development in Africa, towards which the former Colonial Secretary took such sympathetic and energetic steps?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "That has nothing to do with the question."

Threats of Violence Used

Mr. C. J. M. ALFORD (Cons): "Will the Minister make it clear to the leaders of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress that the threats of violence which they have made recently will do nothing to advance their case in this matter?"

Mr. HUGHES: "Does the Colonial Secretary decline to say that he will make clear to all concerned that persuasion and not force is the proper method to adopt in these circumstances?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "Force or persuasion by whom?"

Mr. HUGHES: "By the Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, who made the threats."

Mr. LYTTLETON: "The Attorney-General made it quite clear where the law runs, and that his own action is the matter."

Mr. HUGHES asked if the Colonial Secretary would report in detail to the House the communications on federation which he had had with the Supreme African Council of the African Congress and the Nyasaland Protectorate Council.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I have not so far had any communication from the African Protectorate Council on this subject, but I understand that in February, 1951, the Council agreed to accept my invitation to send a deputation to see me in London during April, they approved the text of a letter which will be handed to me by the deputation when they arrive."

Mr. HUGHES: "Does the Minister have communication or correspondence with any of these representative bodies relative to federation? Do you not feel that this is a matter that should be dealt with openly in this House and not by methods of secret diplomacy?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I must keep myself perfectly free to see what questions it would be appropriate to carry on, either in public or private."

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what were the main differences in the regulations in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika which applied to the European and African growing of coffee.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "In Uganda and Tanganyika, where the robust variety of coffee is mainly grown, regulations do not differentiate between Africans and Europeans. In Kenya *arabica* is the only suitable variety, and since this is much more selective than *robusta* in its requirements of soil and climate etc., it is essential in the interests of both European and African that its cultivation and preparation for market should be carefully controlled."

"Outside the Native-lands coffee may be grown only under licence, but a licensing system suitable for large European plantations is impracticable for the regulation of coffee-growing by Africans or large numbers of small scattered farms. In the Native lands, therefore, coffee may be grown only in areas which have been scheduled as suitable for its cultivation

and where the Agricultural Department can provide the necessary expert supervision.

"All the main potential coffee-growing areas have now been scheduled. Any African in a non-scheduled area who can satisfy the Agricultural Department that he has adequate suitable land, the requisite skills, and the resources to plant, develop, and maintain the plantation of coffee will be permitted to grow it."

Mr. T. DANIELO (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary to what extent the unity of the Nile Valley was to be discussed by the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, and if he would take any assurance that Sudanese representatives would be invited to take part in any discussion of that subject.

Mr. A. NUTTING: "It is impossible to say to what extent this matter will be discussed in these negotiations. It is not possible to say at this stage whether Sudanese representatives will be invited to attend any such discussions."

Sudanese Self-Determination

Mr. DANIELO: "Does the Minister agree that a discussion on this matter between ourselves and the Egyptians at this stage must seem to some extent to prejudicial the future right of the Sudanese people to self-determination? Is it not a matter that should be left for discussion bilaterally between the Egyptians and the Sudanese after the transfer of power in the Sudan?"

Mr. NUTTING: "I do not think that the House would require to go further in this very delicate issue than the statements which have already been made by the Foreign Secretary. It has been made perfectly plain that in any discussion which might take place about the position of the Sudan, the first care must be for the wishes of the Sudanese people."

Mr. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked what progress had been made with immigration legislation in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "The Northern Rhodesian Government are considering a general revision of their immigration laws, but have not yet reached final conclusions on the matter. The problem of Nyasaland is different in kind, but the Government of Nyasaland also have their immigration laws under review."

Mr. RANKIN: "Will the Minister encourage both Governments to press on to a final and speedy decision?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I am very anxious to see the matter pressed forward, but I do not think he should underestimate the complexities of the subject, even though it is desirable that a conclusion should be reached."

Mr. EDGEMOLE (Lab.): "What is holding up this legislation, because preparations had reached an advanced stage last year?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "Merely the many complexities which are still under discussion. The Governments have not reached conclusions."

Mr. H. WALLACE (Lab.) asked the composition of the Labour Advisory Board in Kenya, the number of employees' representatives, and how they were chosen.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "A chairman and 14 members, of whom there are six agricultural, and seven industrial, and one employees' members, are selected by the Government on the advice of the Labour Commissioner."

Mr. WALLACE: "Does the Minister think that is an adequate representation of the employees?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "The representation is one African and one Indian employee, the assistant industrial relations officer (who is an African and deals with trade unions in the territory), Mr. Mathu, an African member of the Legislative Council, and the Chief Native Commissioner. I think the answer to the hon. Member's question is 'Yes.'"

Meru Tribe Resettlement

Mr. PENNER-BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would institute an inquiry into the circumstances in which 30 families of the Meru tribe in Tanganyika were evicted from tribal lands in the Ngare-Nanyuki, Mbaboo and Leguruki areas in view of the report by a Nairobi barrister, of which he had been provided with a copy, stating that homes were burnt, school utensils broken, cattle slaughtered or taken away, crops destroyed, and old persons and a baby of three days old during the forcible transference.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I have received from the Government on the measures it was necessary to take to move these people in order to complete the scheme of land settlement in the district, of which particulars were given to the House by Mr. Lennox-Boyd on December 20. The people concerned declined to move voluntarily. After the occupants and their belongings and some live stock had been compulsorily removed it was unfortunately necessary to burn their huts. Hut owners will of course be compensated for this destruction."

"The report states that one man died as he was about to get on to a lorry which was removing people from the area. He had volunteered to move when his hut was visited. He had been ill for some time, and a post-mortem showed that he had been in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. Two

cattle died from East coast fever during the week. I am writing to the Governor to ascertain whether there have been any events subsequent to the [redacted] which would justify the allegations referred to.

MR. BRÖCKWAY: I ask the Minister whether, in view of the fact that this report is [redacted] by a [redacted] and the official Government report [redacted] during these evictions, he will be prepared now to call for an independent, impartial investigation into the circumstances of these evictions?

MR. LYTELTON: I must await a report from the Governor before taking further steps.

MR. J. BASTON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether, as the extent of the present practice was causing much discontent among the Native peoples, he would consider revising the regulations under which members of the Colonial Service were allowed to buy land.

MR. LYTELTON: Members of the Colonial Service may buy land only if the Governor of the territory concerned is satisfied that the officer's private affairs would not thereby be brought into real or apparent conflict with his public duties. I see no reason for revision of the regulations. Their local application in the widely differing circumstances of different territories is a matter for the Governor.

Encouraging Emigration

MR. STEWARD (Cons.) asked the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations if he would permit members of the Commonwealth to use the means by which increased facilities could be made available for emigration from this country.

MR. FOSTER: "There is constant consultation with the High Commissioners in London, and it has not been brought to my notice that existing facilities are inadequate. We are always ready to co-operate in dealing with any difficulties that may arise."

MR. LANGFORD-HOLT (Cons.): "Is the Under-Secretary aware of the feeling of hon. members in all parts of the House that this type of proposal is the only ultimate solution to the economic problems of this country and the political stability of the Commonwealth, and that for years Governments of all complexions have failed to tackle the situation adequately?"

MR. FOSTER: "The Minister has taken note of that feeling."

SIR E. KEELING (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of the loss of £20,245 during 1950-51 on the

residences for overseas students administered by the British Council for the Colonial Office, including a loss of £27,700 in six months on the residence in Hans Crescent without any amortization of £28,598 spent on adapting the building, and if he would close those residences.

MR. LYTELTON: "During 1950-51, the British Council administered seven not 11 residences for Colonial students on behalf of the Colonial Office, and the loss on these residences was £36,751. The net operating loss of £27,483 at Hans Crescent includes overhead charges of £7,922 for the first six months of the year when, because of adaptation work, no occupation was possible. For the remaining six months only partial occupation was possible for the same reason. Three of these residences have been closed. I do not propose to close the remaining four residences, which play a useful part in the welfare of the increasing numbers of Colonial students in this country, but I shall try to ensure that they are run with the reasonable economy."

SIR E. KEELING: "Is the Secretary of State aware that the figures in my question are quoted from the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to this House?"

SIR RICHARD ACLAND (Lab.): "Will the Minister bear in mind there is also a need for increasing the number of places available to Colonial students in hostels of some kind, which are preferable to the type of lodging which is often provided?"

MR. LYTELTON: "The hon. member is asking me another question, but, in any case, I have no intention of closing any more."

Closing of Liverpool Colonial Welfare Office

MRS. E. M. BRADDOCK (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary had considered the resolution sent to him by the Liverpool Colonial Office Welfare Committee, and if he would postpone closing the Liverpool office until he had had a talk of the deputation requested.

MR. LYTELTON: "The Under-Secretary of State is to discuss the resolution of the Liverpool Advisory Committee when he meets their deputation."

MRS. BRADDOCK: "While I thank the Minister for making those arrangements, may I ask him to bear in mind that the very many organizations which have used this service are of the opinion that the cost of closing the office will very much exceed the amount which it is suggested should be saved?"

MR. LYTELTON: "Any suggestions which emanate from the hon. lady will receive most careful consideration."

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Guiding and Supervising Trade Unions Debate in Kenya

MOVING THE BILL.—The Kenya Trade Union Bill in the Kenya Legislative Council. The Chief Secretary said that the trade union movement had proved a powerful instrument for securing better conditions for workers. The bill, however, was usually at a disadvantage in negotiating, especially where, as in Kenya, the majority were uneducated. The Government therefore encouraged the movement in order to provide means of friendly negotiation.

But that, he continued, "is only one side of the picture. It is obviously possible if a trade union is badly or irresponsibly advised, for it to do great harm to the industry concerned, to the workers in the industry, and to the community at large. It is well known that this has actually happened in other countries where trade union movement has grown rapidly without adequate supervision and guidance. It has happened to a small extent in Kenya.

The Government therefore considered imperative, while encouraging and fostering the trade union movement, to make arrangements for a measure of supervision and control over them.

The Bill deals with the registration, rights and liabilities, constitution, and accounts of staff associations, employees' associations, and employers' organizations, and provides for an increased degree of supervision by the registrar.

MR. JEREMIAH, an African member, thought the control too strict and that African trade unions were not being given enough freedom.

MR. C. G. USHER (Mombasa) thought the measure would be popular—but merely with those who would benefit by way of office, and with those who, with slight qualifications and little desire to work, wished to bring pressure to bear on employers generally. He distrusted the provisions for peaceful picketing.

MR. E. MATHU, an African member, supported the Bill, but criticized the formation of subsidiary associations below trade union level and the powers given to the registrar.

MR. M. BUNDEN (Kaituma) supported the Bill, stressed the great advantage of clear-cut rules and regulations for officers of unions in regard to administration and funds. The question was put and carried.

Collective Punishment

MOVING.—That this Council is of opinion that collective punishment is inequitable and requests the Government to punish only the actual offenders. MR. MATHU pointed out that the Collective Punishment Ordinance was enacted more than 20 years ago; it was so indisputably racial that he wondered it had ever reached the Statute Book.

Claiming that in practice collective punishment not merely resulted in the innocent being punished for the guilty but also in persons being punished twice for the

same offence, he said that during the recent riots in the Fort Hall area nearly 400 women had been arrested, their homes split up, the work of their gardens delayed, and that hundreds of cattle had died. In addition, the people had to pay for additional police.

MR. CHEMBALEN, another African member, agreed that collective punishment was appropriate in the days when cattle raids were made by warriors backed by their elders, but not now that such raids had ceased. Referring to the affair at Kolloo, he said that the death roll, the men wounded, and the convictions in court were sufficient punishment without the further charge for police.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that until the English Common Law began to emerge in the 15th and 16th centuries, the foundation of law and order rested on collective responsibility. That history demonstrated that it took not years and decades but centuries for a change from collective responsibility to modern legal procedure to take place.

"And yet," he continued, "some people assume that the process which has taken so long in England and this country which can claim to have produced some of the greatest lawyers of any age, can be accomplished in this Colony in less than a lifetime."

Fort Hall Disturbance

The system obtained in every Colonial Dependency in Africa, with the exception of Gambia. So far, he knew there had been only one case of collective punishment and only minor police losses in the past 10 years in the Colony. He paid tribute to Mr. Mathu's part in trying to stop the Fort Hall disturbance, but emphasized that if the extra police had not been sent to the district and left there, disorders would have increased, with damage to African property, and inevitably, as the position deteriorated, to life and limb. No amount of talking or persuasion could have reversed the position.

MR. L. R. MACONOCHE WELWOOD (Basin Gishu) said that motions of this kind could do great damage to the good name of the Government in countries where the criminal law were not understood. The vast majority of Africans in the territory were to-day leading a communal life and where that existed communal responsibility must be taken for certain sorts of crime.

Collective punishment had been described as a primitive form of legislation. That was true but the majority of the inhabitants of the Colony were primitive. The infinitely gentle and tolerant law of England could not be applied. The people of the United Kingdom had gradually come to be almost universally on the side of the law, while the vast majority of the African inhabitants of Kenya were not on the side of the police.

DR. MUA BANA (Eastern Area), an Asian Muslim member, while favouring the retention of collective punishment, proposed an amendment for the appointment of a committee to review the various ordinances concerned, with a view to removing objectionable clauses, but as this was accepted neither by the Government nor the mover, it was withdrawn. The motion was lost by seven votes to 25.

"Most of us find ourselves bound up with day-to-day matters. It is therefore very important that first-class experts should periodically examine the whole system and see what needs to be done."—Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda.

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Federation Debate in Commons

(Continued from page 895)

on the ground that the Native population were quite different. They were not supporting the policy of the African Union in Southern Rhodesia, but they were clear that the policy was quite different and were far worse in the Union. I agree that what I am saying remains true only as long as the British opinion and influence prevail in Southern Rhodesia.

The economic arguments in favour of federation are very strong indeed. What are the territories at the moment as very prosperous, they have a very precarious economy. I think it is especially true of Southern Rhodesia. Its prosperity and economy depend on tobacco, chrome, and asbestos. It is a very narrow and unrealistic basis for an economy which is very susceptible to the effects of a slump.

A slump would greatly increase the chances of Southern Rhodesia going southward. So it would be a mistake to regard the problem as static.

I am in favour in principle of federation but the Government have shown a very grave failure to take the vital factor of African opinion into proper account. African opinion on these matters is not always formidable. Many Africans are unaware of safeguards of the proposals. I agree with Mr. Maitland, a very good friend of the Africans, that it would be much to their own interest for them to make a positive proposal on the whole field of federation. These proposals may be reasonable, but they are real.

African Suspicion

The rt. hon. gentleman has said things that create a suspicion, rightly or wrongly, in African minds and create it as a reality, that there is a white class who to railroad this federation scheme through a Nov. 1 will produce the reasons why I hold that we are advancing the date of the conference from July to April is calculated to create the impression that there is a deliberate rush of policy remembering that Africans have a suspicion of the things being hurried through.

A great contribution to the acceptance by Africans of federations could be a lowering of the qualification for admission to the common roll in Southern Rhodesia, and good results would flow from the official recognition of trade unions. It is important that in Northern Rhodesia there should be progress in the partnership talks. At Victoria Falls we regarded it as an essential part of the strategy of winning voluntary and free agreement to federation. I have the feeling that great dilatoriness was shown over this. We regarded it as a matter of great urgency.

The speaker pressed the Government to postpone the April conference until July, and gave notice that the Opposition would resist any whitening away of the important constitutional safeguards originally proposed.

MR. JOHN FOSTER (Cons.), Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replying for the Government, appealed to the Opposition not to add to the difficulties of federation by carrying the discussion to a division.

The policy being pursued was dynamic. Africans were being invited to London to discuss the problem and remain for the April conference, and at the end of the July conference there would be in black and white a definite scheme, including any modifications accepted by all the Governments.

Nothing Sidelined About April Conference

The Opposition should not now undo the work which it had begun as a Government. There was nothing sinister about the April conference; its agenda was exactly the same as that of the Victoria Falls Conference—the whole question of federation, plus the amendments and modifications of the four Governments.

MR. J. HYND: "We have been unable to get an assurance that the Government will not impose federation against African opinion. Is it their decision that the final conference in July will impose federation even if the Africans do not want it?"

MR. FOSTER: "We do not know what would be meant by African opinion. Even if hon. gentlemen opposite are right, would it not be better for them to wait until nearer the time and then vote against it? Even if we were wrong, the harm done by a division is far greater than is justified by the desire to register

disapproval of a certain course to-day. The rt. hon. Member for Llanelli has the cause of federation very much at heart. He started it. He wanted federation for economic and political reasons. Has he no feeling in his heart?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Certainly I have. I complain because I think the Government have gone the wrong way about it by holding these discussions and because they have more put the Africans outside. That has been the bane of all these things in the past and is so to-day."

MR. FOSTER: "I do not agree, because these were regarded as preliminary discussions envisaged by § 3, but even assuming that he is right, does the rt. hon. gentleman want to prove he is right by dividing the House? Will he not suspend his judgment? Will he not give a chance to the conference in April to succeed, and to try to get African opinion to take the right view? Will he not give them a chance to solve the problem?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I would appeal to him to suspend judgment between April and July. After July, I say, 'All right; if you condemn our actions vote against us because you will not be doing any harm in Central Africa.' But even if hon. gentlemen opposite are right, at least let them act on the assumption that they will give the wrong view a chance of succeeding in Central Africa."

What will be the effect in Central Africa of almost half the House of Commons dividing against the Government on this issue? What will they think the division was about—because one side said these were discussions and the other side regarded them as a conference?"

MR. C. DAVIES: "With the hon. and learned gentleman also consider what may be the effect in Africa if the Africans realize that this will not be forced upon them against their will, but will not be granted only if they are a consenting party?"

Must Judge True African Opinion

MR. FOSTER: "Yes, but it is impossible to go into negotiations by giving one side a veto, by announcing that if a few people announce opposition the whole thing will be dropped. That would be very wrong; it would betray the cause of the Africans in Central Africa."

"We have to deal with the situation as it arises. We have to judge whether there is some African opinion, and how much, and which way it is, and what it represents. The Government are not imposing federation on the Africans. They have a deputation coming over; they are soliciting African opinion, inviting Africans to a conference, and giving them the opportunity to make modifications and amendments. This is not railroad African opinion. [An Hon. Member: "Suppose they disagree?"] It depends who disagrees, and how many. It is a matter of observation when it happens."

"A division to-night, even if hon. gentlemen opposite were right, even if we were wrong, would be setting the dispute to-night in too great a compass; they will, by dividing, put back the cause of federation. Hon. and rt. hon. gentlemen opposite are trying to kill their own child. I do appeal, even at the last minute, to the rt. hon. gentlemen to think again."

The plea failed, and the House divided, the Government polling 256 and the Opposition 238 votes.

Sir Allan Welsh

SIR ALLAN WELSH, Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament for the past 17 years, is to retire for health reasons. Knighted in 1926, he was from 1927 to 1935 M.P. for Bulawayo North, and was the first chairman of the Rhodesian Party. He was born in the Cape Province, and was educated at Dale College, King Williamstown, practised law in Johannesburg for three years. In 1899 he arrived in Bulawayo as clerk to Mr. P. Ross Fraser, and three years later entered into partnership with Sir Charles Cobban, subsequently Southern Rhodesia's first Prime Minister. It was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Charles that Sir Allan Welsh entered Parliament. He succeeded Mr. Lionel Cripps as Speaker in March, 1935.

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Strong Loyalty of Rhodesians

Mr. Patrick O'Donovan Views

It is strange here a local patriotism is stronger than that normally to be found among settlers in Kenya," said Mr. Patrick O'Donovan when brooding over the General Overseas Service of the B.C.C.

"The British people who come to live in Southern and Northern Rhodesia usually develop within six months the sort of patriotism and liking for this great stretch of Africa that the Irish used to have for the idea of Ireland," he said. "They do not abandon their loyalty to Britain or the Crown, but Rhodesia becomes their country, their only homeland, in a way that seldom does in any other country."

"There is an Rhodesia youth and freshness in the air, an excitement and exhilaration that we in Britain have almost forgotten."

"We have no complaints in England to compare with the relationship between the white farmer and his African employees. Among the majority of the Rhodesian Africans the profit motive is not so much a factor. They do not have the fear of unemployment because any one of them can get a job at almost any farm for the same price. They ask very little of life except food, home brewed beer, a wife or two, and abundant leisure. Some want a bicycle, a smart suit and a brand new motor car for Sundays, but apparently they want none of these things badly enough to change their way of life."

Great Deal of Indifference

"Most farmers will tell you that the Africans have no pride in their work and no respect or affection for the land they till, not even if it is their own. Usually they are like aliens or visitors on their own land; their rights and responsibilities are limited; they can no longer range over empty hills and valleys driving herds of cattle seeking sweet grass and water, so they retaliate, unjustly, by not liking the new farmers in a great way, not with hostility, but with indifference. Their day's work begins at five and usually ends out at about 11, except during planting or harvesting."

"Between the farmer and his boys there is continual antagonism; the farmer tries to get a full day's work out of his workers, while their own interests usually lead them to the mercurious persistence of pre-war hours, and discussing their servants. The boys, on the other hand, seem to regard the whites without bitterness as the perfectly legitimate victims for small dishonesties and petty deceptions. In his enormous house and car and side table laden with expensive bottles and a cupboard full of clothes, he must seem so immeasurably rich that he cannot really miss the loss of a few hours' work for a few shillings here and there."

"East Africa in 1951 with a favourable trade balance of £1,300,000, compared with £1,191,277 in the previous year. Total trade amounted to £2,155,730 (£1,148,150 for exports). Imports and exports of Tanganyika were £22,435,674 and £47,197,153 respectively. Imports and exports of Kenya were £39,831,066 and £53,327,629 and £24,068,498 respectively."

Desert Locust Threat to Middle East

Swarms Over Large Part of Eastern Africa

SERIOUS STATEMENT about the locust position was issued on Friday by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London. It was in the following terms:

Swarms of the desert locust, due to appear in Arabia in April and May, will present a threat of invasion of a vast area of the Middle East. Countries which are faced with the possibility of a locust plague are Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, and possibly Pakistan and India.

Many of the swarms are expected to fly to Africa, where they will reinforce the local infestation and may spread to the interior of the Sudan and further west into French territories.

Swarms of the desert locust were widespread during the spring and summer of 1951, but by October the infestation was concentrated on the Somali Peninsula. Other countries were practically free. Heavy breeding occurred during the next two months in an area covering eastern Ethiopia, the Somaliland Protectorate, Indian Somaliland, and northern Kenya.

Extensive control operations by motorized units were organized, but were severely handicapped by the inadequacy of the forces and exceptionally heavy rains, which made it difficult and often impossible to bring up supplies. More than 7,000 popper bands were destroyed, but, apart from Kenya, there were numerous escapes in most areas.

The scaping swarms were expected to move south and invade Kenya and Tanganyika. Instead, in January and February the swarms began to spread northwards. They crossed into Ethiopia and Arabia, flew over the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden into Arabia, and across its interior deserts. By February 10 they appeared in southern Iraq; by the end of the month they were invading south-western Iran.

Situation Completely Changed

In six weeks the locust swarms had travelled 1,700 miles and brought about a complete change in the situation. Instead of a single relatively restricted area of infestation, there are now swarms over a large part of eastern Africa and over most of the Arabian Peninsula, extending to Iraq and Iran.

Excellent spring rains fell in the infested areas of Arabia, and new breeding has already begun. In a race against time, British motorized units are carrying out control operations. It would be unduly optimistic to expect complete success, however, since work has to be conducted over vast desert areas, some of which may remain inaccessible.

These sudden developments provide a striking illustration of the mobility of locust swarms and of the need for co-ordinated international action on a large scale. Three months ago people living in the Middle East might have thought that locust swarms in the Somaliland were no concern of theirs. To-day those same swarms constitute a direct threat to their lives.

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Laud Comments on Emergent Africans

Constantly Blasted by the West

ALTHOUGH THE "Daily Mail" deals occasionally with West Africa, a contribution to the "Daily Mail" by Miss Jennifer Whalley has its direct indications for East and Central Africa, for she wrote, *inter alia*:

"While it is a crime for a European to be 'anti-African', it is a greater crime for an African in West Africa to be anything but violently anti-British. Violent abuse can be poured forth, but one way only.

"The weakness of our appeasement is that it involves a complete lack for the African of informed and constructive criticism. What the West African badly needs is for us to stop indulging (at his expense) our mistaken feelings of guilty conscience and give him some good braising douches of cold water. Without plain speaking his future lacks realism.

Administration, Not Exploitation

It is part of our accepted mythology that Britain has exploited her Colonies. In British West Africa there has been no exploitation at all. There has been administration—often rather good administration—but no exploitation.

Apart from the feat of survival, what has the African done for himself? The typical African today is still a peasant of the most primitive type, existing precariously with little exertion, and apparently incapable of making even the smallest advance on the road to civilization without external aid.

The human raw material no longer consists of 'noble savages', if it ever did, but of wretched, distressed human beings with a new flow of psychological troubles added to the old inherited ones. It is not enough to say that Africans are suspicious, ungrateful and scheming—suspicions of all motives because their own are not above suspicion, hatred and tearing the white man because they hate and fear each other, the ruling position of their lives, many wars, have been fought.

"In addition, they are suffering severely from the traumatic shock of contact with a ruling race, and the Europeanized Africans have been badly bruised in the process of excessively

rapid change in their lives. In the last few years they have been infected with a particularly violent form of nationalism—unreasonable, emotional, aggressive, and no one should be surprised that when it is applied to the pre-existing ultra-sensitiveness its results are pathological.

Many Africans suffer from a pathological form of pride, as being kept under by the white man's domination. It is inconceivable to them that they are sometimes refused promotion not because they are black but because they are not good enough.

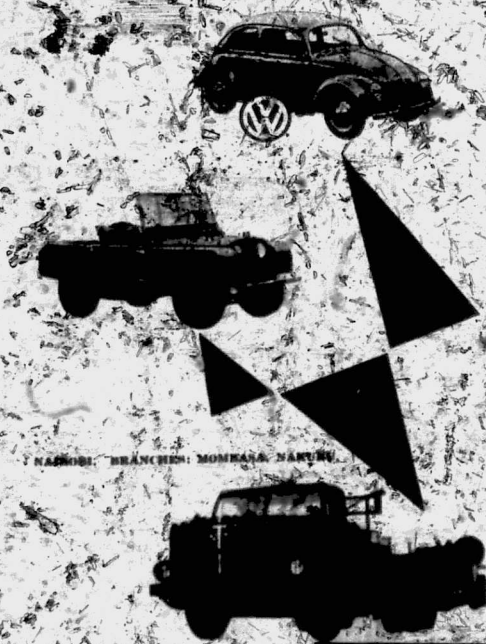
African-Cushioned Liver

They cannot realize that, with brilliant exceptions, they are often leading very cushioned lives, employment and colleagues constantly make allowances for them, and a perpetual discrimination area in favour of the Africans. For the nature of incompetence—not to recognize itself, and if we insist on providing the easy excuse of 'white freedom', we must expect it to be used. Very few Africans have faced the bleak winds of personal equality. They see it as an increased combat, not as an increased demand on themselves.

So far there is no real evidence one way or the other as to Africans' capacity for sustained effort in meeting modern difficulties. They have not yet been through the fire, and whether they can emerge unscathed is still an open question. Self-government is not a goal. It is a supreme ordeal."

New Building for Kenya Legislature

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, when laying the foundation stone of the new Legislative Council building in Nairobi, said: "We have come to provide an adequate and dignified building for the service of the Council, which has over the years built up a fine tradition of Parliamentary practice and responsibility. I am more than happy that the foundation stone is from the ruins of the old House of Commons, presented to us by the Mother of Parliaments, and bringing with it, I have no doubt, a breath of the spirit of that great and ancient institution."



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Of Commercial Concern

The following companies, registered in Tanganyika in December, 1951, are engaged in shipping and trading: Co., Ltd. (£25,000); Boma Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd. (£25,000); Ali Kassam Virani, Ltd. (£20,000); Lambo Sinal Estates, Ltd. (£20,000); Dar es Salaam Estates, Ltd. (£15,000); Uru Estates, Ltd. (£15,000); Brandon Estates, Ltd. (£10,000); Elelesho Estates, Ltd. (£10,000); Mille Fleurs Estates, Ltd. (£10,000); Holmes and Co., Ltd. (£5,000); and Silverdale Estates, Ltd. (£5,000).

Mr. G. Troup, a commissioner from the United Kingdom, is investigating the economic position of the European agricultural industry in Kenya, taking into account the extent of agricultural indebtedness and its cause. A practical farmer himself, Mr. Troup has been concerned with many important inquiries in Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. He will also advise the Government on the cost of production of wheat and maize planted in 1951 and on the fixing of other agricultural commodities.

Nyasaland last year exported 27,281,000 lb. of tobacco, compared with 24,355,000 in 1950. Other export figures were: tea, 15,925,000 lb. (15,577,000); cotton lint, 2,477,000 lb. (3,451,000); cotton seed, 2,101,000 lb. (2,162,000); hides and skins, 453,000 lb. (1,107,000); soya beans, 987,000 lb. (473,000); tung oil, 516,000 lb. (770,000); and sisal rope and twine, 842,000 lb. (153,000). Total exports were valued at £5,769,000, compared with £4,980,000 in 1950.

A commercial report issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa estimates the forthcoming tobacco crop from the Southern district of southern Tanganyika at 576 tons, compared with 1,185 tons last season; the reduction is due to adverse weather, but the higher quality and firm market prices are considered likely to hold the value to that of last year's crop. Cashew nut production from the same area will be about 7,000 tons.

At last week's auction in London 240 packages of Tanganyika tea were sold for an average of 3s. 5½d. per lb., 178 packages of Portuguese East African tea at 2s. 4½d., and 178 packages of Kenya tea at 3s. 6½d., making 596 packages averaging 3s. 1 8/10d. per lb., against 1,474 packages averaging 2s. 8 3/10d. per lb. in the previous week.

Agricultural Co-Operatives

The Attorney-General and Administrator-General of Uganda and Messrs. S. Lubega, M.L.C., and M. N. J. Williams have been appointed to investigate the growth of co-operative groups of growers of agricultural produce in the Mengo, Masaka, and Busoga districts and to report regarding their registration.

Kenya wheat growers have been guaranteed 27.50s. per bag for grain which, though unsuitable for milling, can be used for other purposes (i.e., sprouted and badly weathered wheat). The minimum price for millable grain is 30.95s.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa), Ltd., have acquired a site in the Nairobi industrial area for the manufacture of cattle dips, insecticidal dust, disinfectants, cattle lick, putty and other products.

Recent bulletins published by the South African Department of Agriculture include "Economic Study of Flue-Cured Tobacco Farming" and "The Nutritional Value of Groundnut Hay," priced 6d. and 3d. respectively.

Increased supplies of cotton and rayon textiles are now available for export from this country, and special arrangements are being made to ensure that suitable cloths are available to meet Colonial requirements.

Prices for secondhand cars in Southern Rhodesia are falling rapidly, and there are few cash customers. Dealers attribute the change to the large numbers of new cars and the high cost of living.

A survey of Berbera harbour has been completed and recommendations for its improvement are being submitted by Messrs. Coode, Vaughan-Lee, Frank and Gwyther, the consulting engineers.

A cut of 40% in cotton textile production has been ordered by the Government of Japan, since the present output is about 100,000 bales in excess of home and overseas sales combined.

Rhodesia Railways expect to receive another 15 locomotives by the end of this month, and delivery of a further 47 should be completed by the end of the year.

Northern Rhodesia's tobacco exports last year totalled 10.5m. lb., worth £1,639,000, compared with 6,308,000 lb., worth about £1m., in 1950.

This year's output of sisal in Angola is to be at least three times the pre-war figure of about 3,000 tons, and the estimate for 1955 is 8,000 tons.

Controls Ended

Stockfeed and timber controls have been discontinued in Kenya. The K.F.A. will buy and sell stockfeed as agents for the Board of Agriculture.

Alterations in import licensing for East Africa have now been published. Details may be obtained from the East African Office in London.

Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank, Ltd., reports a profit for January 31st of £20,448 (£26,043).

Price and distribution control of bicycles has been abolished in Uganda.

British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., has opened a branch in Buloba.



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Uganda Electricity Board Points from the Past

THE SWIFT PROGRESS made by the Uganda Electricity Board is described in the fourth annual report submitted to-day. It covers the calendar year 1949-50, in which there were 6,836 consumers, or more than double the number when the board was formed in 1944, and in 1949 and 1950 the respective totals were 4,143 and 5,298.

In the last three years the income figures have been £93,435, £125,612, and £272,586, and the expenditure totals £98,542, £142,632, and £228,983. A trading profit was made in 1950 for the first time (£9,980), and for last year it rose to £43,703.

Units generated were 10.7m. in 1949, 16.4m. in 1950, and 28.5m. last year, sales being 8.8m., 13.3m. and 24.9m. Excluding capital charges, the cost per unit sold fell from 22.3 cents of a shilling in 1949 to 20.6-cents the following year, and 18.6 cents last year.

The total capital expenditure has risen from £1.7m. in 1949 to £3.6m. in the following year and £6.1m. in 1951.

Substantial Progress at Owen Falls Site

Substantial progress has been made at the Owen Falls site for the hydro-electric station. Despite last year's abnormal rainfall, the civil engineering work is only a few months behind schedule, and it is hoped that completion will be completed by the end of the year.

The staff of the board consists of 114 Europeans, 75 Africans and 468 Africans, and at the end of the year the contractors the Owen Falls Construction Company had a labour force of 1,552 on the dam site, 122 being Europeans, 30 Africans and the rest Africans.

At the end of 1951 the loan indebtedness of the board was rather more than £54m., and the Uganda Government has undertaken to negotiate for £13m. of debentures or stock and to lend the money to the board. Rather more than £30m. of that total has so far been raised.

Special studies have been made of possible tariffs for all classes of consumers when the hydro-electric station is in operation, and a 10-year agreement has been signed with Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., which is expected to require some 15,000 k.w. when the new plant will be in operation by May of this year the new cement works at Jinja will be using about 2,500 k.w.

The statistical tables in the report are thirty-one, and there is an itemized explanation of the various items. There are more than a dozen pages of photographs of the work, so that altogether a very full account is given of the work of the board, whose members during the year were Mr. C. K. Westlake (chairman), Mr. C. H. Birch, Mr. H. E. Francis, Sir Douglas Harris, Sir John Kennedy, Mr. W. N. Mami, and Mr. C. C. Spencer.

I.T.C. and Southern Rhodesia

Sir Robert Sinclair's Broad Hint

SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., said last week at the 50th annual general meeting held in Bristol:

"Southern Rhodesia is the most important of the sterling area markets for leaf tobacco, and it so happened that last year the fine-cured tobacco crop there was short and of relatively poor quality by reason of adverse weather conditions.

No doubt that fact helped to put up prices, grade for grade, somewhat abnormally, although it is in general true that the level of prices in sterling area markets has been a reflection of a recent shortage of fine leaf tobacco which is only gradually being remedied.

"Fortunately our stocks of tobacco from these markets had been comparatively good, so that our demand during the year under review was not so severely restricted by last year's short crop in Rhodesia. However, it is an unreasonable thing to hope that, with more normal weather conditions this year, there will be an increase in the supply of tobacco by a greater purchase of fine leaf tobacco from these markets.

A rise in pig product prices is forecast by Mr. A. J. Miller, chairman of the Pigs Industries Board. He said that pig production in Kenya had reached 42,000 carcasses a year, half of which were exported to the U.K. as frozen bacon sides, realizing about £500,000.

S. Rhodesia's Financial Measures Meeting Adverse Trade Balance

WHEN THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN PARLIAMENT reassembled last week, the Minister of Finance, Mr. P. G. F. Whitehead, expressed confidence in the measures taken by the sterling area to deal with the financial crisis.

Non-sterling import cuts might be unpalatable, but were a temporary measure and would not be disastrous. Last year Southern Rhodesia's adverse balance of trade, after taking into account, was £41m. Private investment had totalled £15.5m., long-term borrowing £1.5m., and the net drain on overseas reserves was about £10.7m. Those depleted reserves must this year be rebuilt.

Terms of Trade Unfavourable

The terms of trade had been turning heavily against the country, and the return from tobacco had been lower than expected because of drought. Only towards the end of 1951 had a portion of gold output been sold at small premiums on the free market, and although the country's export prices had risen, the rise was as nothing compared with the cost of imports.

There had been forced to import £2m. worth of grain and stockpiling had enlarged the adverse balance. This year's prospects, however, were much brighter. It would be conceivable that tobacco would not fetch a considerably larger sum than in 1951. Exports to non-sterling countries would probably earn an additional £2m., and receipts from the new £2m. World Bank loan would go into the pool.

Immediately the money is available, the Southern Rhodesian Government intends to build an additional rail line to the north, Mr. Sinoia, said the Minister of Transport, Mr. G. A. Dayenport, recently. Such a line would relieve the Bulawayo-Wankie section, and give access to the Kariba Gorge area.

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Mining

Heavy Falls in Mining Shares Yields Now Range Up to 11%

HEAVY METAL SHARES continued to fall on the London Stock Exchange. According to the latest calculations of the *Financial Times*, Rhodesian Broken Hill yield more than 25% gross at their present price of about 12s. Rhokana at 20s, middle yield nearly 14%, Rhodesian Anglo American at 58s, 3d. return over 13%. Roan Antelope at about 13s. for the 5s. share show more than 12%. and Zambesia Exploring at 26s, 3d. nearly 11%. Chartered at £3 for the 45s. share yield about 8%, and McIlhanna at £7 nearly 9%, and Rhodesian Selection Trust at about 17s, 7d. show nearly 11%—all calculations being on the basis of the last dividends. Wankie Colliery at 17s. for the 10s. share and a last dividend of 5% show less than 8% however.

What effect the new excess profits levy will have on mining companies quoted on London cannot be calculated, and the imposition of the levy by the new Government has revived market gossip of the migration of more companies to Africa.

But it is noticeable that the companies which have lately transferred their domicile to Rhodesia have not escaped the general experience in the recent share market, which is due mainly to a fear of a break in retail prices.

N. Rhodesia's Record Mineral Output

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT last year reached the record value of over £71m., an increase of nearly £22m. on the 1950 total. There was a substantial increase in output of electrobuses copper, which totalled 103,746 tons worth £2,143,257, compared with 7,673 tons for £12,731,944 in 1950. Blister copper output at 205,996 tons was the highest since 1940, and was worth nearly £4m. Zinc (2,590 tons) realized 25,408,000, lead (12,970 tons) £2,249,800, and cobalt alloy (36,726 cwt) £1,370,551.

Nyasaland Coal

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND is to appoint a committee to consider whether inspecting operations in the Livingstonia coalfield should be continued, and whether the possibilities of producing coal at Sumbu in the Chikwawa district should be further examined. The Director of Geological Survey is to be chairman of the committee, the other five members of which will be Mr. J. M. St. Denis (of Kabete Mission), the general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and one representative each of the Standing Finance Committee, the Convention of Associations, and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. E. Remtage is to represent the convention.

Great Slate Deposit

A 500,000-TON SLATE DEPOSIT has been found by a Rhodesian prospector, Mr. L. N. Jordan, in a broad mild range of hills in the Simons district, 40 miles from Salisbury. Quarrying has begun. It is proposed to concentrate first on the production of slabs for covey paving, for the slate, in a variety of colours, would considerably reduce the amount of cement required for terracing, pathways, interior and veranda flooring, and other building needs. If larger quantities of grey slate are found, roofing tile production will be possible.

Lead Lower

AS A RESULT of lower prices negotiated with Commonwealth producers, the price of good soft pig lead has been reduced by the Ministry of Materials from £170 to £163 per ton delivered at the consumer's works. Restrictions on the amounts of lead which may be bought for consumption have been removed.

World Gold Output Down

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD in 1951 is estimated at 25,700,000 oz., compared with 26,400,000 oz. in the previous year and 25,748,000 oz. in 1949. South Africa's contribution declined from 11,600,000 to 11,700,000, and Rhodesia's from 541,000 to 485,000. The British Empire produced 18,500,000 oz., or 72% of the total.

Selection Trust

SELBY'S TRUST, LTD. will hold an extraordinary general meeting on April 9 to consider resolutions for the increase in the maximum number of directors from 15 to 15 and for the augmentation of the number of directors permitted by the present articles of association is considered insufficient.



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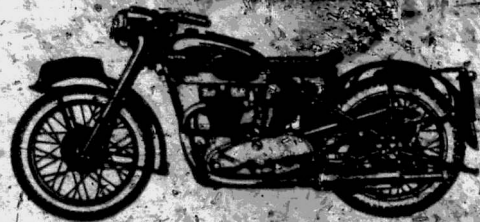
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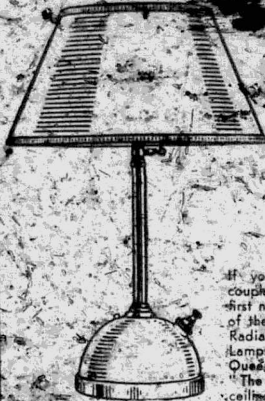
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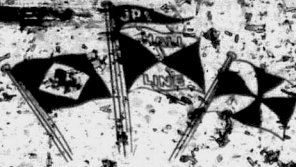
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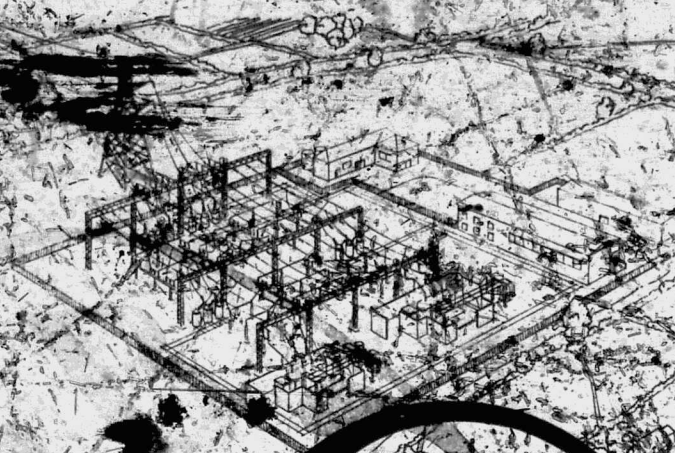
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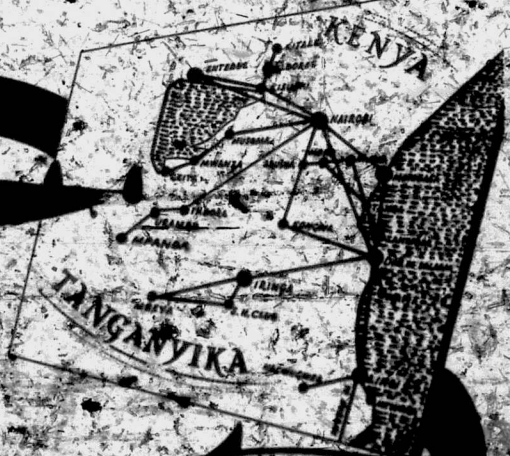


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING MISHANDLED the Seretse affair from the outset, the Socialists, sensitive to the exposure of their own blunderings, now seek to make party capital from the fact that their successors in office have had the courage to act logically on the published findings of the Labour Government which, afraid to adopt its own principles, fumbled and procrastinated in the hope that some fortuitous way of escape might present itself later. Having thus shown their irresponsibility in office, the Labour leaders imported into the House of Commons debate last week innuendoes and charges which can convince no impartial mind. It was the indecision of the last Cabinet which left their successors an unhappy inheritance, and it is to the credit of Lord Ismay, who while Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations made the decision now announced, and of Lord Salisbury that they have acted, instead of continuing the policy of procrastination. They might have escaped the present controversy by doing nothing for another three years, but the Labour Government intended, but that unsatisfactory course has been terminated as unfair to the Ncwato, Seretse the local administration, and British Africa generally.

When Seretse Khama acted in a way which the Labour Government officially described as "against the unity and well-being of the tribe," the Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations evaded the duty of removing him from his position of tribal chieftainship. That would have been the right and proper course. That it was so understood was proved by the tribal decision in Ngalla that Seretse had shown his unsuitability by marrying a white woman without consulting the tribe. Even that reinforcement failed to nerve the Labour Government to decision and action. Nor could a second reference to

the Ngalla do that. There had to be still a third. Not unnaturally, by that time two things had happened: (1) propaganda had been worked up in favour of Seretse, especially by people who had disliked the beneficent but firm rule of his uncle, the Regent Tsheledi; (2) the tribe had deduced that the then Ministers of the Crown did not want them to adhere to their opposition to Seretse, but did want them to change their minds—which they accordingly did. Faced with this reversed process, the product of their own vacillation, the Cabinet unwisely sent out a commission of inquiry, and still more unwisely refused to publish its report. In ordinary life men with so damning a record would refrain from further comment. In politics they pontificate as if they were blameless.

Her Majesty's Government have decided that both Seretse and Tsheledi must be permanently excluded from the chieftainship; that Seretse must for some time not return to the territory, so that the need for a tribe may have the chance of a Chief settling down again without the intrusion of artificial faction, and that the tribe shall be asked to propose a candidate for the vacant chieftainship. Labour dreamt of the prompt spread of so-called "democratic institutions" through committees. The present Secretary of State and his colleagues, believing in personal leadership, do. Africans have rightly decided that the best hope will follow the installation of a new chief (perhaps Basobela, another member of the house of Khama) who might still knit tribal loyalties, despite the disruptive repercussions of the past couple of years, and so make possible developments which would be in harmony with trends elsewhere. The present Government have said in so many words that the interests of the Ncwato demand that there should be a chief, and that settled conditions and satisfactory administration are in

possible without a chief. There is no gain saying the truth of the

There will be general pleasure in what that in Monday's debate in the House of Lords the Secretary of State reversed his earlier intention and announced his willingness to receive the Best Course for the reputation of Ngwato. The Bamangwato representatives, who want to come to England. While he can manifestly not vary the final decision made by the Government in regard to Seretse, nothing can be lost and something may be gained by allowing the spokesmen for the tribe direct access to him.

Indeed, so courteous and understanding a personality as that of Lord Salisbury must impress the tribal elders, who may well be persuaded by him that their best service to their people will be to encourage them to forget the unhappy events of the recent past, select a good and generally acceptable man as chief, rally loyally behind him, and thus set the community on the road to peace and progress. Then and only then could the authorities agree to the permanent residence in the tribal reserve of both Tshekedi and Setetse under firm undertakings to abstain from politics. Decision having at last been taken, the tribe are given an opportunity of serving themselves and Bechuanaland as a whole.

Notes By The Way

Wiser than their Leaders

MANY AFRICANS in the mining and other towns of Northern Rhodesia appear to be much wiser than those who, purporting to speak in their name, recently set up a "Supreme Action Committee" and threatened a general strike in proof of the alleged universal opposition to the plan for Central African federation. From several parts of the territory I hear that funds for the African Congress campaign are not being as freely subscribed as the Native misleaders expected, and that African workers generally are refusing to obey the order to send their women and children back to their villages. So the first moves of the extremists have misfired. At least one exceptionally well-informed European leader, who is not given to easy optimism or to snap judgments, already expects that the result may be the emergence of more reasonable African spokesmen, with whom it will be possible to have rational discussions. But an ominous development is that Asians are contributing considerable sums.

Position in Nyasaland

IN NYASALAND the Government has forbidden the African Congress to collect from the African public for the purpose of sending to London a delegation of its own, distinct from that of the Nyasaland Protectorate Council. When pressed for an explanation, the Government explained in so many words that there were so many complaints of misappropriation when the African Congress collected moneys in 1948 that the Administration is not now satisfied that the collection and expenditure of funds would be adequately safeguarded. A curious point about the demand to send this separate delegation is that two of the three Africans selected to represent the Protectorate Council at the talks in London later this month (all three of whom attended the Victoria Falls Conference) are members of the African Congress. Therefore even if it were assumed that the third member was strongly opposed to congress policy (and that has never been hinted from any quarter so far as I know), it would be the congress vote which would be given to the Secretary of State. Since the Protectorate Council is the recognized channel for the communication of African opinion to the Government, and the Congress is undeniably a political body, the official decision is manifestly justified.

Second Thoughts Too Late

THERE IS POETIC JUSTICE in the fact that the African Congress, which declined to have anything to do with the Victoria Falls meeting, despite the strenuous persuasions of the then Secretary of State, Mr. Griffiths, should now discover that its belated change of mind (for obstructive purposes only, of course) is of no avail. Its delegation would in any event have contributed nothing, for the stubborn insistence of this body to any kind of federation on any terms has been declared and reiterated, and is naturally known to the British Government. Why should African peasants, ignorant of the very elements of the problem, be expected to pay for a trip to London for a few obstructionists who could say nothing new, and nothing which others will not say?

Uganda Development Corporation

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER to suggest that the substantial holdings of the Uganda Government in commercial enterprises could be better managed by a body divorced from the official machine and controlled by an experienced business man was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and I learn with pleasure that Mr. J. T. Simpson is to take up the full-time duties of chairman of the new Uganda Development Corporation on June 1. Sir Andrew Cohen was quick to show that he shared the view that the Financial Secretary to the Government ought not to double two parts which might easily conflict at times, and that he too felt that industrialists would be more likely to be attracted to Uganda by the creation of an organization which was essentially commercial rather than official. Last week the legislative requisite for the creation of a Development Corporation had reached the Statute Book.

Mr. J. T. Simpson

THE GOVERNMENT'S SELECTION as chairman of Mr. Simpson, who for the past six years has been a most successful general manager of the Uganda Company, is warmly to be welcomed, for he has thorough local knowledge, instructed judgment, widespread contacts, tact, and enthusiasm. In a responsible and creative task he can rely on the trust and friendship of the officials and non-officials (Europeans, Asians, and Africans) who mentor most, and the true value of that confidence can scarcely be exaggerated. Having been

engaged in business of various kinds in East Africa since 1926, there can be no doubt as to the regard the corporation as a whole has for the composite pattern of economic development in Rhodesia, not as a miniature groundnut scheme. His views will be neither spectacular nor speculative, but to guide this new organization to make its maximum contribution to the development of a country of enormous potentialities.

National Wealth

WHILE THE MANUFACTURE of textiles and the opening of new base metal mines, the possible production of fertilizers and industrial chemicals, and the creation of other secondary industries are to be welcomed from every standpoint, sight must not be lost of the fact that the combined annual products of all such enterprises would add to the national wealth nothing like as much as would be gained by that expansion of the cotton and coffee growing industries which appears to be well within the bounds of possibility in the next few years. Mr. S. J. Mason, having been very closely concerned with the cotton industry in particular, will not be tempted to turn his new charge into an empire of its own, or to regard secondary industries with undue favouritism. I can think of nobody connected with East Africa so well qualified as he to make a success of the Uganda Development Corporation.

Egypt and the Sudan

EGYPT DEMANDS what her politicians are pleased to call "unity of the Nile Valley," because Egypt and the Sudan are claimed to be African neighbours with the same general problems and shared feelings of neighbourliness. The trouble is that their outlook and problems differ so immensely that even independent persons knowing Egypt, the Sudan, and East Africa would, I think, say that the Sudan has much closer affinity with Uganda to the south than with Egypt to the north. Many officials from the Sudan took leave in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika during the war, and have returned since that many of them have been able to make the comparison, and more than a few have already settled in East Africa.

Ismael's Return

AFTER I HAD WRITTEN the above paragraph, I happened to read a statement which recalled that the grandfather of the present King of Egypt once declared that "Egypt no longer belongs to Africa; she is part of Europe." If that was the considered view of the Khedive Ismael, how much better founded is it to-day. Those who know of the widespread corruption in Egypt may not think it very flattering that she should claim close European affinities; but there can be no doubt that she has still less close contact with the real Africa than Africa that begins south of the Sahara.

Jack Keller

THE HON. L. J. W. KELLER ("Jack" to many friends) in all walks of life in Southern Rhodesia, who has resigned from the Labour Party of the Colony, was its virtual founder, and he has been for 24 years Labour M.P. for a Bulawayo constituency. Born in London, he began part-time work at the age of nine, left school at 13, joined the old London and North Western Railway, and in 1912 went to Africa for Rhodesia Railways. In 1914-18 he served in France with the Artists Rifles, being wounded and taken prisoner at Cambrai in 1918. After the war he started the Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union, of which he was general secretary until 1943. From 1940 to 1943 he was Minister without portfolio in Southern Rhodesia, with special responsi-

bility in labour matters and for the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen. He founded and for nearly 20 years edited the *Rhodesian Railways Review*. He was made C.B.E. in the New Year Honours List of 1945.

No Comment

HAS ANY READER seen reference in any organ of the Press but this to the fact that Mr. Stanley Evans and Mr. W. Coldrick, Labour M.P.s. for Wednesbury and Bristol North-East respectively, declined to vote with their party in the federation division in the House of Commons? A friend who is a voracious reader and a subscriber to an agency which is supposed to supply him with cuttings of all newspaper references to East and Central Africa tells me that he believes EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to have been the only daily or weekly publication in the country to comment on this action by the only two Socialist Members of Parliament who abstained from voting, unquestionably because both had recently visited Central Africa and knew how unreliable were the allegations of some of their party colleagues.

Africans and "Political Control"

AT A LONDON MEETING which is reported on another page, Dr. Hastings K. Banda, who has been largely responsible for the organization of opposition among Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the proposals for Central African federation, attacked the late Socialist Government, which first put forward the plan as a basis for discussion, of not having given the true reasons, and of masking the fact that the demand for federation really arises from a determination "to keep the African from advancing towards political control." Yet the essence of much of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Griffiths, who had just resumed office, was that Africans must be given political power. Apparently, therefore, the difference between the two protagonists for Africans must lie in the word "control."

Folly of Time-Tables

ALL SENSIBLE MEN, of whatever colour, must surely agree that constitutional advancement should depend upon developing capacity (the speed of which cannot be hurried or advanced) and upon circumstances which can likewise not be foretold. That must mean that fixed time-tables for political changes cannot be realistic. Unwise politicians could, of course, agree that this or that step should be taken five, 10, or 20 years hence, irrespective of its applicability at the date in the light of changed conditions. Indeed, this is precisely what the United Nations resolved in its folly when deciding the future of Somalia, with the inevitable result that the territory must suffer grievously—for no better reason than that cynical spokesmen knowing nothing whatever of the problem played politics instead of judging honestly.

Questions to Dr. Banda

DR. BANDA has said specifically that he does not advocate "Central Africa for Africans only." Will he say with equal clarity that, for so far ahead as can now be judged, the Cabinet of a Federal Government, if created, must needs have a large European majority? He spoke of the possibility of a white Prime Minister and a black Foreign Secretary. No-one doubts that Africans will in due course qualify for ministerial office, but the insistence of those who, like EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, plead for equal rights for all civilized men, is that preference should be earned by capacity and character, and not be decided by racial arithmetic. Does Dr. Banda accept that principle?

Seretse Khama Permanently Debarred from Chieftainship

Government's Decision in Favour of Tribal Well-Being

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in the House of Lords last Thursday:

"Her Majesty's Government have given careful and prolonged consideration to the succession to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Seretse Khama's claim to be recognized as chief.

"The White Paper issued by the previous Administration in March, 1950 (Cmd. 7913), which withheld recognition from Seretse Khama as chief, promised review of the position in five years. It also provided that both Seretse and his uncle Tshekedi Khama should remain outside the Bamangwato Reserve, that the functions of the Native authority should be vested in the district commissioner, and that a system of councils should be established which progressively assume responsibility for the administration of the tribe. Tshekedi Khama has since voluntarily relinquished all claim to the chieftainship both for himself and his children.

Reasons Cited by Labour Government

"The principal reasons cited in the White Paper in support of the previous Administration's decisions were as follows. In accordance with the customs of his tribe, Seretse, as chief-designate, should have consulted his people when the conventional choice of a consort. His failure to do so betokened lack of responsibility in a potential ruler, and by his precipitate marriage he was unmindful of the interests of his tribe and of his public duty. The tendency in the Bamangwato tribe to dispute about the succession would be aggravated by uncertainty as to their future attitude towards the children of the marriage. For these reasons, to use the words of the White Paper, Seretse Khama's recognition would be 'against the unity and well-being of the tribe.'

"The White Paper also recorded that both in the High Commission Territories and in other parts of Southern Africa, there was, both among prominent Africans and Europeans, a considerable weight of opinion opposed to recognition of Seretse as chief.

"It is true that a considerable proportion of the tribe's people have on occasion demonstrated their readiness to designate Seretse as chief. But, as pointed out in the White Paper of 1950:

"H.M. Government have a wide responsibility for the well-being and good government of the Protectorate as a whole and of the other High Commission Territories. In particular they have in this respect a duty in matters of disputed successions that they must discharge. The opinion of the tribal assembly can only be one of the factors contributing to their decision.

"H.M. Government agree with the reasons adduced by their predecessors in withholding recognition from Seretse. But the promise to review this decision in five years, and the indeterminate and unusual character of the temporary arrangements contemplated, which conflicted gravely with customary tribal procedure, have not proved satisfactory or conducive to the well-being and happiness of the tribe.

"The hopes expressed in the White Paper of 1950 have not been fulfilled, namely, that the arrangements set out in it would lead to the disappearance of the tendencies of disruption which threatened the unity and well-being of the tribe. It is now clear that although the traditional institutions have strong that settled conditions and satisfactory administration will not be restored to the Bamangwato until they again have a recognized chief.

"It has become essential, therefore, to bring to an end the uncertainty arising from the limited duration of the decision and to issue the White Paper, and to terminate as soon as possible what can only be a temporary expedient of this kind by European officers. H.M. Government have accordingly been obliged to review the position without further delay.

Requirements of Good Government

"For the reasons stated in the White Paper, Seretse Khama unhappily made it impracticable for H.M. Government's predecessors to accord him recognition as chief. But the interests of the Bamangwato demand that there should be a chief, and H.M. Government, having reviewed the situation, have decided that their predecessors' refusal to recognize Seretse must be confirmed and made permanent and final, and that the tribe should be invited to put forward in due course a candidate other than Seretse or Tshekedi.

"They have also decided that good government and the well-being of the reserve require that Seretse Khama should present himself from the Protectorate until an alternative chief has been securely established with his own Native administration.

"H.M. Government are naturally concerned that the future of Seretse Khama and his wife should be secured in another sphere where he could well have a useful and successful career. They have informed him that the Jamaica Government have offered him a Government post in that Colony. This offer remains open to him for a limited time, and H.M. Government hope that he will on further consideration find it possible to accept it."

EARL JOWITT: "My Lords, I do not want to comment at this moment beyond saying that it is a very grave statement, which must receive the very early attention and consideration of this House. In its substance and timing there is obviously grave matter for criticism here, and I ask the Leader of the House whether in the circumstances he will arrange for a debate on Monday."

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "I think it is proper that Parliament should discuss this important matter, and I shall be happy to agree to the proposal."

VISCOUNT STANSFORD: "Shall we have an opportunity of seeing the text of a statement which is to be made in Serowe on Friday? Is it the intention of the Government to receive the senior members of the Bamangwato tribe who have heeded Sir Gaisie's call to come to London at once?"

No Advantage in Deputation

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "In essence there is no difference in the statement to be made in Serowe and that made here this afternoon. We have come to the conclusion that no advantage would be served by receiving the deputation to which the noble viscount referred. H.M. Government are fully aware of the views recently expressed locally and Seretse himself is fully aware of all the aspects of this problem. There is nothing further to be adduced, and the decision is really one for Seretse himself.

"No steps have been taken to prevent this deputation from coming. Indeed, passports have been issued. But in our view no advantage would be served by our receiving the deputation. The only effect would be an increased unrest in the tribe, and for that reason I fear we cannot accept the proposal."

VISCOUNT STANSFORD: "It will seem strange to many people that the decision which the Government have made in the interests of the Bamangwato tribe forbids them to receive the senior members of the tribe who come here to represent the opinions of the tribe."

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "The noble viscount talks as if this were a new matter. It is not. It has been fully ventilated in the country and in Bechuanaland for many months, both during the tenure of the Government of the day and now. There is not one single issue which has to be considered by H.M. Government of which we are not fully aware. Nothing new could be adduced by a deputation."

THE EARL OF BIRMINGHAM: "What is the nature of the post in Jamaica which has been offered to Seretse Khama?"

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "Thank you, administrative assistant. As a salary of £1,000 a year, with prospects of promotion, and a Government secretariat of a higher salary, the Seretse Khama is not normally attaching to a Colonial Service post, and he is including overseas leave, passages, pension, and a gratuity fund, and the rest. I should address the Governor of Jamaica, who made his offer to fill a vacancy which already exists, stated that he would warmly welcome Seretse Khama's acceptance of the appointment. His acceptance of this post would not deprive him of the allowance he is at present receiving from H.M. Government."

VISCOUNT STANSFORD: "Was one of the possibilities of the offer of the post that he would have to renounce his chieftaincy?"

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: "Certainly not, there is no question of that. But if he does not renounce there would be great difficulty in allowing him to go back to Bechuanaland. The only difference is that we are asking him to make this sacrifice, and it is only fair that we should offer him another job. It is not at all mean of it, it is a very good offer."

Statement in Commons

In the House of Commons Mr. JOHN FOSTER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, made a statement in exactly the terms used by the Marquis of Salisbury.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "This very grave statement is bound to have very serious repercussions. Does the hon. and learned gentleman not agree that this decision is calculated to create the worst possible impression in the tribe and appear to them to be a deliberate provocation of their expressed views? They have made it clear that they want Seretse Khama back and do not want Tsheketse Khama. Now as a result of all the Government actions taken together, they are having the very opposite to what they wanted, and this must appear to them to be a trumping of their wish."

MR. FOSTER: "I should, why has this decision been announced at this particular moment? Is it to forestall the deputation coming from Bechuanaland and to give some ground for the Secretary of State to refuse to see them in which case that is a very shabby and discreditable action, unworthy of the British Government?"

MR. FOSTER: "In answer to the first question, I do not agree. As to the second, the object of this statement is to end the uncertainty which, in the view of H.M. Government, has created conditions which make the proper administration of the tribe impossible. That is the reason for making this statement now."

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES: "Is it the intention of H.M. Government to exclude Seretse Khama permanently from residence with the Bamangwato tribe, or is it only to exclude him from the position of chief?"

MR. FOSTER: "An arrangement was made by the previous Government by which an annual payment is made to Seretse Khama. Will that payment be continued, together with the revenue to which he is rightly entitled, and handed to him, irrespective of anything that he does, in addition to anything else that he may have?"

MR. FOSTER: "The answer to the first question is 'Yes.' H.M. Government have not taken any decision permanently and in all circumstances to exclude Seretse from his native land. The salary in Jamaica would be paid in addition to any allowance made by the previous Government and would be continued by the new Government."

"Grave Disturbance" Forecast

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "In view of this decision, is it H.M. Government's decision that they will not receive representations from the representatives of the tribe, who are on their way, contemplating coming to this country, very soon?"

MR. FOSTER: "In coming to this permanent and final decision at this time, have H.M. Government taken into account what is happening now in Africa, was the Colonial Secretary consulted? Do not the Government realize that the way of what is happening in Central and Southern Africa these days, this can only lead to the gravest possible disturbances there, and will be taken by the Africans all over that continent, where amicable racial relationships are so important, as being in keeping with some other things that the Government have done?"

MR. FOSTER: "The decision is that of H.M. Government as to the position of the Seretse Khama. The reason which I have stated—the exclusion of the tribe chief. In the view of H.M. Government the happening to which the hon. gentleman has referred do not affect the fixing of the decision."

MR. FOSTER: "With regard to the question as to whether my noble friend would receive the deputation from the Bamangwato—it is not certain whether they are coming or not. I believe—the answer is that that would not help. No obstacle is placed in the way of their coming to this country, and they have been issued with passports, but my noble friend has said that

he is not willing to see them as all the arguments are against it. How Members [Shame!] and this is a matter for Seretse Khama's own decision."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "This is of enormous importance at this time. The decision to refuse to see the representatives of the African people who desire to come here to see the Minister is a policy calculated to lead to grave damage to our reputation in Africa. Will H.M. Government reconsider this matter and postpone a decision until the representatives of the tribe have made representations to them?"

MR. FOSTER: "My noble friend will consider any thing which the hon. gentleman, with his experience, may suggest."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "Is my hon. and learned friend aware that this decision follows absolutely inevitably from the decision of the previous Government? [HON. MEMBERS: "No."] Is it not time that the interests of this unfortunate young man were considered rather than that he should be used as a political caspaw?"

MR. CHRISTOPHER HOLES: "What opinions were expressed at the recent *kgotla*? Were they unanimous in favour of Seretse's return?"

MR. FOSTER: "The opinions expressed at the latest *kgotla* of which I have recollection were mainly in favour of the return of Seretse. [AN HON. MEMBER: "Unanimously."] I am subject to correction by the hon. gentleman—but, as stated in the White Paper by my predecessor, the views of the *kgotla* are not the only consideration. H.M. Government have a responsibility with regard to the race and matters of succession, and that is only one of the factors which they must take into account."

MR. WEDGWOOD-BENN: "I ask leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the action of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in deposing Seretse Khama as chief designate of the Bamangwato."

MR. SPEAKER: "This matter is new to me. Do I understand from the statement that Seretse Khama is deposed from this position in the tribe?"

MR. FOSTER: "No, Sir."

HON. MEMBERS: "Yes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER: "Order! I assure the House that my only desire is to arrive at the truth about this matter. As I understand the position, this young man is now forbidden to go into the territory."

Excluded But Not Deposed

MR. FOSTER: "He is excluded from the chieftainship—[HON. MEMBERS: "That is a play on words."]—but he is not being deposed from the chieftainship because he never was chief."

MR. ANONIM BEVAN: "Will the hon. and learned gentleman refresh the mind of the House about the relevant passage of his statement?"

MR. GORDON WALKER: "The essential words are in '87, as follows: 'H.M. Government... have decided that their predecessors' refusal to recognize Seretse must be confirmed and made permanent and final. The new thing is the making permanent and final of the refusal to recognize Seretse.'"

MR. BENN: "This new statement involves a change of policy, not just a difference in the degree of policy, in that hitherto Seretse Khama was not excluded from the position of chief of the chieftainship and the matter was left in the air for two years, but that he is now permanently to be excluded from the line of succession."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "Might I recall to your mind, Mr. Speaker, the exact position? Under the Bechuanaland ordinance the position is that it is in the power of the tribe to designate somebody as a chieftain, but until such time as Her Majesty, as advised by her Minister here, accords her agreement to his occupying that position, he is unable to do so."

MR. BENN: "What has happened in this case is that H.M. Government have now announced that in no circumstances are they prepared to agree to the person who has been designated by the tribe ever occupying the position to which the tribe wish to raise him. That is an entirely new situation, and it is one which is very likely to arouse the gravest difficulties throughout the whole of the Commonwealth, particularly without holding a Colonial conference."

The House agreed that the matter should be debated at 7 o'clock.

MR. WEDGWOOD-BENN (LABS) said in the debate on the adjournment that the Government now admitted Seretse's tribal popularity. He was being excluded for reasons of high policy, but why was there such a hurry? Four days earlier Seretse had known nothing of the decision.

The Government's statement suggested that they were merely following Labour's lead, whereas there had been a marked policy change. First, the Bamangwato had rallied to Seretse.

(Continued on page 932)

Federation: Mr. James Griffiths's Three-Point Plan

Relations Must Be Improved

THREE PROPOSALS for immediate federation of Africa to improve the atmosphere in which federation discussions are taking place, have been made by Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Colonial Secretary in the last Labour Government.

He put forward these "personal suggestions" in a speech at a Fabian Colonial Bureau meeting in London. They were:

(1) A conference in Northern Rhodesia between the mine-owners and the two trade unions (one European and the other African) to consider a policy "to ensure the advancement in industry of African miners, in accordance with the skill and experience."

(2) A break in the practices of racial discrimination, with a lead by Governments in abolishing such discrimination in public places.

(3) Introduction of African representation into councils in town areas.

If possible, discussions should also take place on questions of economic partnership in the territories.

Mr. Griffiths reiterated his belief in the principle of federation, which would have great economic advantages. Indeed, he envisaged possibly in the distant future, closer association between Central and East Africa.

"I am equally clear," he added, "that federation can come about only through consultation with all the inhabitants. I do not think for a moment that any British Government will seek to impose federation. If that was attempted it would have no chance of success. It would exacerbate the existing racial situation, and have serious consequences for the whole of Africa."

Closer Association Inevitable

Economic development was bound to make the closer association of the three territories desirable, and even inevitable, but it was important that it should take place in a planned fashion. We must not repeat in Africa the mistakes for which we had paid very dearly in Britain. When coal had been discovered, for instance, the tendency of unplanned capitalism had been to pour capital disproportionately into its exploitation, and to build up enormous communities on a narrow economic basis.

Mr. Griffiths repeated his view that the Central African Council could have been used more effectively, but it had not become the effective instrument of economic co-ordination that the Bledisloe Commission and other authorities had hoped.

Africans sometimes found it difficult to make the distinction familiar to Europeans between official Government proposals and those made by a committee appointed by the Government. That had tended to be the case with their attitude towards last year's body of officials who had rendered the report on closer association. It was a condition that the proposals would not necessarily be accepted or rejected by the Government.

Officials had made it clear that in approaching the Government they would have to pay regard to the differing constitutional positions of the three countries, and they had stated that any plan must be acceptable to the inhabitants, to the Governments, and to the legislators of the three Governments.

The functions which would be transferred to the Federal Government under the officials' plan would be economic. The recommendation designed to ensure the safeguarding of African interests was novel, ingenious, and important. According to the proposal, the Minister for African Affairs, a member of the Federal Cabinet, could be dismissed only by the Governor-General after consultation with the Secretary

of State for the Colonies. That power of veto had been the subject of much comment, and some writers had discussed how the safeguard could be rendered nugatory.

When he was in Rhodesia last year some people had expressed doubts as to whether the opinions of Africans could be ascertained, and one British M.P. had stopped Africans and discovered that they had never heard of federation. It would be perfectly simple to stop people in London streets and discover that they knew nothing of what their own Parliament had been discussing the week before.

There were already in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland organizations recognized officially by the Governments as official channels between them and the Native peoples," continued Mr. Griffiths, "and at these meetings I attended the discussions were full and frank, and I was deeply impressed by the dignified and intelligent manner in which Africans participated."

Major Fears

The three major fears of the Africans, made plain at the Victoria Falls Conference, were (1) that federation would thin the edge of the amalgamation wedge; (2) that they would lose their land; and (3) that the whole policy of African political advancement in the two northern territories would be nullified by closer association with Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Griffiths had hoped that steps would be taken in Northern Rhodesia immediately after the conference to bring together Europeans and Africans to discuss the partnership definition proposals which had been suggested at the conference by the Africans from that territory. However, no discussions had yet taken place. Indeed, some African organizations in Northern Rhodesia had gone almost as far as to repudiate the proposal.

The Victoria Falls conference had recommended that a further meeting should not take place until July, in order to give time for full discussions. He thought it unwise and wrong to have brought forward the conference without consulting with African representatives. The result was that Africans now feared that a decision had been taken to "rail-road" federation through. The Labour Party had felt it imperative to protest in Parliament.

"The day is far gone when matters of this kind and magnitude can be decided in the absence of representatives of the Native peoples. It is a grave mistake, and out of tune with everything we have been doing in Africa."

The underlying cause of the present African attitude was fear that federation would lead to white government, white supremacy, and black subservience.

Central Africa must seek a solution to the basic problem of race relations, to the removal of mutual fears and apprehensions, which anyone who visited the territories could feel. He hoped that the proposal by the Northern Rhodesian Africans for discussions on partnership still stood, and would be renewed, and that a similar proposal might come from the Africans of Nyasaland.

It would be wise to postpone further discussions on federation until such talks on partnership had taken place, for that would create an atmosphere in which federation could be discussed purely on its merits.

Symbolic Influences

Mr. Griffiths then made his three proposals, saying that unless racial discriminatory practices were broken down, there was a danger of two separate nations growing up. Simple things often had a symbolic influence far beyond their immediate scope. It was important that facilities should be promoted which the two races could mingle and begin to grow up together. In this country an immense part had been played in constitutional advance by the community spirit displayed through local government, and that spirit needed encouragement in Central Africa.

Of Africans who repudiated partnership Mr. Griffiths asked: "What is your alternative?" He quoted a "wise and penetrating comment" made on a broadcast in February by a Negro, Mr. Peter Abrahams: "In my fight against the system of South Africa I may so change myself that I too become disorganised by the firm fight against it. In the struggle to be free some Negroes have arrived at the position where they would counter the white bigot's race hatred with a race hatred against whites."

If, said Mr. Griffiths, we counterpoised a white humanity against a black humanity, we should reap what we had sown; but Africans must realize that to follow suit was not the way, except to disaster.

"All peoples face the problem of learning to live together."

in equal partnership with equal dignity, building a democracy. Racial bitterness and the... catastrophe. May Africa find the...
 DR. HASTINGS... there was no reason why economic and statistical... should not be safeguarded without federal... example of the East Africa High Commission could have been... in Central Africa...
 Africans in the northern territories had no faith in the so-called safeguards. He asserted that the real reasons for federation were not those which had been published, but the determination to keep the Africans from advancing towards political control. He certainly

did not advocate Central Africa for Africans only, and if men like Mr. Griffiths and people who felt as would Britons felt about democracy, were in control of a Federal State, he would be happy to see a Government with, for instance, a white Prime Minister and a black Foreign Secretary.
 But Mr. Griffiths must educate his brethren in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of which "must be forced to regard the African as a human being." African representation in Central Africa was on an utterly disproportionate basis.
 (Continued on page 918 under Notes By The Way.)

New Union-Castle Liner Leaves on Maiden Voyage

S.S. "Kenya Castle" Joins the Round-Africa Service

THE NEW UNION-CASTLE LINER, "KENYA CASTLE," of 17,044 tons, which left Liverpool on Monday on her maiden voyage round Africa, is the fifth passenger and cargo vessel added to the company's fleet since the end of the war and the third to carry all her passengers in one class.
 The belief of the directors is that, with her sister craft, RHODESIA CASTLE, which recently completed a maiden voyage, she will fill a niche in the East African trade as a family ship.
 Mr. F. H. Keenlyside, joint general manager of the company, touched briefly on that theme at a luncheon held on board last Thursday, at King George V Dock, London, after a large party of guests had been shown over the vessel. Some passengers, he commented, were apt to expect six mattresses and 23 courses at dinner. The "KENYA CASTLE" was not built for them, but for "the new poor who are now the majority of our reputable population." He added a warning and a hint—that the line could not indefinitely continue to absorb rising costs, and that people contemplating a cruise should take it now, not wait another year.
 The new liner is outward-bound via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, and will return via Union ports and the Atlantic islands. The round trip will occupy some 10 weeks, with calls at 20 ports.

Accommodation and Fares

A large proportion of the cabins, mostly with shipside windows or portholes, is within the cabin class range of fares, but there are also some more highly graded cabins with single and two-bedded rooms, some with private baths. Other accommodation comes within the tourist-class range.
 For instance, the single fare to Mombasa for a two-berth shipside cabin on the bridge deck is £124, for a three-berth ship-side cabin on the shade deck £110, for a three-berth biddy cabin on the upper deck £98, and for a four-berth inside cabin on the upper deck £80.
 A twin-screw turbine steamer, built by Harland and Wolff, Ltd. of Belfast, the ship's principal dimensions are: over-all length, 376 ft., breadth moulded, 74 ft.
 The dining saloon, a spacious air-conditioned room on the upper deck, is about 70 ft. wide by 60 ft. long, extending the entire width of the vessel. With various sized tables, it accommodates 280 at a sitting. The general colour scheme is blue, blue-grey and gold, with the walls panelled with figured willow veneer. Soft diffused lighting comes from a continuous translucent cove concealing low-power lamps.
 The main embarkation vestibule on the shade deck is almost semi-circular. The shop has an excellent display window and glazed showcases inside, and from it a door leads to the hairdressing saloon, with barbers' chairs upholstered in coral hide, pale silk wall hangings, and a pale grey carpet.
 On the port side of the main vestibule are telephone kiosks for the use of passengers when the ship is docked, and on the starboard side a lift connects all decks. The bronze balustrading of the main stairways opens to each half landing, branching right and left, and the elm-wood effect is carried

up to the bridge deck entrance. Above the brown and grey stains reach the promenade deck with its twin vestibules. With panels veneered in Scotch pine, the brown effect is replaced by soft blue.

Public Rooms

Stretching the full width of the promenade deckhouse, the lounge is spacious and lofty, its arch windows giving uninterrupted views forward. The almost oval shape of the room is accentuated by the elliptical arrangement of the concealed lighting. Between four oval cyclorama pillars, beam a circle of unobtrusive lights. The lounge has a colour scheme of blue, buff, and gold. Walnut coffee, writing and card tables complete the harmony.
 Aft of the lounge vestibule and on the port side is the gallery-library, with eucalyptus walls, an elegant glazed cyclorama bookcase well-stocked with about 1,000 volumes, and built-in polished cyclorama writing tables. Deep settees have soft blue upholstery.
 The smoke room, largest of the public rooms on the promenade deck, has a continuous line of tall windows on either side, with glazed doors opening on to the deck. Here again comfort merges with utility; for easy chairs and settees—in French blue, ivory, and brown—hide—are set apart from polished chestnut poker and card tables and blue leather-topped writing tables.
 Parents have a playroom for depositing their children in the playroom on the bridge deck. A toy castle, with castellated battlements and arched gateway, waits to be conquered on one side, and a miniature shop is bound to intrigue diminutive housewives to be. Play-pen, rocking-horse, and toys complete this nook.

The club room close by the veranda on this deck offers quiet and retirement without the formality of the lounge. Panelled with oak in the style of the 16th century, it is lit by softly shaded wrought-iron wall fittings, and furnished with upholstered settees, and chairs and card tables. Access to the bar is by a service hatch, concealed behind an oak panelled screen.

The veranda, protected from the dubious weather by folding screens, has game furniture arranged in groups. Tropical nights will see its facilities for dancing and cinema shows well-utilized. Aft is the sizeable open-air swimming pool. Aft the funnel on the boat deck is the sun and sports deck. Screens protect passengers from the wind, and spectators can watch games in comfort from a small covered veranda.

As in the RHODESIA CASTLE, the promenade deck proper has been specially extended to give ample space for deck tennis without interfering with deck-striding addicts. Passengers will also have the use of a large area of deck forward of the bridge superstructure.

Captain A. G. V. Patey commands the liner on her maiden voyage.

New African Centre

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, has opened the new Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union buildings in Moshi, which, in addition to providing the union's headquarters, include a cultural centre, a museum, shops, offices, a restaurant, and a garage. The cost was about £200,000. Congratulating the Chagga tribesmen on their enterprise, he stressed the faith in the future shown by the creation of a non-racial institution, and urged commercial training for some of their young men.

Parliament

Encouraging Large-Scale Emigration Tanganyika Man-Power

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MR. J. ALPORT (Cons.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the means to encourage large-scale Commonwealth migration.

MR. CHURCHILL: "I do not think that this is necessary. I think that emigration from this country should be by families, and be representative of the population as a whole, not simply that daring and bold men should go. We have got to stay and fight it out here. I do not think that it is necessary at this stage for us to have a Royal Commission."

MR. W. ROSS (Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of serious unemployment in Britain, arising directly out of decisions of Commonwealth Governments, he would call a Commonwealth conference to consider ways and means to combat this threat to our economy.

MR. CHURCHILL: "The Commonwealth Finance Ministers, after their conference in January, reaffirmed the need for frequent and comprehensive consultation between Governments within the Commonwealth on the part of the sterling area. They stated that steps would be taken within the next few months and from time to time to review progress on the measures which were then being taken and which were proposed. It is not true that serious unemployment in Britain has arisen directly out of the decisions of other Commonwealth Governments or from any other cause. The situation in the textile industry, however, causes anxiety, and will receive the utmost attention from H.M. Government."

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.) asked the Colonial Development Corporation to be available.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I hope that the report will be published by the end of next month."

MR. ALPORT: "Is the Minister aware of the concern which recent reports of the failure of C.D.C. schemes have caused, and will he ensure that this House has an opportunity of debating the report?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "That is not a matter for me."

MR. W. F. WILLIAMS (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what steps he was taking to implement Resolution VII on land reform in under-developed countries which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on January 12, 1952, designed to give effect to the Economic and Social Council's recommendations on land tenure, the welfare and living standards of rural populations, and related technical, organizational, fiscal, and social questions.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The recommendations embodied in this resolution cover a very wide field of agricultural policy, and recognize that no one measure is suited to the conditions of all countries. Much of what is proposed is already being carried out by Colonial Governments in the course of developing agriculture in their territories. The recommendations are being studied in my department, and I will send the text to all Colonial Governments."

Discriminatory Practices

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked whether, in addition to the report on differential racial treatment in the laws of British African territories, any report had been issued in respect of discriminatory administrative practices.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Although the report already available in the library is primarily concerned with legislation, it also covers administrative practices, and gives instances of differentiation for which no legislative sanction exists."

MR. SORENSEN: "Is the Minister aware that I have scrutinized the document very carefully, and that there is little reference in it to discriminatory practices as such? Is there not a separate report dealing with that subject?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I think there is no other report. This is the only one. I quite agree with the hon. Member that the instances given are illustrative rather than comprehensive."

MR. G. B. CHAPPEL (Cons.): "Will the Minister tell the House, when a question on racial discrimination comes up for discussion, whether the phrase 'discrimination' means discrimination against the black or discrimination by the black against the white?"

MR. J. DUDDALE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary why he had abolished the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The main function of the Colonial Economic and Development Council (to which I assume the hon. member is referring) was to advise upon new Colonial development plans. Such plans having now been adopted by almost every Colonial Government, I have not felt justified in keeping the Council in being."

MR. DUDDALE: "Is not the real reason that the Minister is afraid of exposing his economic nakedness to these eminent gentlemen, who really do know something about economics?"

MR. J. JOHNSON asked if the Colonial Secretary had received the Governor's report on the debate of November 14 and 15 in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika on the proposed new constitution, and if he would make a statement.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have received from the Governor his verbatim record of the debate, but I have not yet received his final views on the recommendations for constitutional changes which have been under consideration. I have no statement to make at present."

Wages in the Seychelles

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked what were the wages paid to labourers of Government and private coconut plantations in the Seychelles; the prices of copra in 1947 and 1951 respectively; and, in view of the increased cost of living, whether the food subsidies would be restored.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The proclaimed monthly minimum wage for labourers on coconut plantations, based on a 33 1/2 hour week, was Rs. 16 in 1947 and Rs. 18.50 cents in 1951. It was increased to Rs. 22.20 cents for Government labour in August, 1951. Most labourers can, and many do, earn two or three times the minimum wage. It is believed that the wages paid on private plantations are approximately the same."

The price for copra in 1947 was £20.10s. per ton; the average price for 1951 was £14.16s. Expenditure on food subsidies in 1947 was £9 and in 1951 Rs. 432,000 (£32,400). A similar amount has been provided for food subsidies in the current year's estimates. It will again be devoted to maize and coconut oil. There is no intention of restoring the subsidies on rice and sugar."

MR. SORENSEN: "Will the Minister not take steps to avoid what undoubtedly is, and is likely to be increasing, hardship among the people?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The price of copra has now fallen, and I should be very careful about interfering in the negotiations."

MR. SORENSEN: "Does that mean the Minister favours policy of laissez-faire in this respect?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No, it does not. I am waiting in the position, and if intervention is necessary I shall, of course, take it; but I want to be careful."

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked what was the constitution of the Tanganyika Committee on Man-Power, which of its recommendations had been accepted; and whether the Minister would give an assurance that no registration scheme for workers of one race only would be accepted in Tanganyika.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The committee comprised the Member for Local Government as chairman, and representatives of the major employing industries, with a labour officer as secretary. On the rest of the question, I will write to the hon. Member when I have consulted the Governor."

MR. HYND: "In view of the fact that this report contains some very important provisions regarding the penalties for desertion and absenteeism of African workers, can the Minister say why there was no African representation, and can he say whether there is any intention of implementing such sections of the report without adequate safeguards for these workers?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No. If questions of African interests are affected they will naturally come up in the Executive or the Legislative Council. I am informed that the registration scheme proposed by the committee will not be confined to employees of one race."

Consumer Prices in N. Rhodesia No Immediate Relief Apparent

THE COURSE of consumer prices in Northern Rhodesia since the territorial index number was introduced in 1940 is reviewed in the territory's current *Economic Bulletin*.

Based on the index of 100 for August, 1939, Northern Rhodesia's price level was 161 in June last, compared with 164 for the United Kingdom, 173 for South Africa, 176 for Southern Rhodesia, 182 for Canada, 186 for the United States, and 201 for Australia. Since then, the Northern Rhodesian figure has risen to 165, whilst in Southern Rhodesia it has jumped to 182.

The survey states that up to 1948 prices in the two Rhodesias moved approximately in step, but the removal of subsidies and controls in Southern Rhodesia at the time of devaluation caused them to drift apart. Since the war in industry and other factors in Canada, Australia, and the United States have caused prices in these countries to rise far more rapidly than in Northern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom (where prices are restrained by subsidies), whilst Southern Rhodesian prices have risen almost to the same extent as those of Canada and the United States.

The survey concludes that no relief in the upward pressure of prices appears likely during the next few months.

Filming 'Where No Vultures Fly'

Mr. Harold Watts

THE ZOO IN KENYA is the villain in those words that Mr. HAROLD WATTS has made the villain in the film 'Where No Vultures Fly'. He described the picture when he spoke last week to the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

There was, he conceded, a feeling in the country and in East Africa that the film gave all the praise for the creation of national parks in Kenya to Mr. Mervyn Cowie, the present director, and overlooked the fact that two other men had perhaps been more instrumental than he in securing the establishment of the parks. Mr. Warrander said that, not being interested in the politics of the picture, he would not argue whether Captain Archie Ritchie and Captain Keith Campbell had done more for the cause of national parks; he would say only that Mr. Cowie had happened to be in charge when one of the directors of Ealing Studios, Mr. Harry Watts, wandered into Kenya searching for a story about the game parks; Mr. Cowie decided to produce something on the subject.

One of Mr. Warrander's regrets was, he said, that the final version of the picture had been cut so drastically that it omitted such excellent material. Technically the picture was excellent. The critics had not been kind, but the public were flocking to see it, and some cinemas reported attendances about 250% of their recent average.

The public was, he thought, annoyed, getting sick of sex and sadism, and he believed that that was why they had turned, with relief to a story picture which showed normal family life, magnificent African scenery, and wonderful shots of game.

Unique Picture of Baby Giraffe

Some of the best game sequences were quite fortunate. The unique pictures of the baby giraffe had happened by sheer accident, a camera crew, seeing a giraffe in labour, had returned in a few minutes and taken the newborn baby, which walked up to one of the men and licked his face. It had done something else which the authorities declared to be impossible: though giraffe were held to be mute, it had cried for its mother.

The sequences with the same interest were some of the finest and most thrilling in any picture. Though the animal was quite tame, it was impossible to force what her behaviour would be in the presence of a number of strangers and before the camera; but the results could not have been better. Unhappily, a fortnight later the lioness was shot by someone who did not know that she was a pet; having got out of her cage, she was killed by a stranger.

Ngorongoro Crater, a 12 miles across and some 2,000 feet deep, was one of the most attractive places Mr. Warrander had ever seen.

The fortnight's stay at Kitui had been unforgettable, chiefly because it had brought the party into close contact with Mr. Kelly, a perfect example of what a district commissioner should be. It would be excellent if those who appeared to take a delight in running down the Colonial Service—and some such people were quite recently in the Government—could be made to live for a while with civil servants in our African territories.

Then they would see for themselves that the officials were not bullies who spent their days drinking and playing polo—when they were not grinding the face of the Africans so that they might retire luxuriously on sweated labour. Mr. Kelly seemed to think only of the Kamba, to work without ceasing for their benefit, and to be doing a magnificent job for the tribe and his country.

The headquarters camp which the company had built at Amboseli had, Mr. Warrander said, been sold to the Game Department for the accommodation of tourists.

It would think of only two drawbacks to Kenya—the everlasting dust, and the fact that the temperature under the reflectors during filming was at times up to 95 degrees.

Egypt and the Sudan What Hlaly Pasha Wants

Hlaly Pasha, the new Prime Minister of Egypt, is understood to have asked the British Ambassador for a gesture towards the unity of the Nile Valley, subject to Egypt's recognition of the right of the Sudanese to full self-government and to determine the future status of their country.

According to the Cairo correspondent of *The Times*, "it seems, however, that the Prime Minister is not too happy at the idea of self-determination being exercised through the Sudan Government. The Sudan Parliament was brought into being under the auspices of the British Administration, and is subject to the reserve powers of the Governor-General, whose decisions are made without consultation with Egypt. The Prime Minister is said to be of the opinion that during the period of preparation for self-government and self-determination the Sudan Governor's veto should not be exercised, except in agreement with a commission on which the United Kingdom, Egypt, the Sudan, and the United Nations would be represented."

Discord in Sudan Politics

Political parties in the Sudan are awaiting the draft text of the new constitution.

There are increasing indications of disagreement within the United Front for the Liberation of the Sudan, a grouping of anti-Government parties.

Following the report that its delegation in Cairo had expressed concern at the preparations for self-government in the Sudan a telegram was sent to the Egyptian Prime Minister by the leadership of the United Front Party, condemning the prolonged stay of certain members of the delegation in Cairo, stating that matters were getting out of the delegates' hands, and that it was imperative that they should return to the Sudan to lend their weight to the struggle.

The secretary-general of one of the Aghlha factions has told the Press that the work of the Front was at a standstill, and that many political meetings had been cancelled owing to the failure of members to attend.

Discord is also reported between the Sudan Trade Union Federation and the National Struggle Front. A prominent member of the executive committee of the Federation has castigated the Front for its ineptitude, and declared that the Egyptian Crown was a lie, and union with Egypt a falsehood.

Trade Unionism and Politics Propaganda in the Sudan

LEAFLETS IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS have been issued to workers by the Sudan Trade Union Federation:—

Workers of all these unions have already approved the resolution passed by the Federation concerning the national cause which centres round education and self-determination.

They are aware that the Federation, after a thorough investigation and study, decided that the resolution would not be implemented without the formation of workers' country committees whose duty was to spread national consciousness among members by instruction and propaganda, and to maintain close relations with allied groups in their spheres of action. Today the Federation calls upon workers to form such committees in all places. A special sub-committee will draw up detailed programmes of work for workers' committees.

Meanwhile the following general directive is issued:

- (1) Immediate formation of local committees in factories, local residential areas, and workers' clubs.
- (2) Calling by committees of meetings in which to explain to them their role in the general struggle for liberation and peace and their place in the United Front.
- (3) Subscriptions in all branches of the United Front, which should become the base of the campaign against negotiations, martial law, and self-governing constitution.
- (4) Instructions of workers on their economic demands and their relation with the present regime under which they live and work. They should be told that imperialism retains the attainment of their objects.
- (5) Institution of firm unity with all workers, peasants, civil servants and others, and offer of help to workers to form their union.

The proposed balloon flight across East Africa arranged by the Haguic Balloon Club has been postponed indefinitely.

Inter-Racial Harmony in East Africa

Constitutional Advance in Tanganyika

MR. A. T. LENNIX, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, announced a joint luncheon meeting in London between the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies that constitutional proposals were under discussion with the Tanganyika Government and that he hoped that an announcement could be made fairly soon.

"He had always believed that the best course was to build on local foundations to give the people the experience of self-government in a limited local sphere, and then to increase their participation in central government. Since there was no plain slate on which to write, that doctrine could not be fully applied in Tanganyika, but he hoped that it would nevertheless be possible to make proposals which would receive general support.

Maintenance of the official majority was urged by almost everyone of every race whom he had seen, and it would require to be preserved for quite a time. That universal demand was a gratifying testimony to the quality of the services rendered by Britain, many of whose sons and daughters in Africa represented the very best in our national culture and tradition.

Immense Debt to Private Enterprise

An immense debt was due to the achievements of private enterprise, and it was essential to create and maintain conditions in which it could flourish. It should be clearly understood that the present Government in the United Kingdom welcomed and approved the efforts of our kith and kin in East Africa, and looked to them to maintain British standards in race relations, and to set the lead in the improvement of agriculture and in other ways.

It might also never be forgotten that the Germans would have occupied all the mainland territories from the Sudan to Portuguese East Africa had it not been for the pertinacity and determination of British pioneers like Sir William Mackinnon. It was they, not British Governments, who had to be thanked.

Responsibilities of Empire

Her Majesty's Government was not afraid of the responsibilities of Empire and of the heritage left by earlier generations of Britons. He believed that Africans, Asians and Europeans in East Africa would be brought still closer together by a fruitful partnership. It would not be a question of which race had the greater interest, but recognition of the fact that all had their contributions to make. The good humour, enter qualities, and man-power of the Africans, the trading enterprise of the Asians, and the wide experience and resources and administrative contributions of the Europeans should together ensure a happy and progressive future.

How Not To Fight A Fire

THE EMERGENCY of the fire-fighting services of Kampala was shown when a fire broke out in a godown of the Uganda Coffee Curing Co. Ltd. at Port Bell. Hoses were not brought to bear on the flames for two hours after the call had been received and it was then too late to save the building, which was completely destroyed, even an estimated loss of £15,000. The cause of the engine was of the kind on account of a faulty accident earlier in the week, and the substitute vehicle had a wrong coupling to the trailer pump. When fire-fighting appliances were loaded on to a lorry, but it would not start until it had been pushed a considerable distance. A second lorry, commandeered from the post office, was connected with the trailer pump, but it also would not start. When it arrived 100 minutes after the call the hoses would not reach the lake.

Strikes and Transport in the Sudan

Cotton Crop Halved This Season

IT WOULD BE HARD TO FIND a more forcible illustration of the damage that the occurrence of paralysing strikes causes to the Sudan's economy," said Mr. E. E. Edwards, president of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting in Khartoum.

There had, he said, been five strikes since January last year, and but for them another 34,500 tons of goods could have been moved from Port Sudan, where congestion had been caused by the steady increase in the quantity of goods passing through the port. Though more locomotives and loading stock had been ordered, the position was critical and causing hardship to traders, who were suffering losses through delays in transport.

Mr. Edwards added that the country's cotton crop was expected to be only half the size of last year's harvest.

Mr. R. L. Hillard, general manager of Sudan Railways, stated that an emergency plan would be introduced on Tuesday, but further strikes or abnormal weather might frustrate it. The total traffic of imports and exports and internal freight had increased from 680,734 tons in 1938 to 1,375,300 tons last year.

Four new diesel-electric locomotives and 10 new steam-shifting engines had been received during the year and a further one and five respectively were expected. Thirty-seven new motor-powered waggon, 50 fuel and petroleum tanks, and a large number of wagon and coach underframes.

Some time ago a policy of diesel propulsion for ships on the Nile had been adopted, and diesel craft would shortly outnumber steamers.

Imperial Preference

A DEPUTATION from the British Industries Association and the Parliamentary Committee of the British Empire League was received on Monday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. It urged H.M. Government to denounce those provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which impede the development of preferential multilateral trade within the Commonwealth, and then to summon an immediate Empire economic conference. The Chancellor stated that the Government was engaged on a review of all such issues. The deputation was led by Mr. L. S. Amery.

Foreign Capital for the Colonies

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in Cardiff a few days ago: "If we cannot save in the next five or six years sufficient true surplus out of the sterling area to press on with the development of our natural resources, we shall have to have, upon the proper terms of course, some help from foreign capital. We shall want some capital from overseas, perhaps some Canadian capital or some International Bank money to help in harnessing the water power of the Zambesi, and some private investment in copper or phosphate in Uganda."

Colonial Railway Standards Conference

STANDARDIZATION and basic design of Colonial railway equipment are being discussed at a conference which opened at the Colonial Office on Monday. The chairman is Mr. R. W. Foxlee, engineer-in-chief to the Crown Agents, and among those present are the chief mechanical engineers from East Africa (Mr. G. Gibson) and the Sudan (Mr. N. W. Porcous), and Mr. A. B. Henderson (consulting engineer, representing Nyasaland Railways) and Mr. P. S. Palmer (of Freeman Fox and Partners, as observer for Rhodesia Railways).

PERSONALIA

SIR HAROLD GLOVER is visiting Kenya and LADY ALTRINCHAM are on holiday in Switzerland.

MR. COLIN H. THORNLEY has assumed duty as Chief Secretary of Uganda.

DR. DRU DRURY is Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya.

MRS. E. D. HUGHES has been elected president of the East Africa Women's Society.

SIR DONALD KINGDON has left Uganda on completion of his task of revising the laws of that territory.

MR. E. H. JARDINE, a former cricket captain of England has bought a property in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. F. P. SHURLEY is Acting Governor of the Somali Land Protectorate during the absence of SIR GUY RICE.

LORD WINSTER received from the Ethiopian Ambassador in London last week the Grand Cross of the Star of Ethiopia.

MR. R. WESTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board left London by air yesterday to return to Kampala.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. BUCKLEY, chairman of the Uganda C.O. Staff, has returned to London from his visit to East and South Africa.

COLONEL W. KESSECKER, who on Monday underwent a major operation in the Royal Masonic Hospital, was making good progress when this issue was sent to press.

MR. D. J. C. CRAWLEY has been appointed principal private secretary and MR. D. J. KING assistant private secretary to LORD SALISBURY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

DR. H. M. O. LESTER, who has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Malaya, was made Director of Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation in East Africa in 1948.

SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd., and LADY SINCLAIR are outward-bound again for Southern Africa in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

The largest cock trout known to have been landed in Kenya was a rainbow of 17 lb. 14 oz. caught by MR. J. A. DAWSON in the Melava River. It is listed as the second largest trout caught in the Colony.

DR. J. A. LOGAN, an American engineer in the Section of Medicine and Public Health of the Rockefeller Foundation, who is studying conditions in British Colonial Territories, has recently visited the Sudan.

Among the candidates accepted for entry to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, is MR. A. G. CHATER, son of the late Douglas Chater, who was for many years general manager of Kenya Co-operative Creameries.

MR. H. WATT, director of the film "Where No Vultures Fly," has returned to London after consultations in South Africa with a view to further production of African pictures in conjunction with MR. JOHN SCHEFFINGER.

DR. RALPH BUCKING, the American Negro director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, has recently paid a week's visit to England. He called on the new Ministers at the Colonial Office and lectured in Cambridge and Leeds.

On April 24 COLONEL LAURENCE VAN DER POST will address a joint luncheon-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in "The Africa I Know." The annual general meeting of the Royal African Society will follow.

SIR JOHN LA. ROBERTS was received by The Queen last week upon his appointment as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa and High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

MR. R. J. HILGARD, general manager of the Sudan Railways, has resigned his post of councillor without portfolio on the Executive Council owing to pressure of work. His place has been taken by MR. R. C. WALKER, Director of Surveys.

M. PERMILLON, Minister of Overseas France, is visiting London this week at the invitation of MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for an exchange of views on the policies in Africa of the British and French Governments.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, has been elected patron of the Uganda Kobs, a sports club, of which MR. H. R. FRASER is president, MR. T. R. COX vice-president, MR. F. R. J. WILLIAMS hon. secretary, and MR. G. SOUTSBY hon. treasurer.

LADY SELWYN CLARKE, wife of the former Governor of the Seychelles, who has acted as assistant secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau since her return to London, is a Socialist candidate for the London County Council in what is regarded as a marginal seat.

THE REV. DR. FRANCIS TRENKLE, who has served the M.C.A. for almost 37 years in the dioceses of Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia, has resigned to undertake mission work in the Sipolilo Reserve of Southern Rhodesia. The bishop of the diocese is a lifelong friend.

MR. J. W. M. YOUNG, who is to follow MR. G. O. TURNER as headmaster of the boardinghouse, is the 40-year-old son of Sir Mark Young, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory. He has been a schoolmaster for no more than five years, having served in the Royal Navy during the war and gone to Eton as a classics master only in 1944.

MR. C. M. DAVIES, since 1949 Administrative Secretary in Kenya, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, joined the Kenya service in 1931 and served during the war as Assistant Director in the Civil Affairs Branch of East Africa Command. In 1946 he became Secretary of the Development and Reconstruction Authority in the Colonies.

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CHILDREN WELCOMED

CHILDREN WELCOMED in private home for long or short visits. Full responsibility taken. Sunny, spacious, large garden. Near sea and New Forest. Particulars and terms from Miss Gough, Abbey, Portland, Dorset, New Zealand, Dorset.

GETTING THE NEWS QUICKLY

More and more East Africans and Rhodesians are subscribing for the *East African Edition* of this newspaper because they want without delay the comprehensive news, reports and comment which can be obtained only from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The *East African Edition* subscription rate is still only 70s. a year.

MR. A. P. S. FORBES, senior agricultural officer in Nyasaland, has been in charge of the southern division, within which he has been in charge of the groundnut scheme.

CAPTAIN O. P. JONES, who used to fly on the African route for Imperial Airways, and is now one of the best-known trans-Atlantic pilots of B.O.A.C., has been presented with the Britannia Trophy of the Royal Aero Club for his outstanding services to civil aviation during 30 years as a pilot. He has flown more than 3m. miles, carried about 126,000 passengers, and spent more than 20,000 hours in the air.

Obituary

Mr. J. H. McDonald

Author of 'Coffee Growing'

MR. J. H. McDONALD, whose death in London we record with deep regret, had put East Africa, and not only them, greatly in his debt by his book 'Coffee Growing' which 'Special Reference to East Africa' which was published by this newspaper many years ago.

Having interested himself in coffee production in Kenya, he wanted authoritative guidance, and found to his surprise that there was then nothing beyond scattered information in various departmental and other reports and in a few technical publications. All the references he could find covered only the fringe of the subject. With characteristic generosity and modesty, he urged several authorities to undertake the work. Only when they had all pleaded the pressure of other affairs did he bring the problem to us, and accept the suggestion that he should himself undertake the compilation.

Once he tackled the task above his task with tireless and patient. He had a report from every source which he could trace in any library in London, consulted (often repeatedly) every expert whom he could meet, took good pains with his drafts, submitted them for criticism to those best able to comment, gladly (even gleefully) accepted correction, and then tried the revised typescript on farmers on coffee estates and agricultural officers in East Africa. The result was a standard work to the practical value of which many hundreds of coffee growers have testified.

Sincerity and Diffidence

Many of them asked to meet him when on leave, and they can testify to the sincerity and diffidence of a charming personality, who felt that he was amply rewarded for his own labours by having helped men in whose work he believed. He wrote years afterwards that "writing that book was one of the joyiest things I ever did. I loved doing it."

Owing to adverse climatic conditions at the time, he lost practically all his savings in his own venture in Kenya, but that did not trouble him in the slightest, and for many years he told no one, not even his close friends, of his ill-fortunes. And they knew, was that he had lost of retirement and got back into business. They were unaware that the only opening he would find it was in the worst period of the world slump, was a very modest one as a salesman.

He continued his study of Imperial affairs, on which he did much lecturing, and later threw himself into appeal work for hospitals and the children of the East End of London.

His death has long troubled him, and some years he had been unable to recover from it, so he had a serious illness from which he had not fully recovered, but his spirit was dauntless, and the carelessness of his interests unaffected. He has left with those who knew him affectionate memories which will not fade.

Sir A. Fraser Russell

SIR ALEXANDER FRASER RUSSELL, K.B.E., who died last week in Cape Town, aged 75, was from 1931 to 1942 Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and was acting Governor on four occasions, including a period of 11 months in 1942.

Born in Cape Town, the son of the late Rev. J. M. Russell, he was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, at the South African College, Cape Town, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1901, he was in the same year admitted to the South African Bar.

For 14 years Sir Fraser was an advocate of the Cape Supreme Court, for nine of these being joint editor of the Court Reports. In 1915 he became a puisne judge in Southern Rhodesia. He held that position for 16 years before being appointed Chief Justice, and in 1939 became President of the Rhodesian Court of Appeal. Both those offices were resigned in 1942, and in the following year he retired to Cape Town.

He married in 1904, Lady Russell, who survives her husband, was appointed C.B.E. in 1938.

MAJOR-GENERAL SISLEY RICHARD DAWSON, C.B.E., C.M.G., who died last week at the age of 80, was a general service officer in Somaliland for 20 years, mainly in operations against the Mullah in 1903.

MISS ELSIE JANE OULTER, a well-known music teacher of Salisbury, had died there at the age of 78. She went to Southern Rhodesia nearly 40 years ago.

MR. EDWARD JESSIE COOP, has died at Mau Summit, Kenya, at the age of 41.

MRS. GREVILLE JEAN PROBERT, has died in Nyeri, Kenya, at the age of 29.

OTTO WILLIAM SCHMIDT has died in Nairobi.

Tribute to Mission Teachers

TRIBUTE to mission work was paid by Southern Rhodesia's Administrative Secretary, Mr. F. F. Williams, when he gave the second reading of the African Education Bill.

The missionaries had, he said, been the main and best cause of the firm and steady growth in Northern Rhodesia something of a million in value, most of the African education that has been had was still credited to the missionaries, and he hoped that the Bill would give their efforts due credit.

The Secretary also said that the non-officials recognized the fact that a great step forward towards a more efficient educational system was being made, and he was glad that the long and patient work of the missionary societies and the Government was being done. In Northern Rhodesia, he said, the progress towards an entirely African education had not been accelerated by the existence of a variety of different religious groups.

Mr. C. G. G. Director of African Education said that the Bill would introduce a new partnership between the Government, the missions, and the Native authorities, through local education committees.

Elephant Slashes Windscreens

Mr. B. Powar, of Wankie, recently found the road blocked by elephants when travelling by night from Bulawayo. Several trees were being across the road, in the middle of which stood an elephant. The motorist switched on his horn and the animal started up the road. As he approached the road, the car approached. However, it turned suddenly and slashed its tusks through a row from its trunk, and then fell off into the bush at high speed.

Rain-Making in East Africa

O.F.C. Experiments

RAIN-MAKING EXPERIMENTS were carried out last year at Kongwa, by the O.F.C. (Oman Field Command) in collaboration with the East African Meteorological Department.

An interesting report on those experiments has just been published at 5s. by the department, which explains that the decision to undertake the experiments was prompted by the serious drought of the previous two years.

It had been observed that clouds seemingly near the rain-producing stage had frequently moved across the area without precipitating, and it was recognized that if such clouds could be made to yield even a small amount of their moisture in the form of rain, crops would benefit greatly. On grounds of economy it was decided to use silver iodide released from the ground.

In a brief theoretical explanation, the report points out that most rain-making attempts are based on the theories of Bergeron (1933) and Findeisen (1938), who maintained that no real raindrops could form in a cloud until its upper part consisted of ice crystals, which crystals grow rapidly at the expense of the small water droplets in a cloud, since vapour pressure over ice is lower than that over water at the same temperature. The ice crystals eventually become too heavy to be supported, and fall from the cloud in the form of snow or rain (depending upon temperature).

Later discoveries showed that it is extremely uncommon to find any ice crystals forming in natural clouds until a temperature of minus 12° C. is reached. Any means of producing ice crystals in super-cooled clouds is thus a potential method of inducing rainfall.

Dry Ice and Silver Iodide

In many experiments dry ice is dropped into the clouds from an aeroplane at the rate of a few pounds per mile run. The silver iodide technique, however, involves the use of a hexagonal crystal structure almost identical to that of ice. Smoke produced by vaporizing the iodide at a fairly high temperature contains vast numbers of minute sub-microscopic crystals, which, introduced into a supercooled water cloud at a temperature of minus 5° C. or less, these should bring about production of growing ice crystals which then fall to the ground, passing through warmer levels into rain.

Such experiments were carried out in the United States in 1949-50, and the same principle was followed at Kongwa. Since, however, the threshold temperature is minus 5° C., it means that, in East Africa results can be expected only from clouds which occur to about 18,000 ft. above sea-level or 14,000 ft. above the ground at Kongwa.

Two methods were employed: (a) charcoal, impregnated with silver iodide, was burnt at ground level in specially constructed generators, and (b) small charges of gunpowder, impregnated with silver iodide, were fired with bombs just carried up into the clouds by hydrogen-filled balloons, exploded at a predetermined height.

For the first method six generators were designed and constructed in the O.F.C. workshops. An upright stack about 11.6 m. in height was mounted 2 ft. 6 in. above the ground, with an open frame to allow maximum draught with any wind direction. The charcoal was burnt at the bottom of the stack.

Four parts by weight of silver iodide to one part of potassium iodide were dissolved in acetone and diluted to five parts acetone. Ordinary household iodine was then soaked in this solution in an open glass jar. After drying out it was found to contain about 10 per cent silver iodide. The second method, the "bomb", consists of a small aluminium cylinder weighing five grammes (similar to the packing of a photographic roll). The cylinder contains 4 grammes of impregnated gunpowder, closed down a screw cap, and the fuse soaked in a gunpowder solution. A bomb is launched by a length of string to a standard 90-inch circumference meteorological balloon.

The impregnation of gunpowder is obtained by dissolving 15 grammes of potassium iodide and 90 grammes of silver iodide in 200 grammes of acetone. The gunpowder in a bag is soaked in this solution for some time. Experiments began on January 9, 1951. Preliminary pilot balloons were sent up at Kongwa in the mornings and in the early afternoon of the day, with the equipment moved into the area of operation. A suitable cloud would be selected, and the balloons then positioned itself accordingly.

Eleven separate experiments were, in the main, negative, and it was not until January 26 that some success was reported. On that afternoon eight bombs were released into a massive storm cloud. Very heavy rain fell over the area some 10 miles north of Kongwa, and the experimenters believed that the increased fall may have been the result of the seeding.

Between January 2 and April 28 experiments were carried out on 39 days. A table records that on about one day five or six experiments were probably successful and on twice as many occasions results were inconclusive.

Balloon Bombs

In a summary of conclusions the report underlines the inherent difficulty that the experimenter can never know with certainty what would have happened had he not conducted his experiments. The results, however, showed that the danger of "over-seeding" both by ground generators and balloon bombs was very real.

In the circumstances obtaining the balloon bombs were more effective than the ground generators, although the number of successful attempts even with the former were relatively few. There is also evidence that when ground generators are used the silver iodide particles are released into the atmosphere for some time. One explanation of this is that many of the particles become caught in the bush and scrub and are subsequently released by the wind. There is some evidence that this "diffusion" release in this way may be acceptable for stimulation of rain.

"The enormous benefits which all countries would derive from some ability to control the weather are obvious," concludes the report, "and this is particularly true of East Africa, where rainfall is of fundamental importance."

Southern Rhodesia's New Speaker

Mr. T. F. Wilson, M.P., Elected

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW SPEAKER is Mr. T. F. Wilson, M.P. for the Eastern division. He succeeds Sir Allan Welsh, whose retirement was announced last week. Mr. I. M. N. Hodson, M.P. for Salisbury Central, has been elected Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Wilson, who was born in Edinburgh in 1904, went with his parents to the Colony in 1921, where for a time he assisted them in farming at Odzi. In 1924 he went as manager to Inodzi Farm, Penhalonga, which position he still holds. He was elected M.P. for Umbali North in 1939, following the resignation of Mr. Whitehead, and has been vice-president of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, president of the Eastern Farmers' Federation, and a member of the Maize Control Board.

New Deputy Speaker

Mr. Hodson, who was born in Natal 49 years ago, was educated at Salisbury and at the University of the Witwatersrand, and served with the Union Forces in the Rand Rebellion of 1921-22. After a few years in the Department of Justice he resigned his post as Public Prosecutor in Salisbury to take up private practice, serving as a special officer with the British Military Administration in Cyrenaica during the recent war, and entered Parliament in 1946.

A resolution was agreed in the Colony's Parliament congratulating the thanks of the House to Sir Allan Welsh for his 17 years of distinguished service as Speaker.

Sir David Edwards

SIR DAVID EDWARDS, Chief Justice of Uganda, has decided to retire from the Colonial Legal Service for private reasons, and has left East Africa this week for London. During the 1914-16 war he served with the Royal Artillery in India, Mesopotamia, and East Africa (with an Indian mountain battery), and in 1921 joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya. There he spent the next 14 years as resident magistrate in Nakuru, Eldoret, and Nairobi, and as registrar of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal. Transferred to Palestine as a judge, he twice acted as Chief Justice towards the end of British administration. Four years ago he went to Uganda as Chief Justice. He has been president of the local branch of the British Legion and the Caledonian Society, and chairman of the King George V Jubilee Trust.

NEWS ITEM BRIEF

Axle breakages have caused a delay of several days in the departure of goods trains on the East African Railway, both in Kenya.

Owing to an outbreak of plague, the Belgian Congo authorities have closed the West Nile border with Uganda.

Large bush fires were reported at the beginning of this week to be devastating hundreds of square miles in the Voi area of Kenya.

The Nairobi Cost-of-Living Committee has resigned on the ground that its advice and recommendations have gone largely unheeded.

Voluntary organizations concerned in the welfare of Colonial students in Hampstead are to set up a working party to co-ordinate their activities, and where possible expand them.

Two Kenyan Indian Asians are on their way from the Colony to this country on motor-bicycles. They carry a message from the Mayor of Nairobi to the Lord Mayor of Coventry.

Four Europeans members of a Nairobi hotel band, three men and a girl, have been convicted of the possession of drugs. Deportation was recommended in the case of two of the men.

Miss Monica Krupner, who recently made a journey through Africa, has succeeded in an action against the Central Office of Information for their loss of photographic slides prepared during the trip. The court awarded her damages and costs.

All the photographs published in last Thursday's *Times* were of Nairobi. They showed the interior of the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the new offices of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., new flats, a block of offices and the Jamoi mosque, and a new wing of Delabere Avenue.

A profitable slip: A Note in our last issue ended with the words: "I shall wonder that Lord Reith has now agreed with the Queensland authorities that the project requires review by competent advisers." The reference was to the Queensland subsidiary of the Overseas Food Corporation. Lord Reith, as chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, not the Overseas Food Corporation, is, of course, not concerned in the matter at all.

African Cited in Southern Rhodesia Encouraging Africans' Latent Powers

THAT AFRICANS have the "rich attributes of love of music, gift of song, religious aptitude, and human warmth" was suggested by Mr. Adisa Williams in a broadcast last Friday in the "Gaining the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.

The speaker, an African from Nigeria, said that such an African cited in a speech being held in Southern Rhodesia was not only West African, but representative for the aim was to stimulate the development of a culture, encourage the expression of art, music, literature, and drama, and help preserve the characteristics of Africa in music, literature, and drama. In particular, the aim was to bring out the qualities latent in the African rather than to give them something new.

He said Mr. Williams was highly important when there was a danger that a generation of Africans would arise without roots in their own culture, and even doubting whether any African culture really existed. That meant that they had been miseducated, not educated, largely through the fault of guides who had failed to understand that the real need was to provide conditions which would encourage African persons and communities to develop their characteristic and self-determined forms.

Despite the lack of a written record, African culture was as much a part of Africans as the hair on their heads. It was deeply rooted in their folk-lore, songs, dances, ways and customs, and embodied in their arts and crafts, music and woodwork, and the rhythmic symphony of song and dance.

Constitutional Development Inquiry

Professor Mackenzie's Terms of Reference

PROFESSOR W. J. M. MACKENZIE is being advised in his inquiry in Tanganyika by a committee consisting of the Member for Local Government (chairman), Messrs. I. C. W. Bayldon, I. C. Chopra, Stephen Mhando, V. M. Nazerah, D. K. Patel, E. C. Phillips, T. W. Tyrrell, and Chiefs Kidaha Makwaya and Adam Sapi. The terms of reference of the inquiry are as follows:—

"In the light of the report of the Committee on Constitutional Development and of the dispatches of the Governor and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated March 22 and July 25, 1951, respectively,

(1) to consider and make recommendations with regard to the establishment of inter-racial authorities (referred to in the report as county councils);

(2) to consider the committee's proposal for decentralization, whether by the establishment of regional administrations or otherwise; and

(3) to consider and make recommendations with regard to an electoral system for the Legislative Council and to the selection of members of inter-racial local authorities."

Tororo Airport

PLANS have been passed for a new airport, capable of handling Comet jet airliners, at Tororo, Uganda, as an alternative landing-ground for use when weather conditions are unfavourable at Entebbe. Though it had been thought that Nairobi would probably be the second string to Entebbe, B.O.A.C. approached the Uganda Government for a second landing-ground, and Tororo was chosen because of its favourable site, weather conditions, and industrial development prospects.

Violol



Malt extract, specially refined animal fats, eggs, sugars, glucose, orange juice, with added mineral salts, vitamins, etc., that is Violol. A concentrated food of proved growth-promoting value.

THE FOOD
FOR GROWING CHILDREN

Excellent Work by Transport Authorities

Appreciation by Sir Vernon Thomas

SIR VERNON THOMAS, Chairman of the Union-Castle Line, has addressed the following message to Sir Kenneth Robins, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa:

"I was very glad to have an opportunity of seeing you while you were in London and to discuss with you the position at Mombasa and transport problems in East Africa."

"I would like to place on record the personal appreciation I then expressed to you of the excellent work which has been done, under your direction and authority by your officers in handling with existing facilities the greatly increased quantity of traffic using the port of Mombasa for some time past. I realize the immense difficulties with which you have had to contend, and consider that great credit is due to yourself and to your staff, especially to Mr. Daron, the General Manager, and Captain Hamley, the Superintendent of Ports and Light, for the exceptionally capable way in which all have coped with the situation."

"I hope that the operation of the Import Cargo Phasing Scheme will assist in clearing the port and reducing delays, pending the provision of more port and rail facilities to meet developments in East Africa."

"That cordial acknowledgment of the efforts of the transport authorities and their staffs has been communicated to the Press by the East Africa High Commission."

Braemar Castle

A NEW 17,000-TON LINER for the Union-Castle Company is to be launched at Belfast on April 24 by Mrs. Gey, wife of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, and named BRAEMAR CASTLE. She will be a sister ship of the RHODESIA CASTLE and of the KENYA CASTLE, which left London on Monday on her maiden voyage round Africa. The first BRAEMAR CASTLE, launched in 1898, was 6,000 tons gross.



Uganda National Congress "Transfer Economic Control"

TWO OF THE ORGANIZERS of the Uganda National Congress, now in course of formation, Mr. I. K. Musazi and Mr. A. K. Mbatya (secretary), said when recently addressing editors of African newspapers in Uganda that the intention was "to work for unification of all the tribes in the country towards self-government in Uganda," to encourage the growth of democracy and the unification of all races into an Uganda nation, and to secure full democratic rights for every person as laid down in the Charter of Human Rights of U.N.O.

One aim would be universal suffrage in all tribes, universal education, and the transfer of control of the economy of Uganda to the people.

Membership of the congress would be open to all races, for it was hoped to promote the feeling that all the citizens of Uganda, whatever their colour, creed, or origin, were members of a united nation.

Mr. Musazi said in answer to questions that Uganda's economy was now in the hands of foreigners, or at least of people who had not declared themselves to be citizens of Uganda. Economic control, he declared, should be within the country, not abroad.

More Nyasaland Blunders?

WHY HAS THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT incurred the expense of providing the Mpemba veterinary research station, asks Mr. H. G. Duncan, a well-known Nyasaland dairy farmer and former non-official member of the Legislative Council.

In a letter to the *Nyasaland Times* he continues: "We were led to understand that the facilities and personnel of the technical services of the three territories would be made available to each other, and thereby avoid duplicating and triplicating. Why do we want to hunt for bugs here which are well known and equally numerous in similar environments and climatic conditions of the two Rhodesias? Are there any obscure cattle diseases peculiar to Nyasaland that require research?"

After being staved for years of professional personnel we in the past three years have been treated to a super-abundance of veterinary personnel in the shape of a director, deputy director, chief animal husbandry officer, these three doing their best before being pensioned—provincial veterinary officers, veterinary officers, and veterinary inspectors.

Meanwhile liaison, preferably by exchange of visits by technical officers for the solution of problems of prevention, cure, and treatment of animal diseases, seems to be nonexistent.

Developing the Southern Sudan

MR. J. F. TIERNAY, Governor of the Equatoria Province of the Sudan and chairman of the Equatoria Projects Board, has opened the industrial area of Nzara, where mills and factories now cover 10 acres of land, and where 1,200 workers are employed. Mr. Tiernay said that the plan, which had cost £E500,000 to establish, would bring money to the district, but that that was not an end in itself. The aim was to enable the people to have healthier minds and bodies. It was hoped to provide social amenities, including a village centre with its school, place of worship, dispensary, and shops. The opening ceremony was attended by Dr. B. A. Keen, Director of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization.

New Stamps

NEW STAMPS and stamps in revised colours were introduced in East Africa on April 1 as follows: 25 cents of a shilling, dhow design, red border, track vignette; 40 cents, crane design, blue border, black vignette (both new); 10 cents, existing design of Lake Naivasha, grey border, brown vignette; 15 cents, existing design of Mount Kilimanjaro, green border, black vignette; 30 cents, existing design of Jinja Bridge, brown border, purple vignette (revised colours). The present 10, 15, and 30 cent issues were withdrawn from sale on Monday, but will remain valid.