

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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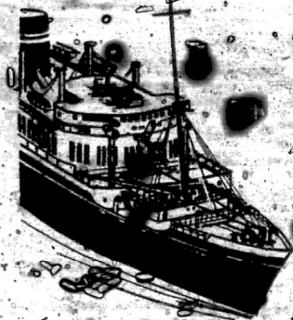
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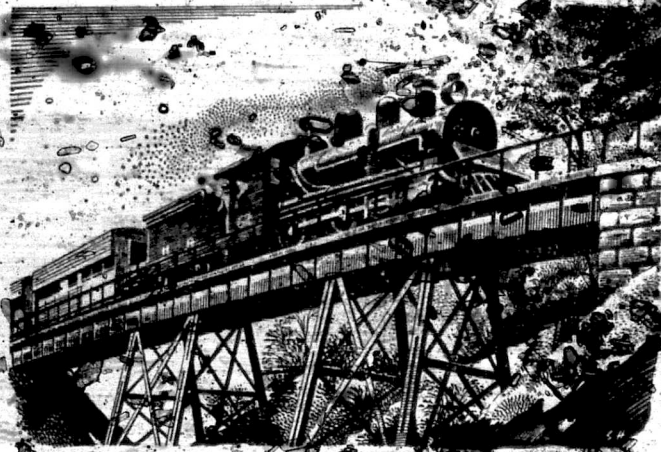
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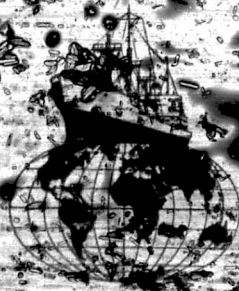
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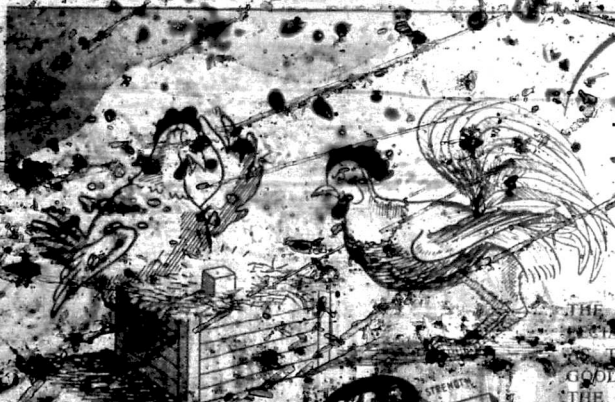
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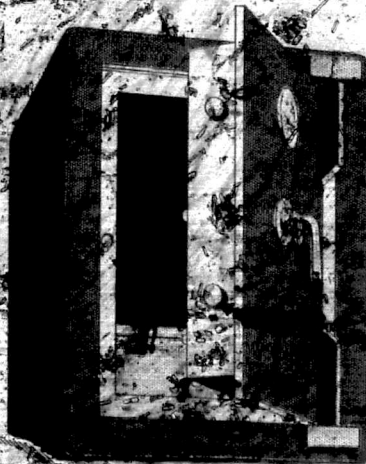
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Founder and Editor  
F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1954

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**SIR DAVID LIDBURY** and his two colleagues, assuage in their report on the Civil Service of East Africa that all will be well if salaries are sharply raised, especially at the top (raised so sharply as to cost the three territories and the High Commission nearly an additional three million pounds annually), if present discrepancies are removed, and if there are adjustments to the mechanical part of the business of handling civil servants. They gave no consideration to the fundamental problem of ensuring to the territories the type of officials they need and can afford to employ. The assumption that that will settle itself automatically if enough pay is offered has been disproved by history, which shows that easy money attracts the wrong men, and that the challenge of real service in a high cause appeals to the best instincts in the best men. Yet this bulky volume is primarily an arithmetical exercise. It certainly does not put first things first, or emphasize that the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments must do just that if the Colonial Empire is to be truly served.

One of the worst faults is that the Colonial Empire is so often made to serve the career of an official upon whom the Colonial Office looks with favour, in other words, that promotion is by no means always decided on grounds of suitability. Far, far too frequently pleasant men of little competence or competent men handicapped by serious shortcomings are entrusted with responsibilities which their records show them not to deserve. Even when everyone can see that they are misfits, they are almost always retained in their posts (in which they may be doing great harm) for a face-saving period, often lengthy, because to remove them would be tantamount to an admission

of their failure. Men in Eastern Africa, including many civil servants, have for decades been outraged by the continuance of these malpractices. Why do they operate still? Primarily because the interests of individuals is rated above the needs of the individual territories of the Colonial Empire. In almost any dependency in Eastern Africa our readers, including officials, could readily make their own lists of men, from provincial commissioners to heads of departments, and even Governors, who now or in the recent past have received and retained appointments far beyond their deserts, and equally damaging lists of those who were dragged away from the admirable performance of difficult duties to waste their time on something unimportant elsewhere in the territory or to be sent thousands of miles away to a Colony of which they knew nothing, in which they were not interested, but to which they went simply because a refusal would prejudice their careers. The Colonial Office has a poor record for man-management.

We wrote recently that the worst blemish on the Colonial Service is the careerism which, though no means universal, is all too prevalent. There is no indication that this disquieting fact is recognized by the Commission. **Careerism Too Prevalent**, which was unfortunately composed entirely of civil servants. If an able non-official had been one of the investigators, a very different document would have resulted—a point for the Legislature to consider when they debate this report. The chairman, Sir David Lidbury, spent nearly forty years in the British postal service, Mr. Godsall was in the Colonial Service in Ceylon and Malaya, and Mr. Gorsuch was in the Civil Service in Malaya from 1920 until he was appointed to the Colonial Office. How could such a team be expected to see the problem as it appears

to men officials of long African experience, or even through the eyes of some officials?—such, say, as senior Southern Rhodesia, so well, or those there and elsewhere who have a much deeper sense of vocation than of career. Recently a very prominent official in East Africa told us that his long experience led him to the conviction that at least one senior official in three ought never to have been given his final appointment, and that a common knowledge that almost all provincial Commissioners and departmental heads take a far less favourable view of the men recruited by present methods than does the Colonial Office.

To admire the Colonial Service, as we do, generally does not require blindness to its serious faults, of which scarcely a hint appears in the *Lobbyist's Report*. Its sweeping proposals are primarily concerned with Need Correction, with methods of obtaining better public service and ensuring that only

the best men reach the highest posts. If the public knew that to be the case it would support the principle of high pay for the high-grade men. Now it is asked to attach largely increased salaries in many cases an additional £500 a year or more, to a wide range of posts the present or recent occupants of which would in too many cases have no chance whatever of earning even their present salaries in non-official life. The indifferent quality of the occupants of some such posts is frankly admitted by civil servants. The first task is to abolish the laxity which produces such results, not to raise the rate for a job which may be well, indifferently or really badly performed. There ought to be no question of bludgeoning the territories with a heavy extra load of recurrent expenditure, with pensions to match, unless and until the taxpayers have practical proof of better use of the Colonial Service. When merit—which includes both character and competence—is recognized within the Colonial Service as the only justification for high office, the public will be quick and generous in its recognition.

## Notes By The Way

### Burying The Hatchet

LAST WEEK'S DEBATE ON KENYA in the House of Commons doubt scarcely have been more harmonious. There were criticisms, of course, but they were made with good temper and usually with good sense. In fact, the impression was created that the Opposition, having used so many occasions during the past couple of years to magnify difficulties in East and Central Africa, had decided to be conciliatory rather than combative. Even Mr. James Griffiths was subdued. His real complaint being that more time had not been given for complaint, but his Party could, of course, have surrendered one of its supply days for the purpose, and felt so strongly on the subject. So friendly was the atmosphere that nobody reminded him of the oversight.

### Speaking From Experience

IF THERE BEEN IN RECENT YEARS any other debate on East Africa in which one speaker had at least some personal knowledge of the territory concerned, it would not. Those called in this way were Mr. G. A. C. Bottomley, Oliver Hartman, James Thomas Edwards, Wakefield, George W. East, Sir Davies, James Griffiths, and Henry Horne, all of whom all of them have been in Kenya within the past three years, and all within the past few months. It is not surprising that a common sense about each of the specialist speakers was shown by Mr. R. S. S. Scott, Secretary. Indeed, a friend who is a thorough geographer and whose political views are unorthodox, told me that any of the speeches could in fact be taken from any part of the *Lobbyist's Report*. That was a compliment to the Members.

Speaker's eye, and as proof that Mr. Speaker chose well.

### While the Current Serves

THE MOST SURPRISING STATEMENT was probably that of Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, that "there is nothing in the present situation or the future prospects of Kenya which should deter prospective emigrants from this country from going to Kenya." That will be regarded in Kenya as an astonishingly optimistic comment. I am sure, I say, that trust, of course, that circumstances will justify the assertion, but the right usually prove to be an indiscretion. Perhaps the next most surprising proposal was that of Mr. Bottomley for a Minister Resident in Kenya. Mr. Lyttelton explained how unsatisfactory such an appointment would be from the United Kingdom and Kenyan standpoints. There were several references to the attitude of Kenya's settler politicians, but more to the good quality and good intentions of the settler communities to the debt which Africans owe to the genius and energy of the Europeans in the midst. Mr. Wakefield summed up the matter with the reminder that we must "take the cure while it serves or lose our vestments."

### Towards Decision on the Copperbelt

THE NEWS FROM THE COMRADES of Northern Rhodesia is as yet though it is not surprising anyone would expect in close touch with the negotiations between mining companies and the bodies representing African employees. A year or more ago, fifteen months of consultation having achieved nothing, the Government of the Province had decided to appoint a board of inquiry, which will presumably be asked

report as promptly as possible. Whether the nature of its recommendations, the possibility of industrial strife in the Copperbelt threatens once more for it is evident that the European trade union is in an intransigent mood.

**Obdurate Trade Unionists**

BUT THE EMPLOYERS—namely, the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of companies under the enlightened chairmanship of Mr. E.L. Prain—are not prepared to tolerate indefinite procrastination on a matter which, if persistently left unresolved, may lead the African miners to strike. For that reason I look for firmness on the part of the companies when the board of inquiry reports. In other words, there are grounds for the expectation that something decisive will soon be done, either with or without the consent of the European union, to prove that Africans qualified for better jobs are no longer to be barred from them by ukase of the European trade unionists. If they are wise they will not cooperate with the companies and the African union in working out a practical solution of a difficult but urgent problem. If they remain obdurate, it is they, not the companies or the Africans, who will be the chief sufferers from a conflict of their own making. The main argument of the union is rooted in hypocrisy and stubborn refusal to face facts. It will have little sympathy outside Central African trade union circles, and diminishing toleration in the Federation, the finances and industrial attraction of which could be seriously damaged by the cessation or drastic diminution of copper production during a period of industrial strife.

**Bid for Friendship**

"BE FRIENDLY WITH THE JUNTA," say our modern mujibbers, "and everything in the Canal Zone garden will be lovely." "Kick 'em in the teeth" about the Cairo warlords turned politicians, and they'll go home leaving their base behind them. There must be two parties to any friendship, and there is abundant evidence that Colonel Nasser and his quarrelling clique have no wish to be mistaken for one of them. Just to underline their attitude they have set Cairo Radio to the agreeable task of denouncing its anti-British ravings from the Sudan to Kenya. Daily talks in Swahili from the Mau Mau terrorists of the African army, against which the military might of Britain's powerless listeners are invited to send to Cairo details of the methods used by the British to break African morale. The dissemination of such matter has three obvious purposes: to increase disaffection among African malcontents, to advertise the contempt of the Cairo junta for ordinary deities of international relations, and to persuade a year or two of inter-African relations as sober as the year or worse of inter-African relations in Egypt before war broke out. Mr. Egan, having noted the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of last year, despite all warnings, and having noted the blind eye to deliberate daily breaches of it by the Egyptians, confidently expected to bring another slab of paper at an early date.

**With Ion**

Arthur Creech Jones, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, as Labour candidate for the constituency of Wakefield, caused by the withdrawal of Mr. A. James Greenwood, will be widely expected to be in the front Socialist circles, which recognized and valued his far-sighted discharge of his duties at the Colonial Office, and have sympathized with him in the shabby treatment he has suffered in his constituency. He has been out of Parliament since the election of February 1951, and has lost his seat by 81 votes. Mr. Aitchison and his colleagues in the party

hierarchy have had repeated opportunities of finding a safe seat for a man who had given unquestionable service to his party, but who had character enough to be guided in office by the facts as he found them, not by the preconceptions and misconceptions of an informed theoretician. Now, fortunately, there is a growing number of Labour M.P.s with first-hand knowledge of East and Central Africa and a determination to judge the problems of the territories objectively, a fact which will be strengthened by the free election of Mr. Creech Jones, which seems certain.

**Surprising**

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asks in *Tribune*, the weekly organ of Mr. Martin Bevan: "Why the hell should we protest about the Rosenbergs when in Kenya we are hanging Africans who may or may not have had bullets hidden in their shirts?" Quite what the Left-Wing extremist means is far from clear. Many Bevanites will doubtless interpret his words as indicating that some Africans in Kenya have been hanged on the pretext of possessing ammunition when in fact they were not carrying it. Some might go further and read into the sentence the idea that Europeans were planting bullets on the persons of innocent Natives. It is to be hoped that such baseless and base ideas will have been refuted by few, if any, readers of a strange statement, but it would be optimistic to exclude the possibility. Mr. Brockway often speaks and writes under the stress of passion. I do not recall ever previously hearing from him such a remark as "Why the hell." It is also surprising to find him casting back to the Rosenberg case, which many of *Tribune's* public must have forgotten.

**Spanish Sugar**

THERE IS JUSTIFIABLE DISSATISFACTION in the City of London at the action of the East Africa High Commission in buying some thousands of tons of Spanish sugar. The price is admittedly a couple of pounds a ton below that asked for the British standard, but for Spain sells for export at less than half the price charged to its own citizens. In other words, the export price is subsidized by any British official organization ought to be a definite preference to British suppliers, and East Africa the recipient of so much financial aid from H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, should be alert to practise that principle.

**Chairman of R.E.S.**

COLONEL CHARLES PIMSONBY was on Tuesday elected chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society. To that generous and honourable office he brings wide experience of public affairs, an exceptional gift of friendliness, and still more important, a high and well-merited reputation for adherence to the highest standards in all his undertakings. Many friends in and connected with East and Central Africa will congratulate both Colonel Pimsonby and the Royal Empire Society.

**New Paper**

UGANDA will, I hear, soon have a new daily news paper, published by a company also to be established in the new paper field in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. That is a most serious competition for the *Uganda Herald*, which, established in 1912, was weekly by Michael Mases, in 1912, now appears twice a week.

**Extensive Information**

THE ONLY newspaper so far I am aware of which takes an informed view of Mr. Henry Gurney, British Resident in Zanzibar, has been the *East African* and Rhodesia, which has something of a reputation in these matters.

# Bipartisan Debate on Kenya in House of Commons

## Secretary of State's Account of Present Conditions in the Colony

**KENYA AFFAIRS** were debated in the House of Commons last week.

Opening for the Opposition, MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY expressed sympathy for all in Kenya who were suffering because of the emergency. It was in that spirit that the six M.P.s. of whom he was one, had visited the Colony earlier in the year. They had found that, taken as a whole, the Europeans in Kenya were much the same as themselves, doing things in their own way. But the behaviour of some European was not to be admired.

In 1952, the Christian Church had written that every man in Kenya was a politician and most of them leaders of parties. That still seemed to be the case. Having spoken about reactionary Europeans, let me say that reaction was also to be found among members of the race.

### Tribunals and Troops

The police in Kenya had behaved in exemplary manner. Although there were some very good policemen, a conversation which he had held with a very highly-placed police officer had not convinced him that the best kind of leadership was being given. Asked to explain why he thought the situation was "far worse," this officer had said that he had lost two sheep from his farm. He was glad the higher police administration had been displaced.

There was need for increased efforts in looking after the African women, who were probably responsible for much of the Mau Mau trouble. The six M.P.s. had suggested appointment of women administrative officers.

Mr. Bottomley, believing that there might still be an emergency in 1954, felt that the detention position should be reviewed. The thousands of Kikuyu in detention camps were the seeds of terrible future trouble. At the Athi River detention camp, where notable work was being done, there were only three European staff. What chance would they have if the thugs in the camp decided to kill them?

Everything possible should be done to win back African confidence. Mr. Lyttelton had shown initiative by going to Kenya and forming a multi-racial Government, but the African members of the Cabinet was hand-picked, not elected by a representative organization. The declared attitude of the European majority in the new statements of policy was most reactionary, and not calculated to win Native confidence. A new party, containing progressive-minded persons, included a programme the preservation of separate electoral rolls and the integrity of the White Highlands. Sir Philip Mitchell had probably been right in his references to political ineptitude.

### Four Groups of Europeans

Mr. Bottomley put Kenya's Europeans into four groups. The pioneer had given care and comfort to Africans, serving him, but could not understand it when the sons of those Africans did not appreciate this old relationship. Secondly, the African-born Europeans, rightly said, but not always in the calmest way. We have as much right to be better housed as else. Our main hopes were bound up with the third group, composed of liberal-minded men and women who had come out after the two wars. In the fourth group were to be found those who, in Mr. Bottomley's opinion, were mainly the cause of the trouble.

They are the ones who went to Kenya about 1948 to evade helping to create the Welfare State here. Their influence in Kenya and upon Kenya's political attitude to the United Kingdom is bad. This makes me lean towards the recommendation in Dr. Garroth's report that there should be screening of Europeans as well as Africans.

The Government should consider appointing a special Commissioner on the spot, a man of high standing, to encourage progressive-minded Europeans.

The Colonial Secretary had, in the past, been slow to disband the Kenya African Union, and had left a free field for the underground movement. There was a real danger of Mau Mau spreading throughout Africa, a real battle-ground of Mau Mau. He had referred to African business, but did something urgently to the economic and social infra-structure of the colony. He had done some things, but not enough.

these are mixed everywhere. This Kenya problem is a challenge as well as an opportunity. If the world is to live in peace and harmony, it can do so only on the basis of all the races working unitedly together. Wherever there have been the opportunity of uniting Europeans, Asians, Africans, and Arabs. If it will work in Africa, it will work anywhere in the world.

### Mr. Lyttelton's Statement

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. LYTTLETON, thanked Mr. Bottomley for the spirit of his remarks, although doubting whether his sanguine temperament was best expressed in the rôle of prophet.

Now that the military machine for combating Mau Mau was in first-rate order, we could concentrate more fully on Kenya's political, social, and economic future. Measures taken against terrorism had not enunciated any practical alternative. The military plan, meeting with very great success, was to clear Mau Mau from each infected area in turn and then consolidate them by closer administration and better police.

The M.P.s. report had correctly described the situation in Nairobi at that time as striking at the heart of public security. Since "Operation Anvil" completed on May 25, there had been a spectacular drop in crime, and every Mau Mau cell—they contained many persons who had been disrupted—there were indications of wavering faith even among the former gangs. The only danger was that there was no hope of victory for them without assistance from other tribes, and that had not happened.

The police situation, said Mr. Lyttelton, had at one time given him great anxiety. The former Commissioner of Police had handled the difficult problem of the rapidly expanding police force with energy and courage, but he had worked himself out and been replaced by Colonel Young, who now was in hand of a wide-scale reorganization and retraining of the police. A large number of highly experienced police officers had been seconded to Kenya from Malaya and elsewhere.

Colonel Young reported well of the police. The Kenya Government aimed at gradually replacing the military with the police and devolving responsibility for maintenance of law and order, district by district, on the administration and the police.

### Sorting out the Kikuyu

The Home Guard, at present 25,000 strong, occupied 500 posts with about 4,000 firearms and was officered by 90. (to be raised to 103) district officers. Substantial sums had been spent on clothing for full-time guards, while 1,000 guards had been exempted from payment of special taxes and school fees for up to three children were waived for full-time guards.

There was a gradual process of sorting out Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru. Those screened were put into reception camps at Mackinnon Road, Manyani, or Langata. People often said that things should be cleaned up, but were rather shocked when they came to examine the methods which had to be used. Dangerous or serious suspected, murderers, executioners, social class, court officials, active gang members, and administrators, ammunition carriers, scouts and informers, were tried in court if sufficient evidence was available, or were detained, if necessary, on the Governor's detention orders or sent to works camps in the reserves.

He sympathized with those who found repugnant the idea of detaining people without trial, but it was difficult to realize a condition in which hundreds had been ordered but, because of error, were not taken forward to court.

Those not regarded as actively dangerous were placed in an intermediate category of part-time works camps in the Central Province, where they went additional screening by their own elders, with a view to their being released. Those whom screening showed to be dangerous were placed in full-time works camps in the detention camps.

As a result of the detention camps, there are now 17,000 people in works camps, 18,500 in detention camps and 1,500 in reception camps, where they are held temporarily. Screening would be completed within months. Concern was those camps the Church Missionary Society had reported, that the whole conditions of the camp, the food is not good and even in some cases the food is not good.

Some persons under the Emergency Regulations were brought only to help the Government believe that the Government was connected with the terrorism for murder. Character of the Government and its working with terrorism were not brought unless there was evidence that the person had been

...ent with armed gangs or was in possession of arms, diaries, subscription lists, oaths, ceremonies, etc., or possessed of materials for making home-made guns.

The policy with regard to those found in possession of ammunition is quite clear. It is not to prosecute men for carrying a gun if they have not taken an active part in operations. A Kikuyu man caught during a skirmish with a gang who is found in possession of ammunition could be charged, but a casualty Kikuyu picked up in the reserves with three or four rounds da... would ordinarily be released.

The new Council of Ministers had set up special machinery for resettlement of released prisoners, detainees or whom there was no employment or land in the reserves. Agricultural betterment relief work was being provided for about 100,000 in the Kikuyu districts, and work camps for displaced Kikuyu had been sited so that those who had been detained could be employed on constructive work. Four such camps were developing irrigation projects one was for road work, and another for bush-clearing and cultivation. A major project of irrigation 60,000 acres between the Upper Tana and Thiba rivers offered prospects of resettling 10,000 families. Work in these camps was voluntary, paid for at ordinary market rates.

Irrigation projects in the Baringo, Nakos, and Mwca-Tebere districts involved digging about 100 miles of main irrigation furrows. To complete construction, six new camps were being built, so that the authorities could turn to training workers for rice irrigation, etc.

**Problem of Resettlement**

But the main problem was the resettlement of the men in the work and detention camps. Of the 56,000 concerned, a certain number, possibly a small percentage, would be allowed to return to the Central Province. Under the present order, some families would be returned to their land in the reserves, some resettled in other parts of Kenya (when conditions permitted), and some in European farming areas, and some employed in forest areas. Some families not entirely free from suspicion would be re-employed in new areas where land could be cultivated, made available by the new five-year African agricultural plan. Others requiring some supervision would be settled in the Central Province on a scheme proposed by the Government and the District Board.

Discussing new villages, Mr. Lyttelton said that there were not schemes of rehabilitation but of regrouping the Kikuyu. The Colony's Government planned 320,000 acres designed for some 100 families. Already 140,000 acres had been constructed and 86 being built. In the Nyeri district 40,000 acres for 100 Africans had already been brought into cultivation, which brought security and protection and enabled social services to be brought rapidly to rural populations. In two demonstrations of being set up were schools, a community hall, a health centre, church, children's playground, and dispensary.

More administrative sub-stations were being established with a district officer, police officer, and a district agricultural and veterinary officers. One hundred veterinary assistants were being recruited this year.

Mr. Lyttelton contribute to the economic rehabilitation work of the churches. A working committee, headed by the Minister for Community Development, was studying new schemes for collaboration by Government and churches.

**Maize and Agricultural Progress**

Despite Mau Mau soil conservation, which lay at the root of the agricultural problem, the harvest exceeded faster than ever. The most hopeful development was the construction of terraces on steep slopes, and the construction of terraces had been constructed in the Central Province alone more than in the entire 1952 figure.

Holings were being made available and more in the Kikuyu Reserve training schools in Fort Hall and Nyeri had had 40,000 acres for building, carpentry, and agriculture. There were 40,000 acres in Mwasakos and South Nyeri. A major increase in African-grown cash crops was planned. In 1953 African coffee growers numbered 3,200, and there were 15,012. Coffee planting in Embu had 50% higher in ever before. There had been increase in the area grown under in the same period from only 1,000 acres to 12,000 acres. The area of pyrethrum had increased from 300 to 3,000 acres. The production of cotton, sisal, and other crops was also increasing. Concerning education, Mr. Nilon said that 10 K.I.A. schools were closed in the Central Province at the start of the emergency because they were not being used for Mau Mau training. They had been reopened under the management by January 1954. 580 teachers had been recruited in 1953. The rate of literacy had increased last year to 13,200 had been spent on African education in Kenya compared with £1,245,000 in 1952. In 1953, Kenya had 46,000 African

teachers with university qualifications; last year the number of African teachers had risen from 2,000 to 2,697. The number of African teachers with a secondary education had risen from none to 269, those with primary education from about 2,000 to 2,428.

The suggestion made by the Council of Ministers. Every passing day knitted the Government more closely together. In Kenya he had been surprised by the wide extent of liberal opinion. Members must realize that when people were being murdered, to make such a move towards multi-racial government. In general it was backed by European opinion.

It has been said that parts of all of the European population in Kenya are impossible. Is that not rather an offensive way of saying that they have not been charged with responsibilities under an official Government? The multi-racial Government have these responsibilities fairly and squarely on their shoulders, and I think that they will rise to the scale of events and to their opportunities.

Answering questions the Africans regarded the new statement of policy with indifference. Mr. Lyttelton quoted the words of Mr. Othman. This policy will do untold good; and after 102 years it might find Kenya very different from the Kenya in which it was born today.

Mr. Lyttelton said that the suggestion to have a Colonial Minister resident in Nairobi was not practicable or desirable. He (Mr. Lyttelton) was answerable to Parliament for the actions of the Governor. If there were a Minister of State, he would be fully answerable for the actions of this new representative. It would merely create an unnecessary link in the chain of responsibility.

Further motion was always seen to me to need saying. I am asked about something as the disposal of the land in a post office in some Colonial office are all coming in this House at a system of handing over even more responsibility for the management of their own affairs to the people of the Colonial territories, including Kenya. Until they assume their responsibilities, they will never and the emergency. Even under the present system there are constant rumblings about the position of the Colonial Office right up to the present. It was taken of trying to govern Kenya by a representative and directing the Government of Kenya by a representative of H.M. Government, all these feelings could be greatly embittered.

**Doing First Things First**

The Colonial Secretary concluded his speech with these words:

We are striving to progress soberly and surely. To do first things first, to restore law and order, to lay out on a long-sighted as within our capacity the foundation of social and economic prosperity. I, K. Othman, and the people setting our sights high, we are trying in the political field to build up for the first time in Africa an effective multi-racial Government. It would greatly lighten me and allow me carrying these grave responsibilities if the House gave a word of endorsement and encouragement today to the broad policy of the new Government in Kenya. On points of difference I suggest that the main aim we are striving at on one.

MR. JAMES O'NEILL (Lab.) congratulated Mr. Lyttelton on many of his social and economic proposals, but thought him too optimistic. It was not as if the Mau Mau in Kenya against Mau Mau was in the minds and hearts of the Kikuyu. The wider social and economic progress said to African leaders. "You had you had come in behind us and squish Mau Mau, they had hated and said: 'We cannot let our own people be put down.' It was necessary and Mr. Johnson said that the Mau Mau was not only a black and white issue, it was a black and white issue. It had hit him hard and he had hit him hard. The first time of the Parliamentary delegation had been the first that the white population was so divided. White leadership and the white population in the matter of the election was not only a matter of the white population, but the election campaign going on against the African leaders. It was a matter of the white population was being cast on their ability to speak and stand for Africans in the reserves and elsewhere. When it was a matter of the election for Kikuyu in 1952.

Mr. Johnson believed and the rest of the delegation believed that any prominent Mau Mau leaders and others had been caught up in the whole matter and put behind bars. The Mau Mau concerning hunger were there for all to see. In Kambu there were 40 Africans in a little more than 40 square miles. There were 7 million Kikuyu in less than 2,000 square miles. At the same time, there were 1,000 white farms in about 12,000 square miles in the Highlands. To the north were 60,000 Maasais in 10,000 square miles.





# Budget Statement in Northern Rhodesia

## Capital Must Have Confidence, Says Financial Secretary

**WE MUST WATCH THE BAWBEES**, said the Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia when introducing his budget. He continued, "1953 opened with a reserve fund of £6,950,000 and surplus balances of £4,335,000. During the 12-month period ended on June 30 last revenue estimated at £40,575,000 exceeded the latest revised estimates of expenditure by £5,150,000. In December, when moving the extension of interim budget, the Acting Financial Secretary calculated that there would be a deficit of £516,000 in that 12-month period. The position is therefore very much better than was expected six months ago. This is largely because expenditure by the Departments of Public Works and African Education has been over £500,000 less than was estimated and to the accelerated rate with which the Controller of Stores has most commendably run down his large stocks. He doubled the figure of £400,000 by which we hoped those stocks could be reduced.

### Trade Figures Largely Satisfactory

The trade figures are extremely satisfactory. In our exports were valued at £9.6m and our imports at £42.7m, giving a favourable balance of just under £40m. In 1953 exports increased to £94.83m and imports to £51.83m, raising our favourable balance trade to £43m. A healthy proportion of our imports, 25% in those two years consists of goods which increase the capital equipment of this country.

The Federation as a whole has in 1953 an unfavourable balance of payments on current account of £2m. Northern Rhodesia enjoyed a favourable balance on current account of £5.8m in 1951, £2.7m in 1952, and just over £1m in 1953 when the figure would have been appreciably higher than in earlier years but for the need to fill the copper pipeline to buyers in Europe and America as a result of the reopening of the copper market in London. This reduced copper sales by some £10m, reducing the value of copper in transit to overseas markets.

"Thus this territory, far from being a net borrower from abroad, has been accumulating external assets. It is an exceptionally fortunate position for a young and relatively undeveloped country. If the creditworthiness is very sound indeed.

### Staggeringly High Business Profits

"Figures supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics show that in 1953 company incomes, together with European incomes from unincorporated enterprise, totalled £38.5m, as compared with a total turnover of £860.9m. Thus business profits, broadly speaking, showed the staggeringly high level of nearly 36% of turnover.

"The figure of profitability of the mines was 50% of turnover. Other businesses also showed the very satisfactory figure of 11.2%. It is, therefore, clear that the gross profit on total turnover of £38.5m must be low countries in the world today where ordinary businesses taken on the average can show such a high rate of profit.

"Another satisfactory feature of our economy has been that net home investment has increased from under £1m in 1946 to an estimated £50m in 1953, a rise which the Director of Census and Statistics has attributed to the fact that Northern Rhodesia has a high proportion of development in Northern Rhodesia has been financed in recent years from savings made within the economy without resort to overseas borrowing.

"The financial circumstances are therefore most favourable and what we have to do as a Government is to encourage the creation of the necessary physical conditions which will attract capital. I have particularly in mind power supplies, food supplies, municipal facilities, improved transport, and com-

munications; secondly, as low a rate of taxation as possible; and, thirdly, and above all, good racial and industrial relations in a country of ordered community.

"Northern Rhodesia is covered under the Order in Council 17% of the total basic tax of the Federation. Our Government can, however, if the Federal Government is to levy on its behalf and to use a territorial surcharge. This surcharge can be levied on individuals up to 20% of the tax amounts payable by such individuals and Federal tax on companies up to one-fifth of the basic tax payable by those companies.

### Fiscal Commission's Miscalculations

"When I came to frame the budget I found that the expenditure estimates drawn up by the Fiscal Commission on the basis of conditions obtaining in 1952, were in 1954 conditions quite unrealistic. The Fiscal Commission very seriously underestimated the cost of a number of departments. Thus our normal rate of development of services had been repressed by shortage of housing, office accommodation and difficulties of travelling was overlooked.

"Thus the Commission estimated the cost of the Police Department at £42,000. The cost in our estimates is £1,137,000. The figure for the African Education Department in the Fiscal Commission's estimate was £607,000. The prudent cost of this department is £1,163,000. Under Irrigation we find £189,000. But the cost of our Water Development Department is to be £471,000.

"The Forestry Department was estimated to cost £141,000. Our figure for this year is £222,000. The most staggering feature of the lot is that for the Public Works Department which appears in the report as £1,295,000. When we consider the cost of the Public Works, curriculum and departmental votes and Public Works extra-curricular, and deduct from that sum reimbursements from the Development Fund of £500,000 and reimbursements by the Federal Government of £810,000 for work to be carried out on its behalf, we have a considerable net figure of £221,000.

"Nevertheless I feel that the statement by the Fiscal Commission implied an undertaking which should be honoured at all costs by the Government of the Federation, since it was clearly one of the premises upon which business and industrial people in this country gave their support to the Federation. The views of the Federal Minister of Finance coincided with my own. I regard it as of special importance in our economic circumstances to give the greatest encouragement to private enterprise.

### Tax on Company Profits

"I am not in the happy position of being able to contemplate any reduction in the company rate of tax and have had to apply such rate of surcharge as would bring the combined rate to what it was before—namely a surcharge of 15% on the Federal rate of 6s. 3d. On the other hand I found it possible to refrain from putting any surcharge on individuals.

"Shareholders outside the Federation of companies incorporated within the territory will be able to receive double tax relief on income from dividends in respect of the surcharge as well as the normal tax of the second place. The surcharge on such dividends will be refunded where the dividends are paid to residents of Northern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia therefore will be no less attractive than it was previously both to the overseas investor and to the investor within the territory.

"I estimate our total territorial revenue in 1954-55 at £13,348,000. Of this, £2,992,000 will be from income tax. Mineral royalty receipts amount to £1,340,000.

"This territory during recent years has salted away large amounts of its revenue in reserve funds for local investments, including loans to statutory boards, public utilities, to local industries through the Industrial Loans Board, to farmers through the Land Board and the Land Bank, and to local authorities and co-operative societies. We are not beginning to enjoy the benefit of the interest and loan repayments in respect of these loans. Estimated receipts from interest on loans repayments in the coming year total £554,000. £200,000 for interest on reserve and surplus funds, £150,000 for interest on loan investments, and £204,000 interest and loan repayments from local authorities and co-operative societies.

"I have endeavoured to provide a balance between the aim of fostering economic development and the maintenance of a stable and well-ordered community. To achieve the latter we must have security and understanding between members of the community and between the people and the Government. Thus while it is the Government's policy to maintain an adequate police force of high quality, we continue to attach the greatest importance to the building up of a strong defen-





# Labour Party Conference

## Resolutions on Colonial Affairs

**LIST OF RESOLUTIONS** on Colonial Affairs have been submitted for the annual conference of the Labour Party, to be held in Scarborough at the end of September.

Among the resolutions are the following:

This conference views with grave concern the situation which has developed in the Colonies under the administration of Mr. Oliver Lytton and the present Government. It endorses the Devonshire Declaration of 1923 and the 1948 Declaration of 1948 which state the interests of the majority indigenous populations, not those of immigrant minorities, must be paramount in Colonial policy. It affirms its belief that the policy of the Labour Government in liberating the peoples of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma and initiating decisive progress in the Gold Coast is an example which must be followed with all possible speed in the Crown Colonies.

This conference therefore calls for an end to the colour and racial discrimination, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and for the promotion of health, education, and welfare services which, together with schemes of economic development, can prepare the way for full self-government. In order to re-establish confidence between the Colonial peoples and Britain, it urges that the next Labour Government should convene round-table conferences in the various parts of the Colonial Empire in order to prepare concrete plans to realize these objectives and to set target dates for the achievement of full self-government.

This democratic socialist policy is the way to end the old imperialism and ensure that the Colonial peoples do not become victims of terrorist movements such as Maoism or of a new totalitarian imperialism, and it would provide the basis for the creation of a free and equal partnership between the liberated peoples and the people of Britain." [UNION OF SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE, AND ALLIED WORKERS]

### Fixed Dates for Independence

This conference agrees that the advance towards Labour's objective of a Commonwealth of equal partners by way of progressive development of Colonial self-government could be stimulated if each Sovereign and British-administered territory had a fixed date for attaining full independence, as this knowledge would encourage these peoples to intensify their efforts to render themselves competent for this status. Conference therefore calls for study of each area and consultation with its people with a view to making such a decision in accordance with what the acquired evidence shows to be the possible period to attainment of the required degree of development." [HEAST HAM (SOUTH) CONSTITUENCY LABOUR PARTY]

This conference, recognizing that there can be no peace where a policy of white supremacy is imposed, calls upon the Labour Movement to conduct a campaign for the full and unconditional freedom of all Colonies and countries under British jurisdiction. As a result of these intentions, conference calls for the withdrawal of all troops from Kenya, Malaya, Egypt, and other areas subjugated by Britain." [BIRMINGHAM BRIDGTON C.P.]

This conference declares that the British Labour Party in relationship with the people of British Colonies fully recognizes their unconditional right to self-determination and national independence and therefore the next Labour Government should claim powers shall immediately on assuming office progressive labour legislation in the Colonies to effect the presence of genuine representatives of the British Colonial peoples to formulate jointly with them a programme for the

achievement of their independence; (c) call a conference to discuss economic development and co-operation on the basis of full equality. [EXETER C.P.]

This conference calls on the Parliamentary Party to place on record that the next Labour Government will, as soon as possible after taking office, call a conference to which will be invited representatives of the organizations of the Colonial peoples, which are working within the constitution of their territories for self-government. The following proposals: (a) to work out a plan aimed at securing full self-government for the Colonies at the earliest possible time; and (b) to consider how in the meantime their colonial peoples could be granted an increasing share of responsibility in the administration of their territories." [GLoucester C.P.]

### Race Inevitable

The conference recommends that the national executive committee should establish representatives of the progressive parties in the Colonies and should incorporate their suggestions in a report to be presented to the 1954 annual conference of the Labour Party." [CHICHESTER C.P.]

This conference welcomes the report of the Parliamentary delegation to Kenya and urges the Parliamentary Labour Party to press for the fullest possible recognition of its recommendations. It expresses grave concern at the long process of deterioration which has gone on in race relations in Kenya without any attempt being made to remedy the grievances of the Kikuyu and other tribes, and whilst not associating itself in any way with the methods of the Mau Mau movement, recognizes that the conditions of life of the Kikuyu people over the past 20 years made revolt inevitable, and that there can be no guarantee of peace in Kenya until bold and imaginative political and economic measures are adopted to meet the conditions of African peoples in the Government." [SOUTH-EAST C.P.]

This conference affirms the principle of absolute self-determination for the peoples of the Colonial territories and declares that upon the terms of a Labour Government there will be consultation with all races concerned; when periods will be set for the granting of full independence to these territories and that any guarantee of independence relinquished by the Tory Government shall be fully restored." [WOLVERHAMPTON (BOROUGH) L.P.]

This conference recognizing that the political, economic, and social problems of the national aspirations of the Colonial peoples of Asia, Africa, and other underdeveloped areas of the Commonwealth are of equal gravity with the East-West conflict, calls upon the Labour Movement generally, and the Parliamentary Labour Party in particular, to pursue a more positive policy of Colonial affairs based upon: (a) an open identification with the aims and objects of the national aspirations to freedom, equality, and human rights; (b) a forthright demand for "out-of-aid" for these areas; (c) long-term financial credits; effective technical assistance; supply of development plant and equipment; the basis for power and agricultural projects; (d) full realization of a greatly enlarged Colombo Plan; (e) the return of the Labour Government by conversion of industry from military to civilian production." [LIVERPOOL (SOUTH-EAST) C.P.]

This conference believes that the oppressive Colonial policy of the Tory Government is a threat to world peace. The increasing struggle in Malaya, the tribulations in Kenya, the illegal suspension of the constitution in British Guiana, and the possibility of a further constitutional crisis in British Honduras are all sore spots liable to break out with disastrous and far-reaching consequences. Conference therefore calls upon its members to work for the immediate right of self-determination for all Colonial peoples, and calls as a first step on the immediate withdrawal of all British troops from foreign occupation." [HARLOW (EAST) C.P.]

### Priority for Discussion of Colonial Problems

This conference, desiring the lack of time devoted to the discussion of Colonial affairs at recent annual conferences strongly urges that at the next party conference Colonial affairs receive their priority." [LEICESTER C.P.]

This conference instructs the national executive committee to draw up a charter for the Colonies to be implemented by the next Labour Government. It shall include: (a) a time for fixing a date for self-government in the case of each Colony according to its development; (b) the right of effective local government where necessary; (c) the public ownership of land and minerals, transport and power; (d) farming by co-operative means and the use of a similar method; (e) steps to raise the wealth produced in the Colonies; (f) steps to return to their people the right of local decisions to be made at once; (g) Colonial peoples to run a democracy of workers to train in Britain, and to be trained in the Colonies; (h) the establishment of a Commonwealth House to supersede the House of Lords in which the Colonies shall elect representatives to decide their future policies and attitudes along with representatives

of the Dominions and the British Government." (OTHERHAM C.I.P.)

This conference believes in the advance of our Colonial territories towards economic well-being and democratic self-government is being bedevilled by the power of private commercial interests, and that recent troubles have been largely caused by dissatisfaction with the economic subjection of Native peoples which has led to frustration, and been exploited by Communist and terrorist elements. Conference also acknowledges that for generations Great Britain has enjoyed economic advantage at the expense of Colonial peoples, and asserts on behalf of organized Labour that it is prepared to forgo any general extension of social services at home and to renounce all claims to a better standard of living than the conditions of the Native peoples in the Colonies have been enjoying.

Conference therefore instructs the national executive committee to formulate a constructive Colonial Policy aimed at achieving the inalienable ends of social and economic justice and political democracy. Such a policy should include: (a) the granting of maximum economic assistance to the Colonies on the basis of need alone; (b) the bringing of all major trading and mining corporations under some form of social control; (c) secure repatriation of the amount of profits which can be taken out of the colonial territories and of the sterling balances retained by the Treasury; (d) greater social justice, Native rights, labour and executive rights, to be granted to Native workers; (e) the building up of strong and independent trade union movements; (f) the setting out of delimitations in each territory for the various stages leading up to and including complete self-government with full rights of self-determination. (LEWIS (WEST) C.I.P.)

**Statement of Policy**

This conference instructs the national executive committee to prepare a report on Colonial Affairs, and further instructs that a Colonial Policy statement to be issued for discussion by conference in 1955, this statement to be made available to constituency parties in time for the delegates to be mandated. (LEYTON C.I.P.)

"This conference states emphatically that it will in no way countenance the incorporation of the Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland Protectorates within the Union of South Africa, in view of that country's policy of racial segregation and persecution." (WEMBLEY (NORTH) C.I.P.)

"This conference reaffirms its opposition to Colonialism and expresses its belief that all Colonial people are entitled as a

right to independence and democracy. If accordingly expresses its opposition to any attempt to prop up the collapsing imperialist structure by means of military alliances. It demands that the Colonial problems be solved in the only way possible by granting self-determination to all Colonial peoples. (BROMLEY C.I.P.)

**Decades of Oppression**

This conference believes that the decades of oppression by Western imperialism are culminating in the desire of these subject peoples to set themselves free. We declare as Socialists that right of all nations to determine their own future and assert our solidarity with those peoples aspiring to free themselves from imperialism. (SALFORD WEST C.I.P.)

This conference believes that it is vitally necessary to announce as early as possible to the peoples of Colonial territories the right to choose their own self-government, with the choice of membership of the Commonwealth or complete independence. It undertakes meanwhile a policy of complete assistance and in co-operation with these people in order to assist them to prepare for self-government; a diversion of resources from rearmaments to the granting of effective aid to under developed areas of the world. (KINGSTON-UPON-HULL CENTRAL C.I.P.)

Conference affirms that the valid aspirations of the peoples of Africa and Asia must be fully understood and sympathetically treated and that militant and vigorous steps must be taken, both by means of the leading powers and through the United Nations Organization, to wage war on the conditions of want, poverty, ignorance and disease in those underdeveloped areas. It is the determination of this conference that the Labour Party, whether in government or not, will give absolute priority to such activities as these, pressing other Governments and the United Nations Organization to do the same. Conference also determines in this connexion to attempt to break down all racial and colour prejudices at home, in order to promote health and the Colonies, seeking in all these endeavours to create an atmosphere in the world where all peoples, irrespective of race, colour or creed may live in security and peace. (WALLESGATE C.I.P.)

This conference, believing that help to the under developed areas of the world is a matter of extreme urgency, instructs the national executive committee of the party to organize an intensive campaign to arouse public opinion in this country on behalf of the millions of human beings now living in poverty, hunger and disease." (LEEDS (NORTH) C.I.P.)



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# PERSONALIA

COLONEL JOHN ANDERS, of Carbury, Nyasaland, is in England.

MR. GODFREY FLETCHER has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS will fly back from London to Dar es Salaam at the end of August.

SIR ERIC PEARCE will leave London airport today for Nairobi after a visit of a week.

MR. FRANK SAMUEL, chairman of the United Africa Co., Ltd., left 230,893 shares for £3,419.

MR. R. A. MARAI has been appointed director of the Chamber of Industrial Development Co., Ltd.

MR. CRAWFORD SMITH, Financial Adviser to the Federal Government, has arrived from Salisbury.

MAJOR and MRS. H. E. WARD, who have been in this country from Kenya since May, will return in about a month.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING will leave London this week by air for Southern Rhodesia. Shortly afterwards he will visit East Africa.

COLONEL ARTHUR YOUNG, Police Commissioner in Kenya, arrived back in Nairobi by air last week after his brief visit to London.

A son has been born in Torquay to the wife of Mr. J. D. JELF, provincial agricultural officer in the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. NYANDIKA MAKORO, a Kenya athlete, broke the track record at a meeting in Darlington by running three miles in 13 minutes 50.2 seconds.

MR. F. H. KEENLYSIDE, a director of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has been elected a member of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London is giving a reception last week on the occasion of the 62nd birthday of the EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE, who is visiting Belgrade.

SIR ROBERT DE ZOUCHE HALL, Governor of Sierra Leone, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. C. E. HOLCOM, a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and MRS. HOLCOM left London by air on Tuesday for Entebbe after leave in this country and on the Continent.

COLONEL A. S. HICKMAN, Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, of which Her Majesty is Honorary Commissioner, was received by QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER last week.

MR. L. R. WYNN, of the Southern Rhodesian Irrigation Department, has been awarded a travelling scholarship in the U.S.A., where he will spend three months on a course arranged by the Bureau of Reclamation.

MR. MARTIN ALIKER, from Uganda, has been elected first vice-president of the All Africa Students' Union of the Americas, which recently held its second annual conference at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania.

SIR DONALD MACGILLIBRAY, High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, who was in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika for some years, has arrived in London for discussions. He will make only a brief stay.

MRS. CLARA DOUGIE, stepister of Lord Llewellyn, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been acting as his hostess, is returning by sea to this country with MISS ELIZABETH CAREY, the Governor-General's niece.

MISS ANNA KLYNSMITH, for whom the people of Eldoret subscribed £600 some weeks ago to enable her to visit London on an operation, has returned completely cured. She is the daughter of Mr. Jacobus Klynsmith, an early Kenya settler, and at one time a big game hunter.

MR. STANLEY GIBBERE and MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, two of the African elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, are organizing a meeting in Nairobi on August 13 for the purpose of formulating a policy in opposition to the United Country Party.

THE REV. H. D. MUKUNA, from Uganda, who is in this country for a year to obtain experience of English parish work, went to Eastbourne recently to carry greetings to the REV. A. B. FISHER, who in 1896 went to Bunyore as the first missionary, and MRS. FISHER.

MR. R. G. RIDLEY, superintendent of East African branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, arrived in London on leave a few days ago. MR. RALPH GIBSON, chairman of the South African board, and formerly London manager of the bank, has arrived on a short visit.

Several well-known East African Muslims are on a good will visit to Whitehall. They are MR. V. M. NAZARATI, M.L.C., and MR. A. K. KARIMJEE, from Tanganyika; MR. THOMAS K. K. KARIMJEE, from Tanganyika; MR. BABRU MBOGO and MR. HASSAN HASSIM LAKHA from Uganda, and MR. ABDUL GAFFUR SHEHIN, from Kenya.

LADY COHEN has invited members of the Women's Colonial Society to tea at Government House, Entebbe, next Thursday. The society is an association of women of all races who are members of, or the wives or widows of members of, the Colonial Service and the staff of the Colonial Office, past and present.

PROFESSOR ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, was present at a garden party given by the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League last week at the London headquarters of the Victoria League. Many well-known East Africans were present, and a number were presented to Her Royal Highness by Mrs. Fawcus, the president.

Mrs. PHILIP NEUSTIA, who has been nominated to the Central Legislative Assembly of East Africa, takes the place of Mr. B. A. OHANGA, who, as the first African to be appointed to a portfolio in the Council of Ministers in Kenya, has resigned owing to pressure of work. Mr. Neustia is secretary to the Northern Nyanza African district council.

In recognition of his work as Papal Delegate in Africa, ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEW, the newly appointed Bishop Ordinary of the Roman Catholics serving with the Forces, has been nominated as assistant to the Pontifical Throne. As a condition of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide he will probably still be consulted on African affairs.

## APPOINTMENT BY LETTER

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Letter to the Editor

United Country Party's Manifesto

Mr. Usher's Reply to our Criticisms

To the Editor of East Africa & Rhodesia

In some ways July 22 was a critical day in the history of the United Country Party of Kenya. On that day, and the party's manifesto was welcomed by The Times and by speakers, including Opposition members, during the Kenya debate in the House of Commons. In sharp contrast was the outspoken criticism contained in your leading article and in a letter in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from Colonel David Surin.

In effect, you state that the sponsors of the party either did not know what they were doing, or, if they did, were acting unpardonably and without judgment. As one of them I reply to this retortible dilemma with the assertion that we knew very well what we were doing and that our action was dictated by a state of affairs and in a political atmosphere not fully to be appreciated by remote critics.

You allege that to withhold immediate membership from non-Europeans constitutes an affront, as to that, I can think of no surer way of engendering a sense of grievance where it might not otherwise develop than such a suggestion. But you go further in suggesting that the admissibility of non-Europeans to membership is to depend on what you describe as their "behaviour". It is, in fact, to depend on their desire to co-operate and their setting up parallel organizations within their own groups.

I think you will appreciate the fact that this manifesto was in the nature of a protocol, the publication of which was enforced by the precipitate action of the Electors' Union, and that as I explained at a Press conference on July 15, much remains to be determined at the party's inaugural conference, which is to take place in September or early October.

There were however, two reasons why the sponsors felt unable to go further in the matter of the membership of non-Europeans. First, such a decision could not properly be made without consultation with the leaders of the other racial groups, whereby the sponsors might fairly have incurred the stigma of intrigue; secondly, we could not have been expected to commit our electorates so far without publicly canvassing their opinion. Having regard to the urgency of the matter the prudent course was, I suggest, to do no more than leave that particular door ajar.

Finally, I can assure you that two leading members of other racial groups were privately welcomed our proposals, and I believe that these gentlemen will agree that our tactics, so far from being unpolitical, do represent the prudence of a group concerned in public life who desire for themselves and for their children enjoyment of their heritage and a rest from the vicissitudes of inter-racial jealousy and suspicion.

Yours faithfully, Usher

London, W.1.

It is true of course that publication of the manifesto by the U.C.P. was made suddenly in spite of the unfortunate statement issued in the minutes of the Electors' Union (which was criticized in your leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA) a fortnight ago. But discussions in connexion with the formation of a multi-racial party had been in train in Kenya for quite a time, and there had been ample opportunity for the preparation of a statement which would not have been open to the objections to which we have drawn attention. It would have been well and good, over to state in the manifesto that the inaugural conference was to be held in September or October. In view of the intention, of which no one was aware, that might have been better to say less truthfully in the manifesto and certainly to omit reference to the exclusion of non-European members at this stage.

Our correspondence and other sponsors of the party think that our suggestion that non-Europeans could be admitted by their exclusion will have engendered a sense of grievance which

might otherwise not have developed. We cannot share his optimism: (a) because of the reasons given in our leading article; (b) because the political extremists in this country who are in close touch with developments in Kenya and some of the non-European leaders in that country would certainly have pointed out to them without loss of time that the exclusion of non-Europeans from the United Country Party could not be justified with its title on its declared objectives. Consequently, even if all the Asian and African leaders had been completely blinded as to some sense of offence in the exclusion of all non-Europeans, and if EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had withheld its comment (and thereby failed in its public duty), the extremists among the Asian and African spokesmen would have seized upon the point at the inauguration of such a party, who are always on the watch for blunders in British Africa.

We fail to understand why highly-minded leaders among the Europeans could have been accused of intrigue if they had consulted with the leaders of other racial groups in a search for agreement on multi-racial membership. The Council of Ministers in Kenya is now multi-racial and the U.C.P. is designed, as we understand it, to support that general principle. Surely, therefore, its organizers ought to have been in the closest consultation with the Asian, African, and Arab leaders.

As to the effect upon the European electorate, our view has always been that weak leadership is harmful and that strong leadership, giving a sense of definite direction, can alone evoke support and confidence. The task of political leaders is to sense and articulate public feeling, express it, challenge it, if necessary, and above all lead it. Much of Kenya's political trouble in recent years has resulted from the failure of the elected members to think major problems through to their conclusion, place the facts before the public, and take their stand firmly on what seemed to be right. There has been some speculation, unappreciated, instead of firm guidance, that the European electorate has far less confidence in the elected members today than it had 18 months ago. Practically every letter which we have received from Kenya in recent months, and practically every conversation which we have had with visiting Kenyans, has brought confirmation of that impression.

As to Mr. Usher's final paragraph, one of the heartening aspects of recent developments has been the forbearance under considerable provocation of the leading Asians and Africans in public life in Kenya. There is another example of it in the statement made in London by Sir Eboe Firsiroti just before this issue went to press.

Our conviction that the European political leaders have shown serious ineptitude is shared by The Times, as will be seen from an extract from a leading article quoted on another page; and that comment was written by a man as friendly to Kenya as is the writer of our leading article and this footnote. The Economist, another well-informed journal which is certainly not unfriendly to white settlement, has also written of "Mr. Blundell and his supporters bringing out old and faded racial hatchets." (Ed.)

Offensive Resolutions Passed in Kenya "The Times" Rebukes Colony's Politicians

SHARP REBUKES to Kenya politicians were given by The Times in a leading article last Wednesday, which said, in effect:

Kenya politics have always been noted for fireworks. Since the Lyttelton settlement a record number of dangerous and unfortunate speeches, resolutions, and memoranda have been in circulation.

The sponsors of the new United Country Party were then advised to be bold, "to eschew personal struggles or intrigues," and to remember that the Central African elections showed that a party standing for moderate liberal principles under known leadership would sweep the polls.

There seems no reason why the United Country Party, if it takes its courage in its hands, should need to do so. Meanwhile, Europeans should be careful not to make statements in the turmoil of political readjustment which might prejudice the future of the British taxpayer, who is welcome being abused when he is providing sixty millions of pounds to bring the emergency in Kenya to an end. It is even more serious, just at a time when inter-racial co-operation has never been better, to pass resolutions offensive to other races. Such races are apt to be less susceptible than the British taxpayer.

The leader classes on the political scene in Kenya, race and colour, and whom Kenya could use one more brick to wall off racial party, to which the European Council of Ministers has pledged its support, have been violently opposed the principle.

# Mr. C. G. Eastwood Transferred Extracts From Committee's Report

MR. C. G. EASTWOOD, who was an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office until October, 1952, when he was appointed Permanent Commissioner of Crown Lands, and who was severely censured by Sir Andrew Clarke in his report on the disposal of land at Criquet Down, is to be transferred to other duties.

When the strongly-worded report of Sir Andrew Clarke was received, the Minister appointed a committee to consider what disciplinary action, if any, should be taken. The members were Sir John Hobbs, a former Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, Sir Maurice Holmes, a former Permanent Secretary of Education, and Sir Harry Pilkington, president of the Federated British Industries. They reported: *inter alia*:

"There is no defined set of rules by which the confidence of the public in the administration of Government departments can be secured and held. Incorruptibility and efficiency are two obvious requirements. In the present case corruption has not been in question; inefficiency has, beyond that it is difficult to particularize.

"But the present case seems to be to emphasize one further factor which may be less self-evident but which we regard as of the highest importance. In proceedings the interests of the private citizen are affected to a great extent by the actions of civil servants. It is the more necessary that the civil servant should bear constantly in mind that the citizen has a right to expect, not only that his interests will be dealt with effectively and expeditiously, but also that his personal feelings, no less than his rights as an individual, will be treated with courtesy and fairly considered. We think that the admitted shortcomings in this respect are the main cause of such a loss of public confidence as has resulted from the present case.

The report then deals with each of the five civil servants in turn. Mr. C. G. Eastwood, it states, is Permanent Commissioner of Crown Lands. His rank in the service is that of Under-Secretary. This post is an independent command, and its holder is therefore required to exercise more independent

judgment than is usual for Under-Secretaries of Government departments. In these circumstances, and having regard to the terms of the letter that he wrote on March 23, 1953, the committee cannot escape the conclusion that his usefulness as a public servant would be impaired if he were to remain in his present post. They are therefore of the opinion that it would be in the public interest that he should be transferred to other duties.

In making this recommendation the committee take into account the facts that Mr. Eastwood's considerable experience in other spheres of Government administration should provide him with undoubted opportunities for his services elsewhere and that the know of the show colour of the present office the administration of Crown Lands would be suffered.

### Comments in Parliament

On the debate in the House of Commons on the Criquet Down reports Mr. R. F. PATER (Leam. Northampton) said that Mr. Eastwood ought never to have been appointed Permanent Commissioner of Crown Lands. He asked: "What on earth was anybody thinking he was doing in appointing to the sole charge of a public estate of 137,000 acres a civil servant whose only experience has been in the technical department of the Colonial Office?"

Later he said: "To manage a vast estate there is brought in an unfortunate civil servant who knew absolutely nothing about it of course. So what? It seems to me firm of land agents mentioned in the report look him for a ride. They had a mug customer and they treated him as a mug customer."

Mr. Viscount Jellicoe (Cons.) Berkeley and Iwerd commented on the ability of the Civil Service to make the grossest mistakes and still manage to get on. "Civil servants have not been treated nearly severely enough. There are who had deliberately deceived the Minister and remain in the Civil Service. The British Civil Service is the best in the world, and yet it was rearing up a monster. Persistent men who had practised deceit and chicanery. They said the public escape the view that the Civil Service would take its members as above reproach and beyond punishment."



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# Lower Pay for Ministers and M.P.s Principle Debated in Sudan Parliament

By 51 VOTES to 35 the House of Representatives in the Sudan debated a motion introduced by Sayed Yousif El Agab (Fung Nazirates) that during the transitional period the salaries of Speakers and Ministers should be reduced by 30%, of Deputy Speakers, Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and Government whips by 20%, and of ordinary members by 10% as a contribution towards the heavy financial commitments, including compensation for non-Sudanese officials. He thought his proposals would have a good psychological effect. If the House did not accept them it would have no right to demand sacrifices from the people. Voluntary reductions by the Ministers, of Finance and Defence, followed how reasonable the suggestion was.

The Speaker pointed out that the Self-Government Bill laid down that the salary of the Speaker should not be raised to his disadvantage after his appointment. That part of the motion must be deleted.

The Prime Minister wondered why the opposition had changed their minds. He pointed out that he had protested when the salaries were taken from £E55 monthly to £E40. He recalled the sincerity and patriotism of the mover. He found the motion contradicted a clause in the Statute. He had therefore called on Ministers to accept voluntary reductions in their salaries. He had asked members of the party to contribute all they could. The Ministers and members present had adopted his suggestion. He now asked members of the other side of the House to contribute also, and the sooner the better.

### Unparished Members

Sayed Muzahir Ali El Boshi, while opposing the motion, suggested that though some members could live comfortably without any salary from Government, and would be blameworthy if they did not contribute, others were so impoverished that they could not afford to go to the Grand Hotel, and even wanted to save fares. It would be hypocrisy to ask them for contributions.

Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman El Amin urged that contributions should be voluntary. The large salaries had been fixed by the Legislative Assembly, of which the mover had been a member. If the responsibilities of members of the Legislative Assembly had warranted such salaries, how much more did the present Ministers and Ministers deserve them. Since they had been asked to contribute, they had suffered in their fields some imperialism.

The big houses of Ministers were an inheritance from the previous Government. Ministers did not want such houses and cars, but as representatives of the country they had a position to keep up when abroad. Obligations on them. It would be wrong for these amenities to be discarded, as the Ministers had to rush and Egyptians working under them, and a Minister had to live as well as his servants. But who

subsidization was coming, the Ministers would be back to their own little houses and travel in buses. Sayed Hassan El Taher Zarrouk (Graduates) thought that the proposed compulsory contribution would not affect the position of the people. A total contribution of about £E37,000 divided among all Sudanese would mean about four millieres for each.

Sayed Mirghani Hamza, Minister of Education, Agriculture and Irrigation, accused the Opposition of trying to put the Government in awkward situations by criticizing their houses, cars and now salaries. Every member should pay what he could afford, but cuts should not be compulsory. He was glad that Ministers had been the first to sacrifice some of their shares, but compulsory reductions would be an insult.

Sayed Omar Mohamed Ahmed (Khartoum Rural North), after explaining that he had made a voluntary contribution like the others on his side of the House, said that he had a Government pension and did not waste his money, but in spite of that he had sometimes been obliged to give post-dated cheques. He knew a country member who had to pay £E12 a month for a house in Khartoum North—which was always full of people from his constituency.

### Valuable Precedent

The mover recalled that the people had been urged to be asked to sacrifice their food and lives for liberty. What he asked was 17 p.t. a month, a man who was ready to sacrifice his life? He thought that voluntary contributions would be of little use, and that a compulsory reduction would be a most valuable precedent for Government were thinking seriously of reducing the salaries of officials.

Concerning the business professions and Mohammed El Amin Mahoub (Graduates) said that the overwhelming majority of business concerns made profits of over £E10,000, a grade untouched by the increase.

Profits in excess of £E10,000 were divided into three big groups. The left no discrimination in their rate between a firm making a profit of £E10,000 and another making £E19,999, which was unfair, and the progressive rate came to a standstill at £E30,000. For the sake of fairness the group division should have been made with smaller change at the group levels.

These Sudan rates were higher than those of Egypt (18%), Syria (21.3%), and Lebanon (31.5%). Limited companies in Syria were given the concession of 5% tax residence, and those countries did not need to attract foreign capital.

The expected increase in revenue from business profits taxes was £E100,000, but the damage caused would far exceed that sum. The high rate was lightening away foreign capital and that would reduce the rate of development, business activity, and employment in a country crying out for help.

He approved the increased taxation of alcoholic drinks and other luxury articles, but not other increases which would raise the cost of living. Taking the basis of 1948, increases in the cost of living indices were 13 points in Egypt, seven in Iran, and 14 in Turkey. In Iraq and Lebanon there were increases of 37 and 13 points respectively. The Sudan showed an increase of 940 points.

Sayed Hammar Tewfik, Minister of Finance, replied that a fully developed ration system could not be developed in a short time. He would do his best starting with what was possible with simple life on personal earnings. Perhaps the 18% tax was too high a rate on businesses whose shareholders were widely spread, but in the Sudan's present position that was not a practical point. He had sought to avoid increasing the burden on the poorer classes, and with a few exceptions the proposals would scarcely affect them.

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# Kenya Needs High Principles Problem Spiritual, Not Primarily Political

THE RT. REV. T. S. BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, said when preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, that economic adjustments "alone will not remedy Kenya's ills, or of themselves prevent the recurrence of calamity either amongst the Kikuyu people or amongst others of the Colonial and coloured peoples, whose lives are lived in an instability that comes when western materialism fragments all ways of living and robs them of the old securities which tribalism once afforded. Kenya's problem is not primarily economic and political, but spiritual.

"Land hunger must be done away with, but it is no use giving anyone more land unless he is taught that we cultivate the soil not to exploit ourselves for short-term economic gain, but as an act of Christian stewardship of one of God's entrusted things.

"Minimum wage policies and the recognition of Africans as units of labour must give place to a more realistic approach to labour and reward for labour, but without Christian stewardship in the use of money, wages remain as part of the machinery of unrighteousness.

"Housing, not as units of property, but as homes for families, must be provided even more liberally, especially in the towns; but what is a house unless it be recognized that Christ is head of that house?"

### Educational Objectives

"Education, especially for women and girls, must be directed in quality and quantity, but, unless that education is inseparable from the content of our Christian faith and our best teaching, the last state of those who are meant to benefit from it will be worse than the first.

"Our educational objectives, like our economic objectives, must be constantly under spiritual review. Our education must teach not only life's fundamental disciplines, but only the dignity of labour and only the rightful use of money, it must enable a child to realize himself as a child of God and live as responsible trusteeship of his vocation in God's world.

"Unless the white man in Kenya changes his personal share of expounding the Christian faith to a share of his own life, a large part of the Church's activity is of no effect. For the most part the white population of Kenya is not deserving of the opprobrium which so many in this country would associate with it; but we have to trust it and encourage it to be a more active member of our faith.

"That man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God, has been most fully learned by a little scattered Christian community in Kenya today. The Christian Church has become the target of the Mau Mau terrorist's ferocious attack. Many hundreds have paid the price of their faith with their lives; yet every many have entered the Mau Mau and suffered for their faith, and have suffered the loss of their material possessions. Yet have they been more than mindful of the richness that is theirs in every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. As devoted students of the word of God in the Bible, now available to them in their own tongue, they have experienced an abundance of living faith that does not come by mere religion."

# Multiracial Government in Kenya

## View of Sir Eboo Pirbhoo

SIR EBOO PIRBHOO, a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and one of the most influential Muslim leaders in that country, said in London on July 27 that his brief visit to have come to the end of the deal about the new government which the new multiracial Government is investigating. Some of these proposals seem to spring from the statements made by the more extreme elements in Kenya, and also here in

London, views based on close contact with events in Kenya. "The Lyttelton plan offers the only prospect of political peace and collaboration. Moderate Africans join with Europeans and Africans in a like moderation in welcoming the new Council of Ministers and are glad to see that it is already working well. We are conscious of the results shown by Mr. Michael Blundell and his colleagues in giving the plan their

support and becoming Ministers. They deserve recognition and support.

### The Only Solution

"The Lyttelton plan is the only solution of our present ills. The new Council of Ministers is not perfect, but I am sure it will succeed and become the rallying point for all moderate opinion in Kenya. We must and will learn to live together."

"I hope that some of the Lyttelton Plan will reflect before they seek to upset or destroy it. All should welcome helpful criticism, but a destructive, personal and sometimes vindictive criticism at this stage is no service to any one."

"It is important that the good-will of the African people should be sought and encouraged. Suitable methods of electing African representatives to the Kenya Legislature are to be sought by an inquiry in the near future. It is to be welcomed because it will lead to the expression of African public opinion through constitutional channels."

"Moderate Africans are helping already, and they realize just as keenly as any of us that, without guarantees they feel require attention, violence is not the way to procure their recognition. It is unhelpful to Africans as much as to us, and elsewhere, reckless statements are made which do more to stir racial feelings in Kenya and doubt and suspicion in the minds of the Africans."

# British Resident in Zanzibar

## Mr. A. S. Potter Appointed

MR. HENRY STEVEN POTTER, since 1952 Chief Secretary in Kenya, has been appointed British Resident in Zanzibar. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and Queen's College, Cambridge, and joined the Kenya Administration Service in 1926, becoming Deputy Financial Secretary 10 years later. Transferred to Uganda in 1945 as Financial Secretary, he became Chief Secretary in 1951, in which year he received the C.M.G. Mr. Potter is 50.



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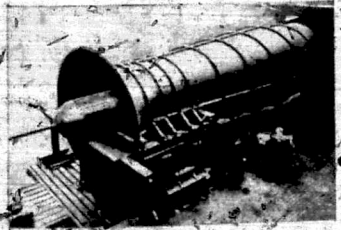


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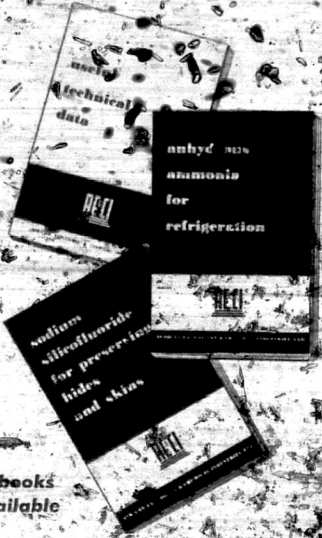
The blade illustrated was recently received by us from South Africa, having been taken from a 95" diameter flat-flow fan, one of two such fans supplied by us to Consolidated Man. Reef Mines, after being in continuous service for just under 15 years, our clients being of opinion that after such a long and useful life these fans merited a complete overhaul, even in the absence of any visible signs of deterioration. The duty of each fan is 250,000 c.f.m. at 10.5" S.W.G. and 750 f.p.m. with a tip speed of 311 feet per second. The estimated number of pulsations received by this blade during its working life totals 7,600 million, which we admit is rather an unusual way of saying once more

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Photo of original blades received from South Africa.



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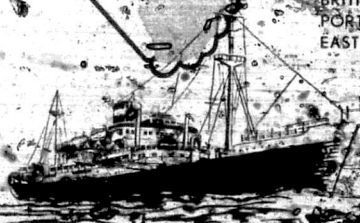


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## Tanganyikans Air Their Criticisms Points from the Budget Debate

**DURING THE BUDGET DEBATE** in Tanganyika Territory, **SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS** spoke of wasteful expenditure in Government departments, many of which were still using outdated methods, and asked for commercial efficiency experts to be employed. He also wanted the inter-territorial services to be impartially examined.

**MR. A. L. LE MAITRE** criticised the inclusion of only one European among the 15 officials sent by Tanganyika to the opening of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station by the Queen. He said also that Tanga had had a raw deal over aerodromes, being given merely one macadam runway, which had been twice laid but was still unsatisfactory. Whereas Dar es Salaam had two all-weather airfields.

**MR. J. C. CHOKO** said that Great Britain had been so generous in its financial aid that the Government should seek help elsewhere. The United Nations had given large grants to Arab, Asian, and South American countries; why should they not help Tanganyika? Trust Territory, develop her resources? £50m. to £100m. might be raised in long-term loans from the World Bank.

### African Members' Views on Trouble-Mongering

**MR. J. NYERERE** declared that all sensible people would support the Government in suppressing trouble-mongering, but warned the authorities against interpreting that phrase as covering all criticism of the Government. Tanganyika Africans had seen what had happened in other territories and did not want trouble, but without criticism there would be no opportunities for Africans to make suggestions and air grievances. It was only through peace that Africans could get what they wanted.

He congratulated Government on the new constitution, but was disappointed that the system of nomination had been left unmodified. He suggested a panel of names, produced by the people, from which the Governor could make his choice, and that in Dar es Salaam there might be elections.

As to education, he doubted if the Government target of 36% of African children receiving primary education was sufficient. If literacy were reduced at a rate of only 2% per annum, it would be 1985 or 1990, before all African children were educated. There was no room for complacency. He thought it paradoxical that members should ask for more technical institutes without increasing the number of primary schools to supply the students.

**ISWALI YUSUFO MENDOZA** stressed the need for village industrial production to avoid the drift to the towns, where housing and other social problems arose. Tribal craftsmen should be encouraged.

Health was more than wealth, and more should be done to train village sanitary inspectors who could instruct Africans in hygiene. He asked for increased grants to missions in rural areas; their excellent work would never be forgotten.

**MR. A. KARIMBE** defended a definite development policy which would lead to a long-term programme. Building up industry out of profits was a very slow process, and development out of revenue was wrong. Capital could be attracted only if Government set an example by creating confidence in the Territory by carrying out a development programme on a large scale.

## Excellent Guide to Uganda

THE PRINTING of the Uganda Information Department has become a guarantee of quality in content and display, and **MR. HORACE WHITE**, the Director, may well feel that "A Guide to Uganda," recently published by his department, takes pride of place among its productions.

Recently printed in Uganda, its 90 pages invite those who know or do not know Uganda to study admirable photographs and well-written text. Perhaps the most valuable section is that on the chief towns of the Protectorate, for which guide mainly neglect such material as mere figures in a gambling survey.

**MR. R. N. BERE**, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, has contributed a valuable chapter on "The People."

For the tourist, the numerous illustrated chapters on mountains, sports, and other national parks and reserves, fishing, and excursions, are of value to the pilgrim. Using photographs from the Equator, weather patterns for the various districts, and information on roads, hotels, and other good features, is a highly creditable work.

Copies are available, priced 5s, from the Department of Information, Box 142, Kampala.

## U.K. Market and the Commonwealth Importance of Preferences

COMMONWEALTH PRODUCERS need some safeguards to replace those which are no longer appropriate in the United Kingdom market, said **MR. NIALL MACPHERSON**, M.P., Chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization at the 38th annual meeting in London last week.

The U.K. was their principal market, just as the heavily populated industrial areas of the U.S.A. were to producers in the agricultural States of America. Whereas the U.S.A. consumed 90% of its canned fruit production, Australia exported nearly 50% and South Africa 60% of their canned fruit to the U.K., upon which such developing producers as Kenya and Swaziland were wholly dependent.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1947 had eliminated some tariff preferences and reduced others. The first need was to restore *ad valorem* duties to their former level and specific duties to a rate which bore the same relationship to current price levels as the *ad valorem* duties of 1947 bore to their prices. The prevailing tariff in the U.K. would generally be considerably lower than those in most foreign countries. H.M. Government should strive to secure these adjustments at the revision of G.A.T.T. rules in autumn.

## Royal African Society's Bronze Medal Awards for Dedicated Service

**LORD HALLEY** presented the bronze medal of the Royal African Society last week to five persons to whom it had been awarded last year and this.

Two of the recipients were from Eastern Africa—**MISS JOYCE FERGUSON**, from Tanganyika Territory, and **MISS MARGARET ELIZABETH AINLEY**, from Uganda and the Sudan. The citations in their cases appeared recently in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Lord Halley said that the Governors of all British Dependencies in Africa had been invited to make recommendations for the consideration of the society, which had written to them.

The Royal African Society has decided to present its bronze medals generally for dedicated service to Africa, wherever Africa—and of course elsewhere in the world—there are men and women who devote their lives, sometimes under trying and even dangerous circumstances, to the service of Africa, working towards some definite goal without any thought of personal gain and rarely if ever coming before the public eye in receiving recognition. It is to people such as these that of women, black or white, to whom the Royal African Society would like to bestow some tangible recognition of public appreciation for their sincere, selfless labours towards the betterment of conditions for mankind.

## Outward Bound Trust

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a permanent Outward Bound school in Kenya is contemplated. It is suggested that capital funds should be raised on an appeal in the United Kingdom and that a recurrent fund should be sought from philanthropic sources. **MR. DAVID STRECH**, who was in charge of the last course at Lolo Kitok, has recommended that the base there should be developed into a permanent school. Investigations of the possibility of a sea school at Mombasa on a base in Kisumu proved unfruitful. The Shell Co. of East Africa, Ltd., and the Masadi Soda Co. Ltd. have already shown interest in the scheme.

The Education Department of Kenya hopes that the Colony will be self-supporting in Asian teachers by 1957. Scholarships for 10 Asian teachers to study for degrees in the United Kingdom are being offered.



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## BOOKS ON EAST AFRICA

- Kenya: The History of the Provinces  
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- Ethiopia and Eritrea: the last 10 years of the Italian  
struggle by E. S. Pankhurst and R. K. P.  
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## Of Commercial Concern

Forestral Lamin Timber & Railway Co. Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests, offers 927,209 new ordinary shares of £1 in the proportion of one for every £5 of ordinary stock or shares now held. The subscription price will depend on market conditions at the time of issue, but it is to be favourable to the ordinary shareholder. The price of the £1 units on the London Stock Exchange before this announcement was made was 39s. 6d.

Three Nairobi Asians have received sentences of 11, nine, and five years' imprisonment respectively for receiving stolen motor spares valued at £4,476. In passing sentence, Mr. J. R. Gillespie, resident magistrate, said that receivers were parasites on the business community. Three of the four men have been prohibited from carrying on or being employed or directly or indirectly concerned in any business in the nature of retail trade in the Colony.

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd., which was incorporated in the U.K. in 1952 and has its registered office at 11, 12, 51, Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 5, is in no way connected, and never has been connected, with a concern trading in Karachi, Pakistan, under the name of "African Mercantile Company". The London company, of which Mr. W. J. Saunders is chairman and managing director, has branches throughout the East African territories.

### Rhodesian Clothing Factories

To protect local clothing manufacturers against cheap imports from the East, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland last week increased duties on some classes of textile imports. In making the announcement, the Minister of Finance, Mr. MacInnes, said that Rhodesian clothing factories now have an annual turnover of £5m. and employed 150 Europeans and about 500 Africans.

The final estimate of sugar production in Mauritius for the 1953-54 crop is 511,979 metric tons. Exports to June 30 amounted to 490,219 metric tons, 375,765 to the U.K., 74,484 to Canada, 1,016 to Mombasa, 19,127 to Hong Kong, 14 to the Seychelles, and 19,226 to Ceylon. The estimated production from the 1954-55 crop is 453,000 tons.

Latest reports give the estimated total yield of Sudan cotton of the 1953-54 crop at 1,853,424 kantars, compared with 1,844,280 kantars in the previous season. The totals include 1,589,673 (1,532,623) kantars of Sakel and 263,751 (251,856) kantars of American.

Discussions in regard to a customs agreement between the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland began in Salisbury on Tuesday.

The Minister of Economics and Commerce in the Sudan is likely to visit India and Japan to explore the possibilities of expanding trade. Restrictions on imports from Japan are expected to be removed and tariffs may be resumed by October. The Minister has pointed out that Japanese textiles cost about 10 piastres per metre, against European goods in a somewhat similar category at 40 piastres.

The Sudanese Minister of Works has announced that contracts have been made with the United States, European countries, and the United Nations for experts who are now on their way to the Sudan. In Khartoum five or six concerns with world interests were, he said, competing for Government contracts.

An exportable surplus of 800,000 bags of maize has been forecast by Mr. W. H. Newton, chairman of the cereals committee of the Kenya National Farmers' Union. He said, might result in a potential loss of £100,000, compared with Government guaranteed prices.

### Tea Auctions

At a series of auctions in Bombay 27 bales of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 4.28d. per lb. compared with 5,504 packages averaging 4s. 1d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 9.16d. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Last year Southern Rhodesia exported nearly £7m. worth of domestic produce to the Union, and took goods to the value of £234m. from South Africa.

Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle have been confined to the Beira and Nuanetsi areas of Southern Rhodesia.

Finance Companies in Southern Rhodesia will raise their rates for motor-car coverage by 25% on August 1.

Messrs. Marlman & Co. Ltd., of Nairobi are now manufacturing aluminium Venetian blinds.

A Federal Cotton Industry Board is to be set up in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Dividend

Ralli Brothers Ltd. Interim 1% (the same) for the year to August 31 last. No further dividends will be recommended.

### First Federal Loan

THE FIRST LOAN raised for subscription in London by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is for £10m. in 4% stock, 1972-74, at an issue price of 97½, giving a subscription yield of 43s. 9d. There is no exactly comparable Commonwealth loan, the nearest being the Ceylon 3% stock, 1973-75, standing at 99½ before underwriting of the Federation issue was announced, it then related to 98½. A good response to the new loan is expected by the market.

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Company Report

# Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

## Record Production and Profits

### Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Statement

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1954:

The results for the year to March 31, 1954, include four months' sales to the United Kingdom Ministry of Materials at negotiated prices related to the United States export price and eight months' sales at rather lower prices based on the London Metal Exchange quotations. The latter, after an initial sharp drop from the last United Kingdom controlled price of £252 a ton, gradually but almost uninterrupted from an average price of £227 in August last year for prompt copper to an average price in June this year of £239 per ton.

There has, moreover, been a notable narrowing in recent months in the discount of the price of copper for delivery three months forward as against the prompt price; this discount, or backwardation, has come down from £15-15s. per ton at the beginning of March to £2 7s. 6d. per ton at the end of June, a trend which provides satisfactory confirmation of the underlying strength of the market for at least the immediate future.

#### New Record Copper Production

Production of finished copper, at over 115,000 long tons, set a new record, but included 5,000 tons from treatment of excess stocks of process copper at the refinery at the previous year-end. New production for the year was almost 110,000 long tons, and exceeded the target rate of production under the Third Stage Extension programme—which had been set at 108,000 long tons per annum—over though all the additional plant under the programme was not available for the whole of the year.

During the year improved operation of the concentrator resulted in a markedly better recovery of the oxide copper in ore treated. It is expected that a comprehensive programme of modifications and improvements at the Leach Plant will produce considerable further increases in overall metallurgical efficiency.

#### Fourth Stage Extension Programme

The Fourth Stage Extension programme now authorized is expected to cost about £23 million. It is intended to ensure the continuance for many years of the present rate of production, although it will also provide a practicable basis from which to initiate future expansion if such should appear warranted.

The desirability of spreading mining operations more evenly over the ore reserves has been a long-standing aim for many years, and the intention now is to mine simultaneously from the Nchanga West and Nchanga East bodies of production in the year of mining at Nchanga West being offset by mining a much greater tonnage of Nchanga ore, so that despite the latter's lower grade, overall production of copper will not be affected.

After full investigation the consulting engineers put forward recommendations for extracting Nchanga

by open-pit methods, and our board accepted these recommendations. Production from the pit should begin in 1957.

In 1951 I informed members that further drilling programme was in progress, results to date indicate an addition of about 14,500,000 tons of ore, at the very satisfactory grade of 6.48% copper, to the existing reserves in the Nchanga West Orebody which in found figures, amount to 37,000,000 tons at present.

#### Financial Results

It is very gratifying to be able once again to report a record profit. A reduction in average selling price as against the preceding year was more than made good by increased sales. Even though sales were restricted by the absolute shortage of the year's production in the foreign market to overseas consumers, which had to be filled when the free market in copper was re-established.

A reserve of three-quarter million pounds existed against this eventuality, and has therefore been added to the year's profit, together with over half a million pounds from tax liabilities previously overestimated, to give a disposable profit for the year of just over £10 million. Of this sum if it is proposed that £7 million shall be paid as dividend, at the rate of 20s. (net) per unit of stock, and that £3 million shall be transferred to general reserve.

#### Future Trading Outlook

Although I can give no opinion on the long-term trend of prices, I feel justified in saying that there appears to be no immediate prospect of a weakening of the market. The bulk of the company's output is under contract for delivery over a long period ahead on satisfactory terms and we do not expect any particular difficulty in disposing of the balance.

Your company and Rhokana Corporation now pool their entire production of copper. Sales are made jointly from the two companies and stocks at all stages are shared in reference to primary production. The arrangements are undoubtedly to the advantage of both companies and have made an important contribution to the smooth functioning of the mining operation, since marketing was freed from restriction.

#### Period of Relative Consolidation Ended

Although only 17 years old, your company has now been said to have reached maturity. Its physical expansion is for the time being almost complete, and it is entering on a spell of relative consolidation. In terms of output, it ranks as one of the largest copper mines in the world and of the measures of reserves, it is among the best. I am confident that the future of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines is bright.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are available from the Head Office, Nchanga or from the Transfer Offices at 44 Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4, or at 11, Old Jewry, London E.C. 3.

Company Report

The African Mercantile Company, Ltd.

W. S. J. Saunders's Review

THE FORTYTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on July 22, 1954. MR. W. S. SAUNDERS, the chairman and managing director, presiding.

The following is a summary of his statement circulated with the report and accounts of the year ended December 31, 1953.

This is the first report I have had the privilege of submitting since I had the honour of being appointed chairman of the Company a year ago and I took early opportunity thereafter of visiting the branches of the Company in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Having studied closely there the different problems which were affecting the economic progress and development of the respective territories, I feel that a net profit of £29,147 18s. 6d. (subject to tax), showing an increase of £7,371 9s. 3d. as compared with the previous year, is no mean achievement in view of the adverse factors which unfortunately were in evidence and still exist in certain localities in which the Company operates.

Dividend Maintained

Your directors decided that an interim dividend of 5% less income tax, should be paid on January 22, 1954, and are now pleased to be able to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10% less income tax, making a total of 15% for the year as before.

After providing for the net cost of the preference and the said ordinary dividends and transferring £15,000 to contingency reserve, and £4,000 to staff provident

fund, the amount carried forward is increased from £50,479 6s. 8d. to £51,955 10s. 4d. The excess current assets over current liabilities now stands at £1,957 7s. 13s. 3d., representing an increase of £29,738 5s. 4d.

East Africa

Constitutional reforms in Kenya lead to hope for the future, although the end of the Mau Mau insurrection is not yet in sight. Economic progress has continued in Uganda, although events in the Province of Basoga had a disturbing effect on trading at the beginning of 1954. In Tanganyika adverse weather conditions resulted in disappointing trading conditions in 1953, but prospects are expected to improve, and the Territory is making sound economic progress, although there is urgent need for expansion of railways and roads.

You will appreciate that there are thus many factors over which we have no control, and it is consequently not possible for me to hazard any forecast as to the current year, but a word of caution is advisable, as whilst the company's overall turnover for the first few months has been maintained, intensified competition has prevented any rise in the modest level of gross profit margins to offset heavier operating costs in East Africa, for which the unsettled conditions are to a large measure responsible.

I would like to record our warm appreciation and thanks for the loyal services rendered under difficult conditions by the executives and members of the company's staff, particularly those in areas directly affected by Mau Mau terrorism, and to pay tribute to those who are performing full-time or part-time service in the Security Forces.

The report and accounts were adopted and the final dividend was approved.



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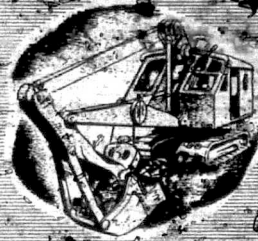
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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1954

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON will go down in history as one of the great Secretaries of State for the Colonies. He entered upon a more troubled heritage, none showed greater firmness, none Mr. Oliver was, and none was more Lyttelton's determination to do what he believed to be right and less interested in playing politics; and none was more unfairly criticized over so long a period. The Socialist Opposition, angered by his decisive grasp of problems with which it had hitherto assailed him persistently and misrepresented him as a blundering bully. His predecessor as Secretary of State, Mr. James Griffiths, led many of the attacks, notably those on the plan for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, though he himself had taken the initiative in that matter. That *volle face* was accepted with a shrug by the critics, but not by Mr. Lyttelton, who cared greatly for the cause at issue, being convinced that discussion must end and action be taken. His resolute intervention made him one of the chief architects of the Federation. The Parliamentarians of to-day to whom credit is particularly due are Sir Geoffrey Hoggan, Mr. Lyttelton, Lord Salisbury, and Sir Roy Welensky, but there were strong public advocates of the policy before any of them, the most prominent among statesmen being Mr. Amery, and the most consistent among newspapers being *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which had kept the matter under public notice for nearly thirty

years. In the long period successive Governments in the United Kingdom evaded the question, with the consequence that the United Kingdom's African territories were denied the advantage of an Archduke's major economic matters of a Federation, a common policy, common direction, and a profitable finance. Mr. Lyttelton, a business man in the

best sense of the term, recognized the folly and dangers of further procrastination, and threw the whole weight of his authority behind the drive for decisions. During the months of negotiation Socialist speakers and writers—and not they alone—discussed his motives, and by their unjust accusations quickened African mistrust in the intentions of H.M. Government. Though Mr. Lyttelton dismissed the bitter personal imputations as of no account, they must have hurt, for he is more sensitive than is commonly realized and he has a great sense of fair play. His counter-attacks dealt with principles, not persons. A characteristic retort declared: "I can recall no difficulty and no danger in Africa in which the official Opposition have tried to be helpful. When many of our fellow-countrymen were living in fear of their lives in Kenya, no help whatever was forthcoming from the official Opposition, which confined itself to denigrating the situation and criticizing in detail each and every measure taken by the Government."

Mr. Lyttelton is indirect in thought, speech, and action, he is patient, tactful, and able in the process of assimilating the facts on which to base his judgment. His mind made up, he is incisive and Services to impossible. Had he been a weak Minister, prepared to defer desirable decisions for the sake of a quiet life in the Commons, though at the cost of a quiet overseas, the last chance of a wise federation in Central Africa would have been lost; the state of affairs in Kenya and Uganda would be less hopeful than it now is; and the Royal Commission on land and population problems in those two Dependencies and Tanganyika would not have been appointed. In every mainland territory under Colonial Office control in Eastern Africa he either changed the structure of Government or took steps in that

direction. Kenya became the first African territory with a multi-racial Council of Ministers; Uganda has far more Africans in its Legislature than anyone would have thought possible a couple of years ago. Tanganyika will soon have nine Europeans, nine Africans, and nine Asians on the non-official benches; there has been an increase in African membership in Northern Rhodesia; and Nyasaland is to follow suit. Yet the Minister responsible for these major reforms was traduced as a reactionary bent on denying Africans fair participation in affairs. The British public, abysmally ignorant of Colonial affairs, does not know that Mr. Zekiwe, the Nigerian nationalist leader, said that Nigerians prefer Mr. Lyttelton to any previous Colonial Secretary, that Kenya Asian leaders have testified to his fair-mindedness, and that even the Kabaka of Buganda, who after he had been deposed that he had been treated with the greatest personal courtesy.

The Minister sympathetically was yet reserved for the political-minded of whatever race. It was catholic. The first duty of a Government, he insisted, was to deliver law and order, and in Kenya, Uganda,

**Finding the Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Malaya, British Guiana,**

and elsewhere, his first emphasis was on respect for authority. Governors were encouraged to deal firmly with terrorists, intimidators, and inciters of disorder, and precept was followed by some salutary changes at or near the top. General Temple as High Commissioner in Malaya, and Colonel Young as Commissioner of Police in Kenya were selected by Mr. Lyttelton himself, and he would have made other changes if the right men had been available, but he discovered that many occupants of senior posts in the Colonial Service are of indifferent quality. Had he remained longer at the Colonial Office, one so alert to the immense importance of finding men of character and competence for difficult tasks would assuredly have devoted special attention to the establishment of better methods for the promotion of the best men. That urgent problem falls to his successor. One obvious need is for the political health of the Office to visit the Dependencies frequently and there make their own studies. Mr. Lyttelton once said that, if the Government had not had so slender a majority, he would have arranged that the Secretary of State, the Minister of State, and the Under-Secretary of State should never all be in London together. If such arrangements could have been instituted and maintained—and the

acerbities of party politics ought not to be carried to the extreme of preventing them—many changes in personnel would probably have occurred, greatly to the advantage of Colonial territories and the Colonial Service.

One of Mr. Lyttelton's achievements was to keep Colonial appointments high on the Cabinet's agenda, and to give great force of character. Face with serious difficulties almost everywhere, largely Secretary for owing to the reluctance of the Home Office, Labour Administration to be seen in dealing with the occasion. He met the opposition from a preference for tough measures, but the protection of people from the horrors of terrorism, as in Malaya and British Guiana, Mauritania, Kenya, and Nyasaland, and Uganda had to be checked. Above constructive state-ship could continue the work of social contentment (a frequent phrase of Mr. Lyttelton's). Wherever possible he was concerned of trouble to make his own assessment and work out solutions, preferably in agreement with sound local opinion. He said several times to have spent brief periods in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and often sent one of his junior Ministers or his administrative private secretary, Mr. Hugh Egan, to see his eyes and ears where he could not get over himself. Secretary of State, we have seen more of the Colonial Empire in so short a time or longer, more to crystallize policy. His visits were catalytic—as was witnessed by the constitutional results in Kenya, West Africa, and Malaya, for instance, by common consent. Indeed, Kenya's new experiment in multi-racial Government is called the Lyttelton Constitution, not because it was novel in conception, but because he gave substance to ideas which had been irresolutely discussed for so long that they had missed the tide of public support.

With this record behind him it is strange to recall that Mr. Lyttelton's appointment to the Colonial Office in 1951 was universally regarded as the most surprising of all Mr. Churchill's decisions in Upholder of the building, his Cabinet, Queen's Peace. Everybody in the party had expected him to receive one of the great economic portfolios. He would have wished, no doubt, to be able to concentrate his gifts for large-scale organization on the development of the economy of the Colonial Empire, but public cury

here dominated the scene. He will be remembered primarily as a staunch upholder of the Queen's peace who had such practical sympathy with the doctrine of the dissolution of authority in the Westminster and Whitehall that he exerted all his influence to procure the grant of liberal constitutions to some provinces or groups of territories which promised to operate from satisfactory. His father had been Secretary of State for the Colonies and his grandfather had been Under-Secretary for the Colonies—a family record without parallel in our annals. His sense of public service, of loyalty, of authority, though inborn, was developed in France in the 1914-18 war (from which he brought back the D.S.O. and M.C., won in the trenches), by the exercise of his talents in the City in the inter-war years, and by the heavy administrative responsibilities thrust upon him during the last war. From 1940 to 1945, however, he had no need to worry about the House of Commons; all that mattered was to apply his judgment, drive, and administrative skill to pressing tasks.

In Parliament, which the parties were evenly balanced, and in which a deeply divided Opposition seized upon Colonial matters as a means of demonstrating a superficial solidarity, he had to adjust himself to a new situation.

His calmness, under assault, infuriated the Socialist members that became their favourite target; yet a small but growing group of them, persuaded of the soundness of his views, openly resisted their colleagues, and so laid the foundations of that *rapprochement* of which the public saw something for the first time in last month's debate on Kenya. In that sense it is true to say that throughout the whole period of his office this well-meaning and hard-working Secretary of State was deliberately obstructed by the Parliamentary Labour Party—his opponent at the Colonial Office, Mr. Phillips encouraging, leading, and sustaining the campaign of denigration (to employ the party's inelegant word). The man on whom their spite was spent is heavy in build, strong of countenance, and assured but he is certainly not the blustering big boss they wanted the country to imagine. His interests are exceptionally broad. He is fond of good books, good plays, good paintings, good company, good wines, and good clothes. He is a wit, raconteur, and mimic. Among the offices which he has held are those of president of the Royal Cancer Hospital and of the English Opera Group and chairman

of the National Theatre and the Old Vic. Do these accomplishments and interests support the reputation drawn by men from whom he differed in almost every respect? Few of them can claim notable political or other public achievements. Mr. Lytton has the qualities which might have made him an outstanding Prime Minister.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd—his successor—was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs until May, 1952, when, for the first, he was made Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation because Sir Winston Churchill considered Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Appointment of him especially capable of repelling attacks on

the plan for nationalizing road transport and restoring some measure of freedom to civil aviation. His skill in this task has won the private admiration of the Opposition. He is a very quick thinker, buoyant, energetic, resilient, gay, *insouciant*, and sophisticated. Indeed in attributes and physique he does not differ greatly from Mr. Lytton, whose basic aptitude to Colonial affairs he fairly shares. He returns to work which appeals to him greatly, for he has been keenly interested in the Colonies, and particularly in the problems of Africa, for twenty years. He will not let you hear things for himself, from non-officials unless they are officials, and he will not prove less liberal or less courageous than his predecessor. The man can be judged from the fact that in 1940 he declined junior office because it would have meant abandoning his command of a *base* boat in the Dover Patrol and on an *base* coast at night, which duty he contrived to combine with attendance in the Commons by day.

He has twice visited East Africa, once as Minister of State, and he has paid frequent tribute to the benefits brought to the Colonial Empire by private enterprise and white settlement, and to the good

Keen Interest in human and other qualified African Affairs. It was a report of his which convinced the present Government that it must accept the legacy of "parity" in the Legislature of Tanganyika, and it is significant that a well-known African from that Territory has frequently been a guest in his home. So it will be difficult for the extremists to brand him as a blimp; they who they will meet more than that, for he is one of the best debaters of the country, being particularly concerned about the question of good race relations, he may be expected to support any wise proposals to that end. To the series



of such problems which he inherits and which will shortly be added by the report of the East Africa Royal Commission, which will give right and wrong emotionalists the chance to confuse the main issues by tearing

passages from their context. In this event Mr. Lennox-Boyd will be predicted to treat them quite as efficiently as Mr. Lyttelton would have done. We expect him to prove competent, confident, friendly Secretary of State.

## Notes By The Way

### Case for A Base

THERE HAS BEEN NO suggestion from any quarter that some of the troops to be removed from the Suez Canal Zone will be sent to East Africa—not, of course, to increase the forces now engaged against Mau Mau (which should certainly suffice), but to create that permanent base which Field Marshal Montgomery advocated so strongly, and in preparation for which the great Mackinnon Road depot near Mombasa was built. The aim of the War Office is to transfer to the United Kingdom as high a proportion as possible of the men now in the East. That is understandable, but the case for a permanent division to be stationed in East Africa should not be overlooked. Where else, as there is no accessible, healthy, and strategically important area of the Empire in which training in all types of warfare could so conveniently be given? Kenya and Tanganyika could provide excellent training grounds for every kind of bush and desert warfare in climates varying from bitter cold to steaming tropical heat. Moreover, at a time when British prestige in Africa will inevitably suffer from the withdrawal from Egypt, there are good grounds to establish a permanent force in East Africa. Incidentally, it would strengthen the loyalists of all races and impose upon the disloyal a discretion and a discipline which would be very much in the public interest.

### Kenya Hindu Sharply Rebuked

THE STATE DEBATE publicly administered in Nairobi on Monday by the Minister for Local Government to Mr. Mangat, the newly-elected president of the Kenya Indian National Congress, was well served, and Mr. Havelock was free to act promptly and speak bluntly. He was not a spokesman for an aggrieved European community but the mouthpiece of a multi-racial Government whose non-European members must have resented the suggestion implicit in the unbalanced tirade of the Hindu leader that India was the natural and powerful protector, not only of Indians permanently resident in East Africa but of dissident Africans, not excluding the Mau Mau rebels, against the Crown. Mr. Mangat went on to declare that the Mau Mau leaders hold India in high esteem just as Mr. Havelock pointed out it would have no complicity in India.

### Extremists v. Moderates

HOW DOES MR. MANGAT know the mind of the terrorist leaders? Does he mean that Kenya Indians of whom he is the confidant are, or have recently been, in contact with the Mau Mau 'generals' or their subordinates? If so, was this contact immediately disclosed to the authorities, as it should have been? If not, are there any such sources of information as an individual's name might be read into his speech—on what grounds? It is important to know, for the sake of the 'system' is not an ill-educated tub-thumper but a barrister, a Queen's Counsel, skilled in the art of argument; who presumably considers himself before expressing himself. His background, his profession, aggravate his offence, which is shared by his own community that its thoughtful members should find it an impressive new reason for supporting

the moderate-Hindu section which Mr. A. B. Patel is leading so sensibly and courageously. Reference was frequently made in these columns to his extremist opponents in the Kenya Indian Congress. After this episode they may doubt whether they have been wise to advertise their support so virulently.

### Minister Resident

SEVERAL FRIENDS on leave from East Africa have asked my opinion of the suggestion made by Mr. A. Bottomley in the Commons debate on Kenya that H.M. Government should send a Minister to reside in Nairobi. The proposal seems to me a product of the split mind on Colonial affairs of which so many members of the Labour Party give proof. While all of them insist on the urgent need to make Colonial territories self-governing, almost all simultaneously demand closer control from Westminster, and Whitehall, particularly in the case of Dependence, which have a settled European population. Strangely enough, this contradictory attitude is not recognized by those who express it. It would appear by the general public

### The Preference of Speed

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY is committed quite definitely as the Labour Party to the principle of a greater devolution of authority from London. It has differences concerning method and pace; and it will probably surprise many readers to be told that the Tory pace is sometimes swifter than that of their critics. For example, the Socialists would certainly not have shown the faith in the people of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland which H.M. present Government did in creating the Federation, and nobody on the Opposition benches imagines that Mr. Lyttelton would introduce a multi-racial system of Government in Kenya if the Mau Mau rebellion had still to be crushed. Speed can therefore not be said to be a prerogative of the Socialists, who in the two instances mentioned would not have moved so quickly to increase the power of the people on the spot. If that policy were coupled with the appointment of a Resident Minister, it would become suspect, and, as Mr. Lyttelton said, such a Minister would merely impose another step between the Governor and the Secretary of State. There are strong psychological and practical arguments against the proposal, but none of real weight in its favour.

### A Thing to Love

THIS IS THE TITLE of a topical novel by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, which is due for publication in the autumn. I learnt, however, the serialization of parts of the book almost immediately, and that, of course, will provide wide publicity for his story set in East Africa. The name of Mau Mau movements. Those who recall the Mau Mau will have no doubt that the Kikuyu characters have been drawn with knowledge and sympathy (which is not likely to extend to the dark deeds done by the terrorists and their dupes). The title comes from an Omani proverb: 'And death and hate are a thing to love'—and we declare that men have found a thing to

# Capricorn Africa Society - New Statement

## Multi-Racial Committees Studying Code of Human Relations

**THE CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY**, which is concerned at present with Kenya, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland (not Uganda) - has set up multi-racial executive committees in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Salisbury, and in each territory regional committees, also multi-racial, have been formed or are in process of formation for the purpose of drafting a code of human relations called "the citizenship document." Completion of this work is expected to take about 15 months.

A statement issued by the Capricorn Society says in this connexion:

### Basic Understanding

The basic understanding between the white member and the coloured member of the society is that the coloured consents to the protection of true civilization and cultural standards while the European consents to the removal of the color bar and all types of racial discrimination. This is not more than the precarious leaning of one card against another, but it provides the society with a practical working basis from which it can draw up a code of human relations capable of cementing together the two races permanently and organically.

This code of human relation is being prepared by the society's citizenship committees. They are charged with the task of drawing up a document which will define the qualifications for citizenship, and the franchise, the rights and responsibilities of the citizen and the non-citizen, the citizenship's legal code and its machinery of enforcement, and the machinery of citizenship and the election process.

Citizenship committees are already established in Nairobi, Morogoro, Bulawayo, Mombasa, and Dar-es-Salaam. Others are about to be formed and are being planned in Umtali, Gwelo, Lusaka, Blantyre, Inyanga, Mbeya, Homoson, Pats, and other places.

Each committee consists of from ten to 20 members of which about 25% are whites and 75% are Africans, Arabs, or Coloured. To help the citizenship committees multi-racial field teams and non-racial canvassers will solicit the views from the broader base of the population on problems connected with citizenship. It is vital that a race should share joint authority and bear an equal responsibility for the citizenship document.

### Citizenship Document

The committees will exchange progress reports and ensure co-ordinated documents. It is intended that a draft citizenship document be completed by July 1955 for submission to local conferences of all the society's members which will be held in the main centres of East and Central Africa to discuss, amend, and agree upon a final citizenship document, and to appoint delegates to the Capricorn Convention during the whole of the period while the citizenship document is in preparation the society will be in continuous contact with various African, British, and American experts in the sociology, anthropology, constitution, political philosophy, and history who have either joined the society or consented to act as consultants.

The society intends to establish from among its members several multi-racial teams to slump each territory, disseminating the Capricorn principles, taking evidence on the citizenship committees, and recruiting new members. Individual members will simultaneously carry out the same purposes a systematic house-to-house canvass in African, Asian, and European towns.

The society is inviting large numbers of 100,000 members to be registered before the July 1955 conferences. The society will be the authority and the citizenship document will be the basis of those who have accepted the society's objectives will be in no way become members.

We plan to have about 200 official delegates participating in the convention, and we expect about 2000 observers to attend from all parts of Capricorn Africa and from Africa and other members of the African and World Press.

The convention will be held at Mbeya in Tanganyika Territory in late November 1955 about two months after the local conferences have been held.

We decided on Mbeya because of its central position and because it is important for the society to create its own atmosphere rather than risk multi-racial delegates and observers and the world's representatives being subjected during the convention to the racial atmosphere of one of Africa's big towns.

The convention has three main purposes: (a) delegates will discuss and agree upon final amendments and ratify the citizenship document; (b) delegates in a formal ceremony of dedication will pledge all members of the society to the principles set down in the document; (c) leaders of all the great religions of the East and the West practised in Capricorn Africa will be invited to the convention to endorse the document.

We plan the convention to last four days. The observers will be invited to attend for at least one session.

### Society to Remain in Existence

After publication of the citizenship document the society will have completed its main task, and will therefore wind up its administrative establishment. The society will, however, remain in existence as custodian of the document to continue its study and research into the problems of African citizenship and to act as consultants to these nations.

The Capricorn Africa Association, arising from the Capricorn Africa Society, will then be formed. In this proposal the statement proceeds:

It is probable that most of the society's members from within Africa will join the association, but probably there will be some Church leaders, missionaries, officers, and Colonial Government personnel who will be invited. Many overseas members will be invited to join the association with its remaining members in Africa.

After the convention, the committee the association has been constituted; the territorial branch will set about preparing its citizenship proposals which will conform to the general principles of the citizenship document, will meet the special constitutional circumstances of each territory, and will begin a campaign for submission to each legislature.

The association's procedure and campaign methods will vary in each territory. For instance, the Southern Rhodesia which has self-government, the association will campaign for recruits among more than 50% of all those of the voting roll who are non-white. The Rhodesian Government will pass the necessary legislation.

In Tanganyika the association has recruited sufficient strength from an anti-discrimination group, will establish a civic education branch, team to visit the association's cause before the trusteeship authorities, responsible for the administration of Tanganyika in British and the United Nations.

The Capricorn proposals have only to be fully implemented in one territory to make much easier the association's task in the remaining territories.

The association will aim to raise the bulk of its income within Africa. It is estimated that the campaign will cost about £20,000 a year and will take about two and a half years from the time of the convention to bring to a successful conclusion or at least to the point where the idea of common citizenship and all its implications will have been made at least to all faces of each of the territories.

### Little Progress Towards 'One World'

In the world today the main race groups tend to regard each other with suspicion and to build the ramparts of their separate histories and cultures, their different ways of life, political and economic citizenship, their land and language, and ideology. Communism can overlay racial differences and early to be broken into divisive parts; but little real progress has been made towards 'One World' and little is happening to encourage those who note the members of all races as members of the same human family, and intend that God recognize their unity and duty to one another.

Members of the Capricorn Association are coming from all parts of Africa and are forming a new basis for racial harmony which could be an example for all nations. Within these territories the three Great race divisions of the world - the black, the white, and the yellow - are breaking down to the same environment and to all of this implies that the conditions and ways of life are at present in conflict, but it is in common interests in the interests of each race that these should be settled.

The society believes that its mission is to give voice and to a new conception of African patriotism, to meet all satisfy in the emotional and the practical these conflicting aspirations. Already members of the society have identified themselves with the Capricorn movement. Already they are working out together on the society's citizenship committees a new political philosophy and devising together a working plan for a truly integrated multi-racial community.

If the society succeeds in its purpose, the orderly development of the continent and the happiness of its inhabitants are assured, if it fails through inability to carry out its programme, the whole idea of common citizenship will have failed in the eyes of many of Africa's coloured peoples, who will look with bitterness for other outlets for their aspirations.

**Society's Membership**

At present the society has about 1,500 European, African, Asian, and coloured members in Africa. Since it was founded in 1949 about £18,000 has been spent; of that total £15,000 was given and the balance a deferred loan, repayable when the society has cash in hand, totalling £20,000. An appeal for £100,000 is now being made.

There are full-time and part-time secretaries in London, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Johannesburg. The London office costs £600 a month. Approximately the same sum will be needed for three multi-racial tents at work in

Central Africa, Mozambique, and Kenya. £360 monthly is expected to be needed for the next six meetings and advertising in Africa, and £2,500 is estimated for propaganda pamphlets in the U.K. and U.S.A. during the next 12 months.

Traveling expenses of delegates to the Mbebe convention are put at £21,000, the cost of the camp and installations at £9,000, and running expenses at £4,000. Printing and distribution of the citizenship document is calculated at £10,000, and the same sum is wanted for the residual tasks of the Society when the association has been formed.

The Central Appeal Committee consists of Mr. Andrew Saffie (S. Rhodesia), Sir Khoo Parbhai (Kenya), the Earl of Rothesaith (Kenya), Mr. J. Z. Savanhu (Z. African), and Mr. J. Z. Savanhu (Z. African), and Mr. J. Z. Savanhu (Z. African), Mr. C. S. Jecha (president of the Southern Rhodesia African Farmers' Union), Sir Archibald McLeod (London), Mr. F. W. Torrell (Tanganyika), Mr. D. B. Patel, M.L.C. (leader of the Hindu community in Kenya), Mr. Henry Aseroti (president of the Euro-African League in Central Africa), and Colonel Gordon Stirling (president of the Southern Africa Society).

**Egyptians Haggle Over The Sudan**

**Quotations from The Green Book Published in Cairo**

A GREEN BOOK entitled "The Sudan under the New Regime" published by the Presidency of the Communist Republic of Egypt gives the official Egyptian view of the negotiations in 1952 and 1953 between the British and Egyptian Governments in regard to the Sudan.

The objectives were stated to be: (a) to secure full self-government for the Sudanese and (b) to provide the requisite free and neutral atmosphere for the Sudanese to exercise self-determination.

This Green book shows that the Egyptian negotiators were determined to approach every point, however small, with impartiality, and that the plan was to be the representatives of H.M. Government in the negotiations.

General Mohammed Naguib [that calling is preferred throughout, not the usual Neguib], then Prime Minister, Wing Commander Hussein Zulfikar, Major Salah Salem and Dr. Hamed Sultan were the chief Egyptian negotiators. They were sometimes joined by Maitre Aly Zein (Abdel Husn) and Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.

Sir Ralph Stevenson, the British Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. M. J. Creswell, and Mr. J. S. Burroughs represented H.M. Government.

**Attitude Towards Southern Sudanese**

A continuing difference was in the attitude of the two parties to the people of the Southern Sudan. The record of one meeting runs (in part):

MR. BURROUGHS: "It was their experience in the Legislative Assembly which made the Southern press for special powers. We should be failing in our duty if we do not indicate that the South has a special status."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "I think that it will be absolutely necessary that the South should have some guarantee against the possibility of exploitation."

DR. SULTAN: "There should be no discrimination between the people of the South. The Sudan is and has always been an integral unity. It is a trust in our hands, and our primary objective is to fulfil our obligation of keeping the unity of the Sudan and working for it. Any separation between North and South is not acceptable. We cannot even mention the words 'North' and 'South'. We should only refer to the whole Sudanese people, and if Parliament passes a Bill which is considered to be against the South, the Governor-General may then intervene with the approval of his Commission."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "There is mention of the South in the draft Statute in view of its special circumstances."

MR. BURROUGHS: "Do you recognize the South as a sort of minority that should be protected, the Governor-General should have these powers."

DR. SULTAN: "We don't like the word 'minority' at all and we would much rather that it should not be mentioned. As to the power of protecting the interests of the Sudanese as a whole from any undue concentration which may affect them, such powers have to be exercised by the Governor-General acting with the approval of his Commission."

WING COMMANDER ZULFIKAR: "In the South the people are not much concerned about clauses in a statute. What really matters to them is the safeguarding of the interests of their every-day life. Sir James Robertson informed me that the South may wish the tribes to burn and pillage."

MR. BURROUGHS: "Their lack of understanding makes it all the more difficult. If the feel injured by the new statute they will not seek redress by constitutional but by violent and primitive means. Sir James Robertson has informed me of threats by Southern chieftains to burn and pillage the towns if their interests are neglected."

WING COMMANDER ZULFIKAR: "Against such regional or local troubles as Sir James suggested might arise, we must consider the paralyzing effect on the whole economic life of the Sudan of the workers' unions and other parties joined in protest against the inclusion of such a clause."

**Negotiators a Logger-heads**

That asperity was not absent at times is shown by such passages as the following:

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "You are trying to restrict the Governor-General's powers to meet emergencies."

DR. SULTAN: "I am trying to meet real emergencies."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "You could imagine a case where the machinery of Government broke down. What then? Laws are made to meet the worst cases."

WING COMMANDER ZULFIKAR: "Clause covers the breaking down of law and order."

MR. BURROUGHS: "The coup d'etat by the General and his officers was not provided for in the Egyptian constitution."

Later that same afternoon MR. CRESWELL was moved to say: "You seem to want to limit the powers of the Governor-General just for the fun of it."

At the next meeting the BRITISH AMBASSADOR remarked: "You yourselves have found that a Agency Council of three is too many, and yet you want a five member Commission." But over the Governor-General. "A further point... had been our intention that the Governor-General injure Egyptian interests, it would not have freed us from the creation of the Governor-General Commission. We do not wish to work against Egypt in any way. Mr. Hedd...

that the small points of difference in the Sudan that have arisen in the last few years...  
 "The Sudanese Government considers the unity of the Sudan as a sacred trust and that it cannot accept a partition of the Sudan..."  
 "The Sudanese Government considers the unity of the Sudan as a sacred trust and that it cannot accept a partition of the Sudan..."

...and it must be put only in the light of the fact that it must not contain any element of the South. This matter is of major importance to us and we cannot agree to any mission of the South...  
**BRITISH AMBASSADOR:** I fully appreciate your point of view, and we are ready to join you in that undertaking, but I hope you appreciate ours too.

**Safeguards Denied**

...You say that the object of the Egyptian Government is to promote unity. But by denying safeguards...  
 "The Egyptian Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...the Egyptian Government...  
 "The Egyptian Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...suggest that the Sudanization Commission would be free to propose that the international commission should be set up to advise the Sudanese Government...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...The Government cannot accept the appointment of a Sudanese member of the Governor-General's Commission as Acting Governor-General...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...The report of General Nubi...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

**Structure Rejected**

...The Ambassador replied...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...agencies but says that the points of difference...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

**Major Salein's Claim**

...I met six members of the Legislative Assembly...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...British Ambassador's...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...The Sudanese Government...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...The Sudanese Government...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

**Governor-General's Right**

...British Ambassador...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...Dr. Salein...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

...British Ambassador...  
 "The Sudanese Government is not prepared to accept any arrangement which would result in the Sudan being divided into two parts..."

# World of British Empire Society for the Blind

## Mobile Team Combats Widespread Trachoma in East Africa

THE BRITISH EMPIRE SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND is emphatically not a central organization charged with overall responsibilities for the care of the blind throughout the Colonial territories. It is a voluntary organization founded to initiate work for the blind and where necessary supplement the activities of the many societies devoted to the welfare of the blind, some already existing in Colonial territories and others founded with the society's encouragement.

Most of these bodies have affiliated themselves to the British Empire Society, which offers them support and technical advice and in turn relies on their knowledge and experience of local conditions. A reciprocal relation of mutual confidence with these bodies was a first condition of the society's success, and this condition has been fulfilled in a manner which surpassed expectations.

The society receives the moral support of the Colonial Office and generous help financial and otherwise from Administrations overseas. In particular, its officers collaborate closely with the Medical Departments in the Colonies. In a concerted effort of this sort it is often hard to draw the line of demarcation between what has been done by one party or the other and what by neither. The work calls for a common set of official and non-official aid, in particular, of the constant help and interest of members of the public.

### Prevalence of Trachoma

The mobile unit of the Kenya Society under Dr. R. D. Calcutt started operations in October and a recent Machakos preliminary report confirms the view that trachoma is the most widespread eye disease in this region, as it also is throughout the whole of East Africa. In its worst form trachoma makes the eyelids turn in and causes acute pain.

The incidence of this disease, which at its worst produces total blindness, is about 75 per cent among the Kamba and about 40 per cent among the Kikuyu, it is almost 100 per cent among the Suk tribesmen. In a fortnight's work the team treated 700 patients, carried out over 70 operations and restored sight to 66 out of 32 completely blind men. Dr. Calcutt comments on the concentration on early treatment of the disease in schools and the establishment of a trachoma dresser in each district.

The Salvation Army Institute for the blind has a school at Kisumu which is at present a partly primary and partly secondary school for 80 boys, but it is proposed to increase its capacity to 100 and to include a number of girls. Nine pupils finished their training in 1952.

Plans are being made to start primary schools for the blind to take children up to 15 years, the emphasis being put on training for practical work.

Plans are now being drawn up by the Uganda Education Department for the first trade training centre for this territory. This centre for 20-25 trainees will be at Kiraka, about four miles from Ankapa, on five acres of land given by Mr. C. M. S. Kisonko. The African regional office will be based on the same site. The appeal for funds has reached £50,000.

The Uganda Education Department in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture is sponsoring a pilot training centre at Kalya, near the Victoria Nile in Kampala. The training centre will cover about 20 acres and will be residential. This is a pilot scheme and only six trainees will be enrolled. The first selection will be carefully selected, as it is hoped that among the six will be one or two capable of becoming assistant instructors where the scheme is extended to other small shamba schemes and being planned.

Each trainee will cultivate half an acre of land for himself and there will be five acres of grassland and six acres of growing coffee, fruit, bananas, etc. The centre, which will last a year, will give one full eye of the cultivation of the crops of the country. Tools will be given by the Uganda Foundation and the trainees will be allowed to keep them. They will consist of hoes, knives, parangs and short forks. All the trainees will receive a food and 25/- per week.

The Department of Agriculture is sending an African assistant agricultural instructor and the Department of Community Development will send an officer to give lectures on hygiene. There will be married couples and for the trainees, of the course it is being designed for men and boys of 16-40 years of age who have lost their sight, men who have been blind for a number of years but are still working in the fields, including in the fields and women whose methods of work include those of the blind. It is also hoped to provide a four-months course for blind girls who wish to be trained in domestic work.

### Training Teachers in Burma

The Uganda Foundation has been giving careful consideration to the education of primary school children and the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Africa has sent one European and two African teachers to the United Kingdom where they are having a 2-month course of training. The Uganda Foundation is helping them financially.

It is hoped to start a primary school for blind children in Bushele in 1955. It is thought that it will be possible to follow the syllabus for African primary schools for the deaf, with one or two amendments. At the Northern Rhodesia School for the Blind a small vocational training centre for adult blind and a teachers' training centre for men and women who wish to work among the blind have been opened. Eight men are being given an intensive course on horticulture and craft work. When trained they will return to their villages to practice what they have been taught.

About two acres of ground are under cultivation with crops of maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables. The blind help to prepare the land, they plant, weed, harvest, and do all the jobs that a good craftsman can do. These men also learn to make mats, chairs, nets, etc. from materials found in the bush. Although the work is not a job of a high standard, the trainees show great interest and enthusiasm and can often be found working in their own spare time.

The adult blind also learn to do simple carpentry, make huts, henhouses and do all the odd jobs which can be done. The Northern Rhodesia Society has raised £45,000 which it is proposed to use eventually to put the training centre in permanent buildings.

The Northern Rhodesia School for the Blind in Ndola opened in September 1953, and is now aimed to cater chiefly with local children. It has 24 blind pupils and two teachers who are all in training. Domestic and community training play an important part and a promising feature is the genuine interest shown by the pupils. Among the subjects taught are subsistence farming, mat, rope and basket making, and fish cleaning and curing. It is hoped to start five centres up-country which will be attached to Government area schools until they become large enough to be independent.

The Northern Rhodesia Society works in close touch with the Dutch Protestant Church Mission School for the Blind at Fort Jackson, which caters for 24 children with the Christian Mission in Many Lands School at the Blind in Leiza near Fort Salisbury. It has the primary school at Kasembe which was started by the society of the area.

### One in Twelve Blind

Mr. G. E. S. S. S. general superintendent of the Northern Rhodesia School for the Blind, recently visited the Luapula Valley and found that in many villages as much as one of the children are blind and that there are about 200 children who should be in some school for the blind.

The Uganda Foundation Society for the Blind has decided to build a vocational training centre 10 miles from Blantyre, where 7 suitable sites have not been reserved. It is to be a centre for the training of blind people of all ages. Small training centres will be established in many districts. The society is launching an appeal to finance this centre and other to be established.

In Tanganyika the provisional Blind Welfare Committee has been formed in close touch with the Church of England School for the Blind at Bushi. For D. C. S. training is being given to 24 blind children. It is planned to increase the number to 40.

### Oliver Lyttelton Resigns

#### Mr. Lennox-Boyd His Successor

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, M.P., resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, East Africa and India, and Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., was appointed successor.

The following letters were exchanged between Mr. Lyttelton and Sir Winston Churchill:

My dear Sir,  
I am very glad to have been entrusted with these responsibilities, and grateful for the opportunity to have served the peoples of the Crown territories. I have served under you for 14 years, which nearly eight have been as a Minister, and I am deeply grateful that through all these years I have enjoyed your unfailing confidence and friendship.  
Yours ever,  
OLIVER LYTTELTON.

#### "Rugged" and "Complex" Difficulties

My dear Oliver,  
I am indeed pleased that you feel obliged to leave the office which your father held before you and retire to private life.

You have been Secretary of State for the Colonies during a period of rugged and tangled difficulties. With many of these your strength of character, energy, and experience have enabled you to cope in a decisive manner. In other cases, for instance, in Nigeria, where full results have not yet been achieved, your work has gained a growing measure of the confidence and respect of the House of Commons, and it is my belief that your contribution to these grim and grave affairs will be regarded as wise and notable by future generations.

Our personal friendship has been treasured by me through 40 stormy years of your services in the Government and War Cabinet of the Second World War and on request on behalf of our colleagues in the present Administration. Wish you further happiness and success.

Yours ever,  
WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the new Secretary of State, is 49 years of age.

Mr. Lyttelton, who has represented Aldershot in the House of Commons, is expected to receive a peerage, and to resume the chairmanship of the Great Associated Electrical Industries group of companies.

#### Last Statement in the House

During the debate in the House last week, Mr. Lyttelton said: "This may well be the last occasion when I have the honour of addressing this House. I have no doubt that what will give great satisfaction to some hon. members opposite."

Mrs. MRS. GRIBBLE (Lab.), who followed said: "In the last three years I have crossed swords with Mr. Lyttelton as often as any member of the House. I have no room for personal reasons, because of disagreements with him about policy. Now that he is leaving, as we break off the battle, I would say: 'Never mind now. That is over. I wish you well.'"

MAJOR H. E. EGGER-BRINCKER (Ind. Cons.) commented: "Whatever difficulties I may have had with other Ministers, I have nothing but admiration for his tenure of the Colonial Office. This country and the Colonial territories owe a great debt to him for the sincerity with which he approached his job and for the close liaison which

which he kept up with his policies since he took up his office. It is a pity that his great courage and considerable unpopularity of his policy was not what he believed to be right, and in any case he was asked to do more than that."

Editorial comment appears under "Matter of Moment."

### Colonial Bar Motion Criticized

#### Sir G. Huggins' Strong Speech

OPINIONS COULD NOT BE CHANGED in the twinkling of an eye, said Sir GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when he answered a motion by Mr. DAVID YAMBA, an African member from Northern Rhodesia, that equal treatment for all races in public places should be enforced by legislation.

In good time added the Prime Minister, European would do all the things required for the African people, but if the motions were carried it would create such ill-feeling and resentment among Europeans that it would set back the Federation's progress by 10 years.

The Federal Assembly rejected Mr. Yamba's motion, and accepted a amendment by Mr. W. H. HARTWOOD that the Federal Government should within its constitutional powers endeavour to provide

... motion is specifically intended that he had intended to be seen by Sir G. Huggins, who asked if he had received any help in drafting the motion from a London newspaper correspondent, Mr. ...

... The contention ... is that ... is the ... Africans who want to be ... to be Prime Minister, and to run a despotism ... on their own ... that is what they are working for and they will fail. We will give the rest of the Africans from these ambitious people."

The Federal constitution was designed to provide for three different territories in different stages of evolution and three different races. The African people were protected by safeguards against unequal treatment, and Mr. Yamba's argument therefore fell to the ground.

... to upset customs. Over a period of time discrimination and inequalities would be wiped out as the African advanced and the European became more enlightened. "Why spoil it and rush things in this deplorable fashion?" asked Sir Godfrey. "Be a little patient. Your time is coming."

An African member from Southern Rhodesia, Mr. ... opposed Mr. Yamba's motion, which he considered ... directed principally against Southern Rhodesia.

"Great strides have been made here in recent years towards improving the African position," he claimed, "and there can be no amount of good will on both sides. I am satisfied that the majority of the African people are not prepared to do the things which have to be done. I would like to see no more removed as soon as possible, but must be consistent with the attitude of the people. Forcing the pace may retard the advancement of the African people."

### An-Minded Rhodesians

... are travelling by air, both internally and to Britain and the Union, said Mr. Donald Burnet, in a broadcast before leaving his post as Director of Civil Aviation. Last year more than 6,000 passengers used the Lusaka-Ndola route, compared with 2,000 in 1951, and Central African Airways had in the ... 1954, down 50m. ... passenger ... in the previous ... months.

# Mr. Havelock Addresses Indian Congress

## Mr. Mangat "A Rebellious Child"

A resolution in favour of soliciting the aid of the Indian Government in ending the Mau Mau emergency was passed by the Kenya Indian National Congress in Nairobi on July 19, by 42 votes to five. The congress aims to remove some 80,000 non-Muslim residents.

In proposing the motion, the retiring president, Mr. J. S. Pathy, made a request to the Indian Government to "intercede" with the Colony to bring the emergency to an end. Mr. J. S. Mangat, O.C., the new president, interrupted to say that the word "intercede" was a slip of the tongue.

"We in India," Mr. Pathy continued, "have obtained independence. Why cannot Africans do the same? He stated that Indian Africans had great faith in Mr. Nehru and in India, and looked to that country for guidance. In India we had the method of non-violence," he went on, "we took beating there, but our leaders were let off for negotiations. If Africans did the same thing no doubt they would soon obtain the same object."

Mr. Mangat had said earlier: "For some strange reason peaceful, non-violent India seems to be held in high esteem by the ferocious and violent adherents of Mau Mau. If India's prestige with Mau Maus is really as high as it is said to be, then it is the duty of the Kenya and British Governments to ask for her assistance."

Opposing the motion, Mr. J. S. Patel, M.A.C., pointed out that such a recommendation would be bound to produce "economic" not "order" in the Colony but to threaten the world. What, he asked, would Mr. Nehru say if it were suggested that Britain or the United States should intervene in the dispute between India and Pakistan?

A further resolution to the effect that, though it was great wisdom on the part of the Indian Prime Minister on Colonialism in general and Kenya in particular, the Congress was in no way inspired or directed from Delhi, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Mangat, though commending the Lutetian plan, bitterly attacked the European community and praised the "flood of nationalism gushing up the Nile." There had, he alleged, been no incentive to love of country, no patriotism, no iniquitous disabilities under which Indians had had to live in Kenya. While Kenya Indians professed absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Crown, they owed no loyalty to the European community, which professed indiscriminate immigration of people of alien loyalties and despised industry from enemy countries to the friendly and diligent from India and Pakistan. When he walked in the streets of Nairobi he heard strange noises that he supposed to be a language spoken by people whose names were not available, as they were unpronounceable. He understood that the reference was to Indians and Greeks.

### Thinking About Common Roll

Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister of Finance, who arrived later, suggested that during the six years' standstill agreement of the Lutetian plan serious thought should be given to the introduction of a common electoral roll based on reasonably high qualifications.

Another resolution was passed endorsing the Lutetian plan but requesting the maintenance of communal and religious restrictions on the transfer of land.

On Monday night W. B. Havelock, Minister of Local Government, described Mr. Mangat as a petulant child who speaks as untimely and discourteous. He is reported to have received louder applause than any other speaker.

He said it was no compliment to India if Mau Mau held that country in high esteem, and commented on Mr. Mangat's inaccurate reference to India as the biggest republic in the world, which implied an intelligible threat.

He also referred to Mr. Mangat's mention of Mr. Nehru's late Indian Communist speech in East Africa, and said that some of the Europeans in East Africa were afraid

because he preached the creation of an egalitarian society in the territories, saying that he was interested to know that Mr. Pant had preached in a political vein, and asked to whom he had preached and where. Should communists for overseas territories preach politics? What would Mr. Mangat think if the Commissioner for South Africa preached apartheid?

The cry in Nairobi, Mr. Mangat had lashed out at Europeans, would make it infinitely more difficult to make a multi-racial Government work, a task to which Kenya was pledged. Mr. Mangat could apparently see no view except his own.

### Policy of Fostering Harmony

There is too much hate in the world already," Mr. Havelock concluded, "and the new Government's policy is to foster harmony, not hate. I ask you as leaders of your community to advise the leaders of other communities to bring the full weight of your people and the new Government, so that we can crush the Mau Mau rebellion in the shortest possible time."

Mr. Mangat is reported to have shown annoyance at the applause which greeted Mr. Havelock's speech. He contended that his address had had the effect of extracting from Mr. Havelock declarations of loyalty to the ideal of a united, and not a European Government, which had been his intention. It did not take five minutes to make even Mr. Mangat cooperate when met in that way.

Mr. Havelock made several complimentary references to A. B. P. Oel, Mr. Mangat's political rival, and emphasized the duty which Indians owed to the country which had fed them, clothed them, and gave them a great measure of health and happiness. Since Kenya had become a British Colony, Europeans, Asians, and Africans had been encouraged to settle and develop agriculture in specific areas. That was a fundamental policy, which would not be altered at the behest of a minority.

## Campaign Against Mau Mau

### Drastic New Powers Invoked

LAST WEEK the security forces in Kenya killed 47 terrorists and detained 773. Security force casualties were two Africans killed and two Europeans and three Africans wounded. A further 17 terrorists were killed on Monday.

Messrs. Anthony Robinson and Cornelius O'Driscoll, two police inspectors, were slightly wounded last week when a hand grenade was thrown at them as they removed some wounded Africans to hospital.

Mr. A. K. Patel, a 4-year-old Kenya police reserve volunteer from Mombasa, who was shortly to have entered Sandhurst, was killed while leading a patrol up the Aberdare Mountains.

Under new emergency powers the Government may compulsorily evacuate inhabitants, their property and livestock from any specified area in Kenya, or destroy movable property or livestock, if necessary. Occupiers of land or dwellings in affected areas must report to the authorities any absences over 48 hours and make arrangements for their labour and livestock during such absence. Penalties extend to fines of £500 or two years' imprisonment or both.

### Asian Sentenced to Death

An Asian, said to be a Sikh, has been condemned to death by an emergency assize court in Nairobi for being in possession of two pistol bullets. He is to have leave to appeal, the judge, though saying that he had no doubt about the case, considered that as he had overheard the names of three Sikh assessors it was desirable that the proceedings should be considered by another court. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had taken a Kikuyu woman to bed and been obliged by the police to get up and go to the station. He believed to be a terrorist, and handed the ammunition to one of them. They were, in fact, a policeman and two house guards in disguise. The accused is the first African to receive a death sentence under the emergency regulations. Less than a year ago the conviction of Captain Gerald Selby, a British officer, in Nairobi on charges of abetting Mau Mau terrorism was refused by the courts and he had to leave the country.

Mau Mau leader, Mr. J. M. General, has been sentenced by a K.A.R. court to 10 years' imprisonment. He has struck his adversary with a hand flare and burnt six hard-core terrorists who were arrested during a raid on the Night Club in Nairobi.

# Political Babies in Kenya Bone-Headed Ignoramuses

THE HEADLINE description given by Sir Stephen King-Hall in his *National News-Paper* to Mr. Michael Blundell, Mr. W. B. Havelock and the other four European elected members of the Legislative Council who have formed the new United Country Party in Kenya. The sub-heading is his description of those among the European electorate who are opposed to the principle of multi-racial government.

Sir Stephen King-Hall is bluffer and blunter in his criticism than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was a fortnight earlier, but he entirely endorses the view then expressed that the U.C.P. has shown political incompetence. He writes:

"I wrote a few weeks ago about the fact that the European community in Kenya was sharply split on the subject of the creation of a multi-racial community in Kenya, an objective which is now official policy. The result of this cleavage has been the formation of a new group called the United Country Party which stands for the creation between all elements of the population of harmony, mutual confidence and the will to work together. It has issued a nine-point declaration of policy of which No. 8 includes those words.

"The nine points are excellent, and the manifesto does not without challenge which says, *inter alia*, 'We accept a policy that each community must decide whether it can prosper in particular or be damned in isolation. There can be no reason, no sitting on the fence. The situation is deteriorating. Will you make an effort to arrest that process?'

"Men behind the formation of the U.C.P. include Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock (both members of the new Government), as well as four European elected members of the Legislative Council. These men are persons of status and influence in the Colony, and reflect progressive European opinion.

## Alice in Wonderland, Unrealty

Now brace up for a shock. You probably suppose that the new party, formed to promote inter-racial unity, will welcome to its ranks any Kenyan who believed in it and was prepared to support its purpose. If that is your supposition you are wrong. You cannot believe it? Sympathize. I do, some dimly, in belief, but my own eyes, hardened through am to recording the follies of mankind.

"Nevertheless, the European exclusiveness of the United Country Party is a fact, and the part of point 8 I did not quote goes on to explain with an artist's simplicity and Alice-in-Wonderland inversion of meaning the unreality that when harmony, mutual confidence, and the will to work together have been achieved, the party (though initially formed) sees no reason why any individuals who accepted the party policy should not be considered for membership.

"It appears to be the opinion of the leaders of the U.C.P. that the Europeans and the Africans should form racial United Country Parties.

"Of course a man of the intelligence and character of Mr. Blundell cannot possibly be unaware of the absurd and farcical positions outlined in this note and, being as charitable as I can, I can only suppose that he and his friends are up against a collection of bone-headed ignoramuses among the European electorate and they are agreed somewhat as follows:

"The purpose of this new party with its excellent ideas is to get more members, and will then have pledged themselves to support multi-racial society policy. But as you shall notice, any members unless we make it clear that the party itself is not to be multi-racial until the objects for which it has been formed have been achieved, we'll have to swallow that absurdity.

## Appeals to Extremists

"If that is how their minds have worked, I must tell them that any such political principles count for something only if they are being to trap into their net only those people who do not really believe in its aims, they will soon come to effect. Furthermore, that the racial basis of the United Country Party is a gross insult to any moderate non-European and a challenge to any extremist.

"How on earth do the Europeans in Kenya expect their friends in this country to defend them against the left-wing criticism which they whine about the whole time when they (the Europeans) have their enemies' ammunition of this kind?

"I expect to receive some correspondence from Kenya telling me to mind my own business. To this I reply in advance that I am prepared to give consideration to this suggestion if you will that I shall not be asked to include under the heading of 'my business' the provision of financial help for financial grants in aid.

## Straighten Up on Trade Unions

MR. PATRICK, Industrial Relations Officer in Kenya, at a large meeting of Africans in Nakuru that has settlement relations trade union advisers and tried to promote understanding and friendship between employers and employed. Industrial problems were often dull, and when a self relationship they became worse. Many people thought that these unions were 'subversive' but if well run they had nothing to be ashamed of and could be something of which they could be proud. If trade unions had been used for wrong purposes in the past in this country, you cannot expect anything else but that action should be taken against them," he continued. "There is no reason for a trade union to be built up in a secretive manner." The Government, he pointed out, would have full Government support and assistance in its development. "If you have any doubts as to what to do, do not go wandering into mistakes," use your labour officers for guidance, who are there to help you." Mr. Sibus Kweya, organizing secretary of the Tailors and Garment Makers Union, had Mr. Patrick's aid, been sent to the Federal Ministry at Governmental expense to study trade union methods. Since his return to Kenya he had formed 26 branches in the Nyanza Province alone.

Many services on the Kenya-Uganda section of East African Railways, which were withdrawn last February owing to the emergency, have been restored.



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# Mr. Dulles on Colonialism & Social Responsibility of Industry Communist Propaganda Plot

MR. JOHN FOSTER DULLES, U.S. Secretary of State, said in the course of an address to the 45th convention of Rotary International in Seattle:

"An aspect of the United Nations Charter to which I refer is its declaration favouring increasing self-government by dependent peoples. This provision and the related provisions of trusteeship were largely a product of the United States effort. It was natural that the United States should have taken a lead in this matter. We are the first Colony in modern times to have won independence. We have a natural sympathy with those everywhere who would follow our example.

"During recent years Communist propaganda has concentrated on efforts to portray the United States as an imperialist colonialist Power. The charge is based upon our close and friendly association with Great Britain, France, and other Western European Powers, which have been, and to some extent still are, Colonial Powers.

## Independence and the 'Big Lie'

"It should not be forgotten that during the last nine years the Western Colonial Powers have given effect to the United Nations Charter pledge to the extent of granting complete political independence to over 6000 people, constituting 10 independent nations. Those who are so-called 'anti-Colonialists' have themselves, during this same nine-year period extended their despotism to over 6000 people and deprived all or part of freedom free nations of any semblance of genuine independence. Never before has the 'Big Lie' been so boldly practised.

"I would not have thought that we are complacent about the Colonial situation. Abuses prevail and there has been a growing down of the process of granting increased self-government. That, however, is largely due to the Soviet Communist strategy of using nationalism as a device to cause it to absorb the Colonial peoples. This plot is in full operation. Throughout the newly-liberated areas and cities, which seek their Communist masters operate, usually disguised as patriots. They are the new imperialist colonialists.

"Each of the world's conditions creates a Communist strategy in such a way that the realization of complete independence becomes a matter of minute delicacy and timing. Each nation of the world has to be pushed to the point of self-government. We are more than ever publicly known to be in a sensitive position. We are greatly conducive to the results of the Communist strategy. We would not produce true independence in some situations hasty action would result in disaster and confusion, which would be the result of a carelessly far-sighted Communist strategy.

## Security for Farmers

"ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Kenya Pyrotechnic Engineers' Association in Nakuru, Mr. Michael Blundell said that the industry would not thrive unless there was confidence in every aspect of its future. Eyes of farmer required confidence in the security of his farmland. Farmers can look forward with assurance to the future, he continued, "because it is the declared policy of the Government to maintain the rights of the individual farmer in his property. The industry can rest assured that they will not be interfered with." Mr. D. H. Pell-Smith, who presided, Mr. Blundell as chairman of the association, presented a pair of silver snuff-boxes on behalf of members.

## First Federal Loan Over-Subscribed

Lists for the first Federal African Federation loan were closed in London last Wednesday a few minutes after opening. Applications for amounts up to £100 million, including £1,000 were allotted in full, and 95% applications were met to the extent of approximately 48%. The 4% loan was for £10m., 1972-74, offered at 4 1/2%.

The annual report for 1953 of the East African Inter-tribal Leprosy Unit has just been published in Nairobi.

## Duke of Edinburgh's Conference

AMONG THOSE INVITED by the Duke of Edinburgh to attend a recent meeting at Buckingham Palace to consider the holding (probably in Oxford in July, 1956) of a Commonwealth and Empire Conference on "The Social Responsibility of Industry" were the following with their respective interests: Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Messrs. Booker Bros. McCconnell & Co., Ltd.; Sir Frederiek Udde, chairman of Shell Petroleum Ltd.; Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, chairman of Unilever; Sir William Lawther, past president of the National Union of Mineworkers; Mr. A. R. I. Mee, a director of the United Africa Co., Ltd.; Mr. R. B. Minto, director of Messrs. Richard Costain, Ltd.; General Sir Brian Robertson, chairman, British Transport Commission, who served in East Africa during the last war; Mr. Basil Sanderson, chairman of the Shaw Savill Line, and a director of the Bank of England, and Daleby & Co., Ltd.; Sir Robert Sinclair, chairman of Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.; and Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C.

## Rufiji Survey

MR. SIMANSKI, an irrigation engineer, whose services are being made available by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for survey work in the Rufiji basin of Tanganyika, has resumed the task which he began last year. He is accompanied by Mr. Staffels with whom he has been working in Sudan and the Sudan, and in the Rufiji area will be assisted by three technical officers of the former East African Corporation and three officials representing the Survey and Geological Departments. The work is intended to provide the basis for a full-scale survey to be undertaken by Mr. Simanski in 1955-56.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. R. M. SUTHERLAND, of Mbeva, Tanganyika Territory, are about to visit the Rhodesias.

MR. J. C. DE LA WITTE, newly district commissioner in the Teso district of Uganda, is due home on leave.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE left Athens by air on Monday for Ethiopia at the end of a four-day visit to Greece.

MR. T. A. PASSELY, African Affairs Officer in Kenya, is visiting South Africa to study administrative and housing problems in urban areas.

A ceremonial service for the CHARLES LOCKHART will be held tomorrow, August 6, at St. Peter's, Canon Square, London, S.W.1 at 12.30 p.m.

MR. H. B. HAMILTON, managing director of Messrs. Guthrie & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., has arrived from Kenya. He is staying in Scotland.

THE VINCENON H. A. M. COX, of the U.M.C. in Nyasaland, on leave from England, will fly back to Central Africa towards the end of November.

BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN has been elected a member of African Investment Trust, Ltd. He is a director of Angloby's Consolidated C.A. Ltd.

SIR JOHN FAIT, a managing director of Steel Brothers, Ltd., has been elected deputy chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

LORD BAKENHAM, who is keenly interested in East and Central African affairs, has joined the board of the National Bank and been appointed deputy chairman.

MR. ASRAW MOHAMED is the first Ethiopian student to qualify in Medicine in Great Britain. He has just passed his final examination at Edinburgh University.

MR. P. H. W. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Local Government and Community Development Training Centre in Uganda, is in this country for about a month.

MR. R. PECKOVER, editor of the Bulawayo Chronicle, and his wife, Mrs. PECKOVER, will be spending time here in the Southern Rhodesias after spending time in this country.

MRS. T. PERKINS and ANNE MARIHARTIN (nee Brook Edwards), daughter of Major Lady Chesnut, have been married in Macheke, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. L. M. NEWMAN has arrived in Uganda from the Sudan, where he was Director of Local Government, to take up the post of Commissioner for Local Government.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry in the Government of Kenya, has arrived in London by air from Nairobi. He will be here for rather more than two months.

MR. D. O. MITCHELL has been appointed general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association in succession to MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD, who has left the firm from the latter's private association with the firm.

PROFESSOR H. J. CHOOT, F.R.C.S., head of the Department of Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine of Makerere College, is to preside over a symposium on injury in the working of the European and Asian Hospital in Kampala.

MR. A. C. C. WALTER, merchandise director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., has visited the East African subsidiary companies in the group, including Messrs. Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., and United Africa Co. (East Africa), Ltd.

DR. R. M. MORRIS is Secretary to the Medical Ministry of Health, not Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, as announced in Northern Rhodesia's D.M. 3.

DR. P. B. ROBINSON, The Deputy Directors are DR. W. MURRAY (Southern Rhodesia), DR. T. EVANS (Northern Rhodesia), and DR. R. PARK (Nyasaland).

DR. NIKOLAY ANDREYEV and MISS PAMELA HIDDLESTON, only daughter of the late Major General Sir Hubert Hiddleston, formerly Governor General of the Sudan, and of LADY HIDDLESTON, have been married in London.

The engagement is announced by MISS FRANK A. TECKER JONES, youngest son of the late FRANK and LADY JONES, and MISS JOANNE GRANT, elder daughter of the late Major Sir Arthur Kendra, GRANT, and LADY KENDRA, M.P.

MR. H. TRAVIS, lately Mayor of Nairobi, who is now on leave in this country, expects to be back in Kenya by the end of September. WING COMMANDER BOSWELL has been co-opted to Nairobi City Council in his stead for the period of his absence.

In the Wakefield by-election, MR. CREECH JONES, the Socialist candidate, will be opposed by MR. MAURICE MACMILLAN, son of MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government and a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The two grandsons of the AGA KHAN, KARIM AGA and AHMED MOHAMED, are carrying special messages from him to his loyal followers in East Africa. They are the sons of AHMED KHAN by his first marriage, to the Hon. Joan Yarde-Buller, a daughter of the late Lord Curzon.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are: MESSRS. G. G. CAREY, Deputy Financial Officer of Uganda; F. RICHARDS, Director of Public Works, and R. O. SINCLAIR, Chief Justice, and DR. D. J. M. MACKENZIE, Director of Medical Services, all of Nyasaland.

SIR KENNETH O'CONNOR, Chief Justice in Kenya, took the oath of allegiance and the judicial oath in Nairobi last week. He was Attorney General and Member for Law and Order in Kenya from 1948 to 1951, when he was appointed to the same position. He had been Attorney General in Nyasaland.

### FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE in Highlands for three months from October or four months from December. Three bedrooms, three attic, two bathrooms, usual offices, garage, telephone, electric gas. Easily run garden. 55' wide. Water supply. Great weekly air-mail facilities. The whole lease, Albershot Road, Highlands. 1954.

### SWITZERLAND

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### BOHIOUSE FOR SALE

House for sale in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Attractive double storey house, light shingle roof, comfortable sitting room, dining room, hall, 2 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 2 W.C.s, American kitchen, porch, various outbuildings. Including accommodation for 4 Native servants, garage. Situated on 2-acre well-irrigated garden 3 miles from town, facing golf course, Wilson, P.O. Box 236 Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

### PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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## Commons Debate on Kenya Stress on Educational Advance

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES made in the recent Commons debate on Kenya are reproduced hereunder:

MR. C. R. HOBSON (Lab.) supported the advocacy of more female education, but stressed that it was difficult to know how to proceed about Maasai tribal reaction had to be overcome.

The problem of Kenya was one of a primitive people trying, within 70 years, to achieve the progress made by ourselves in 700. Mr. Hobson said that, though not a Christian, in this instance he believed in the inevitability of "racialism." Many of Kenya's problems arose out of the white man's humanitarianism; it was to the European that African progress was due.

He believed that the city of Nairobi should be broken down into smaller units, its 52 miles perimeter was too large. The road and rail services had been neglected considerably by the work of the East African Office and the East African Airways. There was need for the development of newspapers; Africans were keen on the cinema, and travelling newsreels would be valuable. There was a case for subsidizing African newspapers so that, while actual objective news could be put before a limited people, people learned to read and write.

### White Highlands Never Native Land

The White Highlands were never Native land; Europeans had developed it, but something must be done to implement the Troop report. Wherever sections of the White Highlands were being grazed, those responsible should be dispossessed. There was also a case for breaking down larger estates into smaller units.

It had been rightly said that we did not want Africans to come to Britain merely to train in law and commerce, but to turn them into good farmers and craftsmen. Education in Kenya was particularly vital. Mr. Hobson recalled writing a letter to the Colonial Office which impressed him most during his visit to the Coronation. The African had said: "I would like to have more milk than my cow." That was the problem in a nutshell.

He doubted if there was much scope for secondary industries. He was more concerned about the Colony's economic development and the people's well-being than about the constitutional position. Political liberty was a by-product of economic freedom. Trade unions should be encouraged, so that there could be free negotiations between them and employers, instead of wages being fixed by Order-in-Council. It was wrong for white trade unionists working on the railways should not be allowed to take part in political life because they were civil servants.

Much good housing work had been done by Nairobi City Council. He had been greatly impressed by the housing of people living in mud and wattle huts in North Nyanza, particularly by the new companies.

He found a great number of well-minded white people in Kenya. They were working hard and were not there for amusement. Many of the ordinary white folk who had gone to Africa to work for themselves, and they did not immediately cast off all their prejudices and bias. I think that the message can go out to Kenya that we will give them all the help we can to make this experiment a success, and to make the life of the white, the African, and the Asian happy and prosperous.

### Encouraging Voluntary Organizations

MR. W. R. RUSSELL-DAVIES (Cons.), who visited Kenya and Tanganyika last winter, believed that a much wider use of the voluntary organizations would be of national assistance to the Kenya Government. It was the Kenya Council that could be given a grant for general welfare workers. An extension of youth clubs and the M.R.C., particularly in Nairobi, would also be valuable.

It was important that the teachers in African schools should be of the highest character. In the new villages the mayor must have the right of leadership. The local policeman must be well known, and not depend about on much. District officers should have longer periods in one place.

He confirmed things in Mau Mau—there were 500 or 600 of them in the River Camp, should be sent to a special community for them, the rest of their lives should be spent with a reasonable amount of land. The private relations should remain communal life under the system worked in

the Belgian Congo, where a man was licensed and could not move from the area without permission from the district officer.

Mr. Russell-Davies thought that we should not seek to Westernize Africa, but allow them to figure many of their customs and traditions, such as dancing, etc. It was vital to create a middle class, but he thought that the Hindu would be more likely than the African to do this. He thought that the African had thought to become an artisan.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON (Lab.) complained that time had not been made available for a full discussion of the M.P.s' report. He asked for a full-scale opportunity in the autumn when the Royal Commission's report became available.

Mr. Lyttelton's survey had been optimistic, giving the impression that a large measure of progress would be achieved by the end of the emergency. If a large measure of progress required it should be faced with both hands.

There were dangers in herding together in the detention camps large numbers of men, just as there were the obvious possibilities in the policy of sending many men and women back to the reserves with the danger of overcrowding. It was our duty to integrate Africans into the main Mau, otherwise they would be in a situation in which Mau Mau could be created. He supported Mr. Lyttelton in sending a message of good will to the new Kenya Government.

While welcoming the proposals for "villageization," Mr. Hopkins hoped that this awful word would be changed to "community development." "Community building" was of immense development to educate the young and to give technical education to the young Africans to build, not so much a middle class, as a more democratic community. The real aim of a stable society was an artisan class. In Africa we had doctors, lawyers, and members of professions, but nothing like enough technicians.

Africans in Kenya had no medium for political expression. Europeans were creating political organizations and had electorates to which they were answerable, and Asians were in the same position. Without African organizations and Native electorates of some kind responsible African leadership could not be built.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that military action against the terrorists had to be matched by measures to educate and train the thousands of unfortunate who had been in the Mau Mau camps, and to widen their employment paths.

It was the Kenya Government's policy to encourage trade unions. The records of the trade unionists obtained under emergency regulations had been examined, and not one of them had not been directly involved in Mau Mau. The Co-Operative Committee had recommended an immediate 10 per cent increase of wages for African workers of 10s. monthly and a revision of housing allowances. They were now effective. Another complicated question being carefully studied was the proposal to bring the present bachelor wage up to a family wage two-and-a-half times the present bachelor minimum. Mr. Hopkins said he would put to the Kenya Government the suggestion that women administrative offices be used. The authorities were fully alive to the importance of the general education of women. Three years ago 148 African female secondary pupils had been enrolled, in 1953 the figure was 625.

### Native Leaders

It was not true that all the African leaders had been imprisoned or detained. There was many outside who are showing themselves capable. Appeals could be made by detainees before an advisory committee.

Of the possibility of elections, Mr. Hopkins said the nomination system was finished. Mr. Lyttelton was considering urgently the methods of elections, direct or indirect, or through an electoral college.

The Secretary of State shared the view expressed in 1946 by Mr. Creech Jones, who had recognized the value of European settlement and said that it was with their assistance that the greatest benefits which he hoped would accrue to Kenya could be brought about. There was nothing to deter anything suffering in the present situation of Kenya's future prospects.

The Government were still ready to demand any approach for a general surrender. The original offer of August, 1953, for individual gangsters to surrender, remained open.

"We want to proclaim from the House today that these terrorists have no hope whatever of success. At the same time, we pledge ourselves to build up a new Kenya in which all races, including the Kikuyu, will have their full and proper part to play. Although the immediate future for Kenya may well seem to be dark and insecure, it is my hope that the end of the anguish and suffering a comradeship and understanding between men of different races is being created."



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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

## E.A.C. & U. Revenue

October 23 will in future be known as Freedom Day in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. It will not be a public holiday.

Elephants in the Tana River area, the largest area of the East Africa Protectorate, are estimated to have increased from 2,000 to 3,000 in 20 years.

East Africa's first film magazine launched last week had a new day sheet which will be started in the month. We now learn that the magazine's publication will be January 1 and that the title will be "East African Cinema".

A trade school, similar to that at Harare, is being set up in Moshi by the Tanganyika Government. It will accommodate rural students and provide training in a variety of farming and engineering trades.

Following the example of the African district councils of Central and South Nyasaland that of Mchikoko has accepted a recommendation by its finance committee that a European financial adviser should be engaged.

A film of Tanganyika entitled "Castle Thieves" is to be shown at the cinema of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, this week. Next week a Northern Rhodesia picture called "Lakeside Holiday" will be included in the programme.

A thousand members of the Teachers' Society, a Kuyua anti-Communist movement, predominantly Christian, have reaffirmed their loyalty to the British Government at a meeting at the Church of God With an Oil of Fellowship in Harare, this week.

Ismail El-Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in Cairo last week that his Government would ask aid from the United Nations for the development of water resources. He declared that the Sudanization of the Defence Force, the police and the administration could be complete by the end of this year.

In his annual report for 1953 the provincial commissioner of the Western Province of Uganda writes that it is difficult to instil into the minds of the Batoro the realization that they need to acquire much more political maturity and propensity for integrity and hard work before they can reach their aim of unassisted control over their affairs.

Closer liaison between the Co-operative Selection Department in Northern Rhodesia and the Department of Agriculture has been urged by Mr. John Moffat, representing African interests, who said that there was an impression in rural areas that co-operative societies were formed rather lightly and haphazardly without adequate investigation into economic possibilities.

For the International Big Game Exhibition to be held in Düsseldorf in October, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother is lending a number of heads of African game obtained by King George VI and herself when they were in East Africa as Duke and Duchess of York. A Speke's gazelle shot in the Sudan last year by Mr. E. P. Curtis of Steyning, Sussex will be one of the most recent trophies.

## Lord Hemmingford's Views

LORD HEMMINGFORD, speaking at the weekend at a Liberal summer school in Cambridge, said that in Colonial territories the representation of the Crown should be separated from the Governor's responsibility for administration; that African affairs ought to be kept outside party political clashes in the United Kingdom; that there should be greater study of African languages and customs; and that African legislators, chiefs, and civil servants should be enabled by their Governments to visit other parts of Africa. Lord Hemmingford was for some years headmaster of King's College, Dar-es-Salaam, Uganda.

FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR the revenue of East African Railways is estimated at £17,750,000. The figure for 1952 was £17,330,000, accompanied with £17,200,000 in fares. Passenger earnings for the six months were about 8.5% less than in the corresponding period of 1952, largely owing to the reduction of day-night running on the Kenya-Uganda section. Railings to Mombasa Island were some 22,000 tons up, while railings from Mombasa were higher by 4,000 tons. The amount of general traffic railed up-country rose by about 24,000 tons. Traffic on the Tanga line was 6,000 tons greater. The position on the Central line in Tanganyika is not so encouraging, but the results for the whole year are expected to be better than those indicated by the first six months. Revenue from harbours for May was £219,912 (£230,220), and for the months £4,166,705 (£4,164,460).

## Federal Immigration Bill

AN AMMENDMENT not prepared to swear that he is not a Communist may be prohibited from entering the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by an Immigration Bill now before the Assembly. Applicants may also be refused on economic grounds, on account of their standards or habits of life. The ability to read and write a European language satisfactorily is a fundamental test, and the Bill will permit exclusion of persons who may become a public charge, criminals, prostitutes, homosexuals, idiots, epileptics, and persons suffering from prescribed diseases. An alien immigrant selection board will be established, with special powers of regulations. Should he think it desirable, the Governor-General may refer any case to a board to select British immigrants.

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# Oil Commercial Concern

The Department of Commerce of Uganda is concerned with mobile shops stocked with goods outside the normal range of African purchases in order to discover what new articles Africans would be willing to buy. Purchasing power in Malindi is estimated as a result of the present level of coffee and banana prices. The angle, steel round bars for building purposes are to be made by Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, Ltd., at Korowye about 20 miles from Naaga. This new Tanganyika industry has been started by Asian enterprise and all the machinery has been imported from India.

Import duties in the Somaliland Protectorate have been doubled for spirits, increased by 25% on cigarettes and tobacco, and by the amounts of a skilling on white long cloth and grey sheeting. These additions should yield about £30,000 in a full year.

Messrs. Lowndes and Bonar, Ltd. are capitalizing £1m of reserves, of which £300,000 will be made in one-for-one scrip issue in ordinary shares and £200,000 in one-for-16 scrip issue in 51% third cumulative preference shares to ordinary stockholders.

By a regrettable typographical error of last week it was stated that the Africa Mercantile Co., Ltd. was incorporated in the United Kingdom in 1952. The year of incorporation was 1949.

An epidemiologic survey of all rivers flowing into Lake Victoria is expected to be undertaken next year. It is estimated that water from these streams could irrigate 10,000 acres of land.

Cotton yields up to 2,500 lbs. per acre have been obtained in the Koro district of Kenya from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

About 95% of the shareholders of Soga Sugar Estates, Ltd. have accepted the offer to subscribe for new ordinary shares at 15s. each. The offer amounted to £20,000 in ordinary shares.

## Railway Saving

By spending about £350,000 on saving and realigning the railway between Uganda and Korowye, East African Railways expect to have saved £53,000 a year.

The current issue of *the man*, the house magazine of the East African Settlements Department of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd. since its formation 40 years ago. The annual report for 1953 of the East African Industrial Research Board has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi (no price stated).

The proposed Kulu hydro-electric project will at its peak construction period probably employ about 20 Europeans and 6,000 Africans.

Five plant nurseries have been in the Mumwa district of Northern Rhodesia. The main one is at Mwed farming is being tried.

Ohlsson's Cattle Nurseries, Ltd. are shortly to begin building a brewery in Bulawayo.

The Mauritius sugar crop for 1953-54 is estimated at 952,500 metric tons.

## E.A. Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

Group shares of the East African Power & Light Co., Ltd. are available for the calendar year 1953 amounted to £438,000, compared with £1,019,935 for the preceding year. Under paragraph 23(a) of the Memorandum of Association, the proposed dividend for the year ended 31st December 1953 is £137,735 has been deducted compared with £32,348 for 1952. As the company is domiciled abroad, no UK tax liability on the interim dividend was paid on December 31st 1953. The ordinary dividend of £145,533 gross and an extraordinary dividend of £1,250,000 on September 3 the directors will recommend final dividend of £1,400,000. The balance carried forward in the consolidated revenue account is £1,550,000 (1953/54).

# Egyptian Green Book

(Continued from page 573)

Major Mustafa: "Why should we not appoint eight to ten Sudanese officials at the side of each British high-ranking official? I prefer them from their number when the time comes." The British have exercised full powers in the Sudan during the past 25 years through the media of their officials in the Sudanese Administration. They have built up a tremendous influence which will make it impossible to exercise self-determination in a free and neutral atmosphere with the presence of British officials in the Sudan.

Major Salek: "There is a report by Dr. Mar'at of the Sudan Administrative Council says that we can at once remove 23 posts of district commissioners and assistant district commissioners without the Administration breaking down." Major Mustafa: "In many cases this has already taken place."

Wing Commander Zulfikar: "The Constituent Assembly is going to decide between independence or unity with Egypt. Unity with Egypt may be defeated by one vote. This one vote may prove to be the influence of just one administrator bringing pressure to bear on a single constituency. We cannot therefore conceive of a free and neutral atmosphere being achieved until the whole Administration has been Sudanized. Operation of British officials will wreck in his locality the freedom of elections. A single vote may finally be the deciding one as to the future status of the Sudan."

Foreign Minister: "I suggest that Sudanization should be done in instalments, one-third each year. It is important that Sudanization should be gradual year by year."

Dr. Sultan: "What is really needed is the neutral and impartial atmosphere. We insist on having it. It is not so much a question of getting rid of British officials as it is of providing the proper and neutral atmosphere necessary for self-determination."

British Ambassador: "The basic difference of opinion between us is that you say that self-determination cannot be exercised except with all Egyptian and British officials being withdrawn. Ours is that it can be done."

At the next meeting the Ambassador had to say that a draft submitted by the Egyptian Government was considered by H.M. Government to have gone out of its way to undermine the position of the Governor-General and of the Public Service in the Sudan.

"In regard to the South, I cannot but feel that the Egyptian Government have not in the past given full weight to the needs of the Southern Sudanese themselves. It is a matter of great regret to me that the Egyptian Government's attitude has been permeated by entirely unfounded suspicions concerning the intentions of H.M. Government. These suspicions are based out of partial and inaccurate information concerning the efforts which have long been made to link the South of the Sudan with the North. The result of this has been to reduce many of the benefits of the South and to undo a lot of the work which has been and with difficulty undertaken."

It is an affront to the view of H.M. Government that the welfare of the Sudan should be the first consideration that they have always opposed to rapid a rate of Sudanization. In their own interests not the wish of the Sudanese to divest themselves of the services of British administration in any manner which would affect the good government of the Sudan.

## Less Talk Needed

Later came this exchange:

British Ambassador: "I would like a little silence for the next two or three weeks after the agreement. The less both sides talk the better."

Dr. Sultan: "If the Sudan Administration talks the better."

British Ambassador: "This applies to everyone. I see both the psychological difficulties and I would suggest a text such as follows: 'If the United Kingdom wish to retain in the Sudan technical personnel to service Royal Air Force aircraft and transport after the withdrawal of the British troops in the Sudan, they may approach the Sudanese Government.'

Wing Commander Zulfikar: "A civil air company can take this over."

British Ambassador: "The Royal Air Force people would object to civilians handling top secret machines."

Foreign Minister: "This can be overcome from a practical point of view. You can make your arrangements with the British persons. As you know, Compulsion, but if you put in a political statement it would do it its own job."

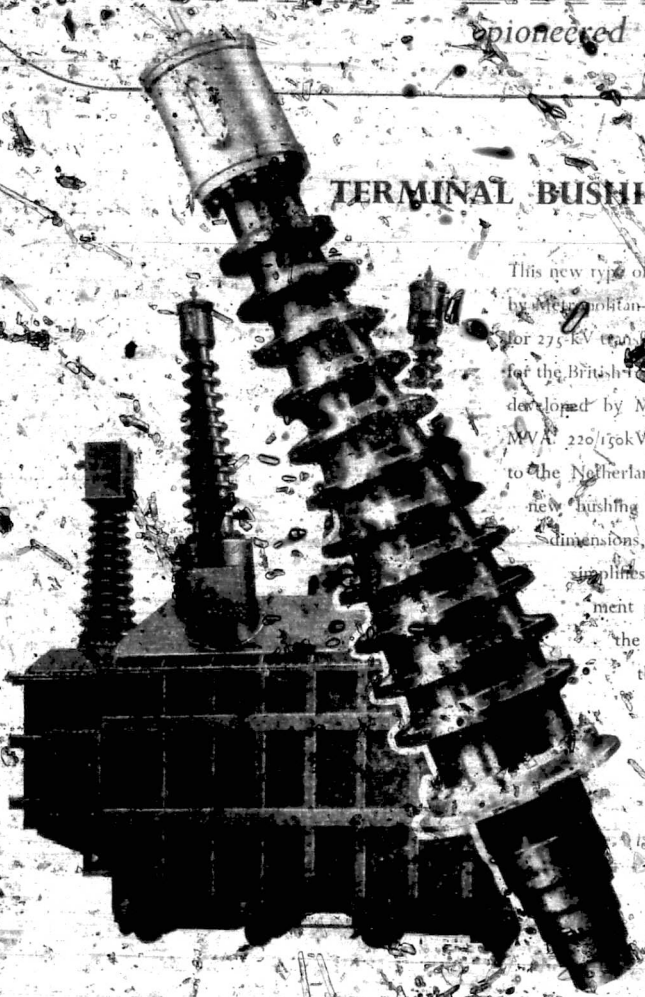
Wing Commander Zulfikar: "We cannot agree to armed forces remaining in the Sudan in any shape or form. There is a practical solution, namely, to have R.O.A.C. take over."

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**Mining**

**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines**

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD. after paying tax of £5,375,300 for taxation, earned a profit of £8,842,300 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £8,748,522 in the previous year. Sums of £7,500,000 are transferred to the profit and loss account, £1,700,000 to the reserve, and £1,700,000 to the provision for depreciation of plant and equipment. The company received £31,000,000 from the sale of 1,000,000 shares, leaving a cash balance of £24,467,702. The company's revenue for the year ended March 31 last is £10,547,641 brought in.

The issued capital is £100 million. Capital reserves stand at £2,571,681, revenue reserves at £10,509,079, and current liabilities at £11,246,984. Fixed assets appear at £14,362,389, reasonable development at £1,270,911, stores at £2,188,237, and sundries at £1,145,303, and current assets at £13,491,331, including £1,044,337 with banks and cash in hand, and £2,630,893 with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

During the year under review, 2,434,007 short tons of ore were mined (£2,037,644 in the previous year), 2,382,200 (1,984,400 tons milled) and 43,231 (28,302) long tons of blister and 21,796 (16,515) tons of electrolytic copper produced. Sales amounted to 40,470 (26,263) tons of blister, 60,274 (63,840) of electrolytic, and 54 (42) of concentrates.

**Ore Reserves**

Ore reserves at Nchanga West were 37,029,984 short tons with a total percentage of copper of 7.06, of which 3.12 was payable, the respective figures being for Nchanga River Lodge 280,000 tons, 3.21% and 2.92% for Chinganga, 2m tons, and 8.6% and for Nchanga 89,554,566 tons, 3.48% and 3.12%.

The company reports its 50th anniversary in the ordinary stock of Rhodesia Copper Company, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs. K. C. Scott, B. O. Boshart, H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall, C. G. Heit, J. Oppenheimer, alternate, J. M. S. Phillips, alternate, R. G. Watson, alternate, G. Watson, H. Rissik, and Colonel F. Ellis Roberts.

The London Committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, W. E. G. Craven, C. C. Walker, and the Hon. H. V. Smith.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in Nkana on August 18.

**Commission on Pulmonary Disability**

A COMMISSION has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia to inquire into the incidence in the mining industry of pulmonary disability other than silicosis and tuberculosis. It will advise whether the Silicosis Ordinance should be amended.

The members will be JUDGE BEWCASTLE, of a county court judge who has been senior advocate of the Federal Court of South Africa; MR. G. WINSTANLEY, an inspector of mines in Britain, in charge of research into dust control; DR. S. W. FISHER, a doctor and formerly chief mines medical officer in the Ministry of Fuel and Power; MR. G. G. SCOTTIE, a former chairman of the South African Silicosis Compensation Board; and DR. R. PAUL, chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Silicosis Bureau, as secretary.

Apart from Dr. Paul and the members set on the commission which in 1949 made recommendations to the Northern Rhodesian Government on silicosis legislation.

**London Copper Market**

A MARKET to study the London Copper Market reopened after 14 years, during which period the metal had been bought and sold by the State. In many quarters a sharp fall in prices was expected, but there has been no break in quotations. Indeed, the price now is rather higher than a year ago, largely because demand from the continent, especially Germany, has made up for somewhat reduced buying from the United States, while consumption in this country is rising. Imports for the first six months of this year at 197,500 tons were about 30,000 tons above the total for the first half of 1952. Northern Rhodesian contribution rising from 96,400 to 124,000 tons.

**New R.E.S.T.O.M. Chairman**

MR. S. M. WELCH, chairman of the local board of Barclays Bank in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed chairman of the new branch of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission.

**Mufulira Strike Threat**

A THREAT TO STRIKE next Monday has been made by the Mufulira branch of the African Mineworkers' Union in Northern Rhodesia, following dismissal of a Native employee.



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# The Standard Bank of South Africa

## Continued Steady Expansion

### Parallel Growth with Union Development

#### Sir Frederick Leith-Ross on Year of Market Prosperity

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, was held on July 28 in London, SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, G.C.M.S., F.C.B. (the chairman), presiding. The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

As would be expected of an institution such as ours, which has to develop with the development of Africa, the total of our assets continues steadily to grow. This year the balance sheet has increased by something over £25 million to a total of £363 million. You will recall that in 1953 we decided to increase our capital by £2 million and, although there are special reasons connected with the banking law in the Union of South Africa which made this desirable, it is clear that an increase was more than justified by the continued expansion in our business.

I may remind you that in 1939 the total of our balance sheet amounted to £86 million. In the fifteen years that have passed since then our figures have multiplied more than four times and, although the value of money has fallen considerably in the intervening period, there is no doubt that the business of the Bank has made real progress.

The balance profit for the year after providing for taxation and after making transfers to the pension fund and to the reserve for contingencies amounts to £63,811. An interim dividend of 1s. per share was paid on January 30, last.

The board recommend that a final dividend for the year of 4s. 3d. per share be paid.

#### Union of South Africa

Despite recurrent apprehensions of political trouble, both international and domestic, the year under review has again been one of marked prosperity in the Union. It has been described as a year of consolidation rather than of expansion; but this does not mean that it has been a year of stagnation.

On the contrary, there has been a steady and substantial advance in almost every field of economic activity. Agriculture still remains the basic industry of the country and a particularly good year's new records of production having been attained in many sectors. The development of industry has continued, and the output of private manufacturing undertakings increased in value by about 10%.

The new gold mines, in which some £150 million have been invested since the war, are now beginning to produce substantial results, over £5 million worth of gold having been obtained from the few mines in the Orange Free State field as yet in active production. A number of others are beginning operations, and receipts from uranium prospecting are supplementing the income from gold. Altogether, there is every justification for confidence in the economic prospects of the country.

As a result of the expansion in production, the national income showed a considerable increase over the record figures of 1953. The increase for the last five years has amounted to 44%.

remarkable rate of progress. In the circumstances it is not surprising that the advances made by the commercial banks last year also reached record levels, due in part to the substantial assistance required for financing crops.

Under the South African banking law, the advances that can be recorded by the commercial banks depend upon the amount of their capital and unimpaired reserves held in the Union, and the increase in the capital of our Bank, which took place this year, has given us greater resources for meeting the increased demands of business.

The expansion of credit that has taken place is not excessive, as the commercial banks have continued to apply a conservative lending policy. The main problem has been the financing of the capital needs of the Government and of public or semi-public authorities. The strain was relieved by the measures taken by the Finance Minister last year to secure a substantial budget surplus, as well as to impose a special loan levy on the tax-payer.

As a result, inflationary pressures have been kept in check and although internal prices have continued to rise, the rate of increase has diminished in comparison with previous years, and prices of the whole have been more stable than for some time past. There has been keener trading competition but turnover has been well maintained and the volume of business, as recorded in the retail indices, has been slightly higher, in terms of money, than in the two previous years.

The wholesale price index of imported goods has shown a downward tendency, but this has had little effect on internal prices owing to the continuance of import and exchange controls. The Government are hopeful that, provided no unforeseen difficulties arise, these controls may be relaxed in the comparatively near future, as a first step to their eventual abolition.

#### South West Africa

General trading conditions were quieter than in 1952, as shopping demand, which is markedly sensitive to seasonal factors, was somewhat hesitant owing to the after effects of the 1952 drought and to lower prices received for farm produce. Total turnover was, however, fairly satisfactory owing to continued expansion in the fishing industry and to the maintenance of activity in the mining industry.

The territory continues to achieve a substantial favourable external balance of payments. Farming is still the mainstay of the territory. Conditions improved in 1953 owing to timely rains and this should ensure maintenance of general business activity in the current year.

#### The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

On September 3, 1954, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being. This marks a great step in the history of these territories. Although the general economy of the countries at present remains undeveloped, the economic potential is high and there is every reason to hope that with its combination of

agriculture and mineral wealth, and in the industrialization, the Federation will develop into a strong and self-sufficient country. The statistics for the Federation as a whole will become available during the course of the current year, and will show the economic activity for the past year of the territories comprising the new State, in accordance with the pattern of the former territorial pattern.

#### Southern Rhodesia

The volume of general business during the past year showed a moderate decline, and turnover in the wholesale and retail trades was lower than that of the preceding year. Staple goods continue to command a sustained turnover, but purchases of non-essential items have become more and more selective. Wholesalers and retailers are, nevertheless, looking forward with confidence to more prosperous trading conditions as it is expected that the volume of general business will expand under the impetus of the new arrangements enabling goods to move more freely between the designated territories.

The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission has extended the production of steel in Southern Rhodesia progressively since 1942. An additional blast furnace at the steel works at Que Que is being completed and when this is in full operation it is anticipated that there may be a surplus of steel available for export after satisfying the demands of the Federation.

The development of secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia has been a notable post-war achievement. The number of industrial establishments has more than doubled in seven years and the value of their output has risen from some £18 million in 1945 to an estimated £107 million in 1953. The range of goods manufactured has greatly expanded and their quality is said to be comparable with imported articles; there is now a substantial export of certain products.

During the year under review the mining industry was faced with a number of difficulties of which fluctuations in the prices of base metals, the high cost of materials and the need for finding adequate native labour were the principal. Although output of gold during 1953 was higher than in the previous year, the gross value fell slightly. Chrome production continued to expand and was encouraged by increased prices. The production of coal showed a small increase.

Farming has been favoured by another good season from a climatic point of view. Tobacco growing continues to be of prime importance as a contributor to the agricultural and economic welfare of the Colony and the 1953 crop produced a record yield of £17 million exports. The good rains ensured a satisfactory maize crop, but with the ever expanding consumption of this cereal it is necessary to provide for any harvest deficit that may occur in the future. The current season commenced rather later than usual but with favourable weather conditions a record crop is expected. Conditions were also generally favourable last year for livestock production, the industry of growing importance.

#### Northern Rhodesia

Business conditions were generally satisfactory, both in the wholesale and in the retail sections, though reports have also spoken of a quieter trade. Commercial turnover was relatively steady, but it was apparent that a shortage of ready money was felt, particularly among the smaller traders. Most branches of the economy of Northern Rhodesia had made progress and business conditions are expected to remain on a satisfactory level. There was considerable new building construction during the year.

The provisional figures for the value of the total production for 1953 show a substantial increase on the previous year's record. The expansion in the receipts of the mining industry was due mainly to the high output of the copper mines, the production of which is of paramount importance to the economy of Northern Rhodesia. 362,541 tons of copper worth £90 million were produced in 1953, this compares with 233,363 tons worth £72 million in 1952.

#### Nyasaland

Trading conditions in the European sector of business recovered to a large extent from the setbacks of the previous year, due principally to the satisfactory prices obtained for tea. In addition, the tobacco crop was on the whole a good one, realizing satisfactory prices, and there was an increased production of food crops. The external trade of the territory continued to develop and, with a sharp fall in the value of imports, the adverse trade balance was considerably reduced.

#### East African Territories

In Kenya the commercial community has understood very well the setback caused by the state of emergency which arose from the activities of Mau Mau.

Development is still taking place, but the inflow of capital from overseas has been on a considerably reduced scale and there have been few new settlers. Farming in the Colony as a whole has again suffered from lack of rain, but farmhands generally have retained their jobs. Last season's coffee crop showed a substantial increase over that of the previous year with very favourable prices, and an equally successful year is forecast. The production of sisal has been maintained.

In the troubled areas business has been restricted but commitments continue to be met and the effect on wholesale business has not been as serious as might have been expected. The Colony's adverse trade balance is slightly less than a year ago but the cost of operations to deal with Mau Mau troubles is putting an excessive strain on the finances of the Colony.

The troubles in Kenya and Uganda have caused some slight repercussions in Tanganyika which have been promptly dealt with. The lower price for sisal and a serious drought in the Central Province resulted in a generally lower level of trade. Importers at the coast are reported to be overstocked with both textiles and hardware, a situation which has not been improved by the removal of the export tax on cotton piece goods from India. There have however been excellent crops both of sisal and coffee while the production of tea and sugar also showed increases over the previous season. The yield of rice was a record. On the other hand there was a decline in production of tobacco and cotton and a poor maize crop necessitating the importation of 80,000 tons of maize. The Government continues to foster the African co-operative movement in agriculture and Native housing projects are being developed.

Notwithstanding the considerable decrease in the world price of raw cotton the economy of the Colony and Protectorate remains very prosperous.

Trading conditions have been quiet, particularly in Bulawayo. It appears that the cultivators are being slow to spend their earnings, either as a result of political agitation and an attempted boycott, or because they want to be assured of adequate food supplies before purchasing other goods. Commitments continue to be met but unless conditions improve there is a risk that merchants, both large and small, may find themselves overstocked.

The books and accounts were audited.



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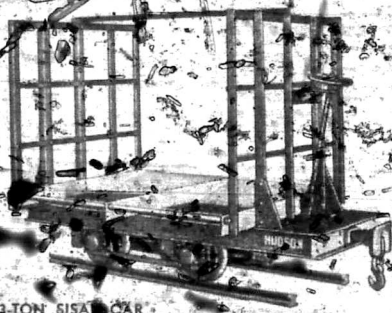
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